



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

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| Class: IX | Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE | Sub: Demo: Politics |
| Q Bank No:1 | Topic: What is Democracy? Why Democracy? | Year: 2023-24 |

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| Q1. | Define 'Democracy'. Democracy is a form of government in which rulers are elected by the people through free and fair election. |
| Q2. | Write down the features of democracy. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In a democracy the final decision-making power is rest with those elected by the people.• Democracy must be based on a free and fair election where those currently in power have a fair chance of losing.• In democracy, each adult citizen must have one vote and each vote must have one value.• A democratic government rules within the limits set by constitutional law and citizen's law. |
| Q3. | Which party was ruling in China in 2002? Mention its two features. OR Is China a democratic country? Give two arguments in favour of your answer. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In China, elections are regularly held after every five years for electing the country's parliament, called Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui (National People's Congress).• The National People's Congress has the power to appoint the President of the country.• It has nearly 3,000 members elected from all over China. Some members are elected by the army. Before contesting elections, a candidate needs the approval of the Chinese Communist Party or eight smaller parties allied to it were allowed to contest elections.• The government is always formed by the Communist Party.• In China the election do not offer any choice to the people and there is no way to remove the existing party. This why China is not considered as a democracy. |
| Q4. | What were the dirty tricks used by the PRI to win the elections in Mexico. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Since its independence in 1930, Mexico holds elections after every six years to elect its President. Until 2000 every election was won by a party called PRI (Institutional Revolutionary Party). Opposition parties never managed to win because PRI uses many dirty tricks to win elections.• All those who were employed in government offices had to attend its party meetings.• Teachers of government schools used to force parents to vote for the PRI.• Media largely ignored the activities of opposition political parties except to criticize them.• Sometimes the polling booths were shifted from one place to another in the last minute, which made it difficult for people to cast their votes.• The PRI spent a large sum of money in the campaign for its candidates. |
| Q5. | Why do the following countries are Non- democratic – Saudi Arabia, Estonia, Fiji. Explain with example. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In Saudi Arabia, women do not have the right to vote. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estonia has made its citizenship rules such a way that people belonging to Russian minority find it difficult to get the right to vote. • In Fiji the electoral system is such that the vote of an indigenous Fiji has more value than that of an Indian –Fijian. • In democracy each adult citizen have one vote and each vote must have one value .This condition of democracy is not fulfilled by these countries. |
| Q6. | <p>How popular governments can be Non- Democratic? Explain with an example.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Give a brief account of Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robert Mugabe, the leader of ZANU-PF has been ruling the country since independence in 1980. Elections have been held regularly and always won by ZANU-PF. • President Mugabe uses unfair practices in elections. Over the years his government has changed the constitution several times to increase the powers of the President and make him less accountable. • Opposition party workers are harassed and their meeting disrupted. Public protests and demonstrations against the government are declared illegal. There is a law that limits the right to criticize the President. • Television and radio are controlled by the government and give only the ruling party’s version. There are independent newspapers but the government harasses those journalists who go against it. • The government has ignored some court judgments that went against it and has pressurized the judges. |
| Q7. | <p>What are the merits of democracy?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>“Democracy is considered as a better form of government.” Why?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A democratic government is a better government because it is a more accountable form of government. • Democracy improves the quality of decision making. • Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts. • Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens. • Democracy is better than other forms of government because it allows us to correct its own mistakes. |
| Q8. | <p>Discuss the arguments against democracy. OR Write major hindrances in the successful working of Democracy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaders keep changing in a democracy. This leads to instability. • Democracy is all about political competition and power play. There is no scope for morality. • So many people have to be consulted in a democracy that it leads to delays. • Elected leaders do not know the best interest of the people. It leads to bad decisions. • Ordinary people don’t know what is good for them; they should not decide anything. • Democracy leads to corruption for it is based on electoral competition. |
| Q9. | <p>“Democracy improves the quality of decision-making.” Explain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democracy is based on consultation and discussion. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A democratic decision always involves many persons, discussions and meetings. When a number of people put their heads together, they are able to point out possible mistakes in any decision. • As most of the decisions are taken by discussions, this reduces the chances of rash or irresponsible decisions. • If the decision is not according to the wishes of the people, they have the right to protest, and even can force the government to withdraw it. |
| Q10. | <p>“Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts.” Explain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In any society people are bound to have differences of opinions and interests. • The conflicts can be solved by brutal power. Whichever group is more powerful will dictate its terms and others have to accept that. • But that would lead to resentment and unhappiness. • Democracy provides the only peaceful solution to this problem. Different groups can live with one another peacefully. |
| Q11. | <p>“Democracy enhances the dignity of citizen”. Explain the statement. CBSE 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democracy is based on the principle of political equality. • On recognizing that, the poorest and the least educated have the same status as the rich and the educated. • People are not mere subjects, their status will raise from subject to Citizens. |
| Q12. | <p>Differentiate between Democratic and Non- Democratic Government?</p> <p><u>Democratic Government:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a form of Government in which the rulers are elected by the people. • People have a share in the decision making of the Government • There are fundamental rights in it. • There is dignity of human beings in it. <p><u>Non- Democratic Government:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a form of Government in which rulers are not elected by the people have no role in the formation of Government. • People have no role in the decision making process of the Government. • People don't have any right to enjoy. • The status of an individual is mere Subject.. |
| Q13. | <p>Name two kinds of Democracies. Which one is the most prevalent in the contemporary world? Why?</p> <p>Direct Democracy and Indirect Democracy or Representative Democracy: Elected representatives run the government and take important decisions on behalf of the people.</p> <p>Representative Democracy becomes necessary because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern democracies involve such a large number of people that it is physically impossible for them to sit together and take a collective decision. • Even if they could, the citizen does not have the time, the desire or the skills to take part in all the decisions. |