



BGS Vijnatham School

Step: V

Revision Worksheet-7 Lesson 15 and 16

Q1. Read the extract carefully and answer the following questions given below.

For many years, India was under British rule. The people of India did not have the freedom to make their own decisions. Farmers, workers, students, and leaders all wished for independence.

Many brave leaders worked hard to achieve freedom. One of the most important leaders was Mahatma Gandhi. He believed in non-violence and peaceful protest. He encouraged people to fight injustice without using weapons. Movements such as the Non-Cooperation Movement and the Quit India Movement united millions of Indians.

People from all walks of life participated in the freedom struggle. Some marched in protests, some boycotted British goods, and others spread awareness about independence. Many freedom fighters made great sacrifices for the nation.

Finally, on 15 August 1947, India became independent. Jawaharlal Nehru delivered his famous speech, marking the beginning of a new era. Independence brought hope, rights, and responsibilities for the citizens of India.

Freedom was not easily gained. It was the result of courage, unity, and determination.

1. Why did the people of India want freedom?

2. Name two movements mentioned in the passage.

3. **How did people participate in the freedom struggle?**

4. **Who delivered the famous speech on Independence Day?**

Q2. Read the extract carefully and answer the following questions given below.

India is the world's largest democracy. This means the people of the country choose their leaders by voting. The Indian Government works to make laws, maintain order, and provide services for citizens.

The government has three main branches — the Legislature, the Executive, and the Judiciary. The Legislature makes laws. It includes the Parliament of India, which consists of the President, the Lok Sabha, and the Rajya Sabha.

The Executive implements laws and runs the country. The President of India is the head of the nation, while the Prime Minister leads the government. The Council of Ministers assists in decision-making and administration.

The Judiciary interprets laws and ensures justice. The Supreme Court of India is the highest judicial authority. It protects the rights of citizens and resolves disputes.

The Indian Government functions at three levels — central, state, and local. Each level has its own duties. Together, they ensure the smooth functioning of the country.

A democratic government depends on responsible citizens who follow rules and participate actively in society.

1. What does democracy mean?

2. Name the three branches of government.

3. Who leads the government in India?

4. What is the role of the Judiciary?

5. What are the three levels of government?
