

QUESTION BANK
CLASS IX
CIVICS
WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?
WHY DEMOCRACY?

I) VERY SHORT AND MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:-

1. Give a simple definition of democracy.
2. What is direct democracy?
3. Give one argument in favour of democracy.
4. Give one argument against democracy.
5. In which country women do not have the right to vote?
6. Which of the following countries does not deny equal right to vote?
i) Saudi Arabia. ii) Estonia. iii) India.
7. Which of the following countries is not democratic?
i) India. ii) Nepal. iii) Korea.
8. In which country is Revolutionary Party (PRI) active?
i) Mexico. ii) Zimbabwe. iii) Pakistan.
9. Elections are held in china after every____
i) 2 Years. ii) 4 Years. iii) 5 Years.
10. Which of the following is in favour of democracy?
i) Leaders keep changing.
ii) Delays in decision making.
iii) The dignity of citizen is enhanced.
11. What is the name of the Chinese parliament
i) National people's congress ii) PRI iii) ZANU-PF
12. Presidential form of democracy is in practice in____
i) U.K ii) USA iii) India
13. What kind of government is there in Myanmar?
i) Military rule. ii) Monarchy iii) Democratic
14. Democracy enhances the dignity of the____
i) Notion ii) Ministers iii) Citizens
15. Fundamental principale of democracy is____
i) Economic equality ii) Political equality iii) Social equality.
16. Mexico got independence in____
i) 1930 ii) 1925 iii) 1935
17. Which party is ruling over Zimbabwe since independence?
i) ZANU-PF ii) PRI iii) NPC

18. In Pakistan “The Legal Frame Work Order” had given the President the right to dismiss the_____

- i) Judiciary ii) Local government iii) National assemblies

19. The most common form of democracy in today’s world is _____

- i) Direct democracy ii) Representative democracy iii) None of them.

20. General Pervez Musharraf led a military coup in Pakistan in the year _____

- i) 1999 ii) 2000 iii) 2002

II) ANSWER IN SHORT AND LONG:-

21. Distinguish between the democratic government and non-democratic?

22. How does democracy improve the quality of decision making?

23. Why is democracy considered the best form of government?

24. Mention some features of the democracy?

25. Which three rights should every citizen of a democratic country get?

26. Is Mexico is a democratic country or not? Give arguments in favor of your answer.

27. Under what conditions is a government run after the elections?

28. “Rulers and the ruled, both are responsible for making an ideal democracy”, Justify by giving suitable reasons?

29. How did Musharraf establish his rule in Pakistan?

30. What are the difficulties people face in non-democratic countries?

ANSWERS KEY:

1. Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people.
2. It is a form of government in which people directly participate in the affairs of the state.
3. A democratic government is a more accountable form of government.
4. Leaders keep changing in a democracy. This leads to instability.
5. Saudi Arabia.
6. India
7. Korea.
8. Mexico.
9. 5 Years.
10. The dignity of citizen is enhanced.
11. National peoples congress
12. USA
13. Military rule
14. Citizens
15. Political equality
16. 1930
17. ZANU-PF
18. National assemblies.
19. Representative democracy

20. 1999.

21. Democratic Government

Non-Democratic Government

- | | |
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| 1. The rulers are accountable to the people. | 1. The rules are not accountable to the people |
| 2. People have right in decision making . | 2. People have no right in decision making. |
| 3. Democracy is based on consultation. | 3. Based on dictatorship. |
| 4. Example: India. | 4. Example: Saudi Arabia. |

22. 1. A democratic decision involves consultation with and consent of all those who are affected by that decision.

2. Those who are not powerful have the same say in taking the decisions as those who are powerful.

3. The chance of rash or irresponsible decision is also less in democracy.

23. 1. Democracy cannot give us everything but is better than any other form of government.

2. It offers better chances of a good decision.

3. It is likely to respect people's wishes and allows different kinds of people to live together.

4. It offers more dignity to all citizens that's why it is considered the best form of government.

24. 1. It is a form of government in which rulers are elected by the people.

2. A democracy must be based on a free and fair election.

3. In a democracy each adult citizen must have one vote and each vote must have one value.

25. 1. Citizens should be free to express their opinion in public, to form associations, to protest and take other political actions.

2. They should be equal in the eyes of the law.

3. These rights must be protected by an independent judiciary whose orders are obeyed by everyone

26. 1. Mexico became independent in 1930. It holds elections after every 6 years.

2. Until 2000, every election was won by a party called PRI (Institutional

Revolutionary Party). PRI used many dirty tricks to win the elections.

3. It spends a large sum of money for its candidates. Opposition parties did contest elections, but never managed to win.

4. Media largely ignored the activities of the opposition political parties. But from 2000, the scenario has changed.

5. But in 2000 election Vicente Fox became the President of Mexico.

- 6. It suggests that Mexico has marched towards democracy.**

- 27. 1. A democratic government cannot do whatever it likes simply because it has won the elections.**
 - 2. It has to respect some basic rules.**
 - 3. Every major decision has go through a series of consultations.**
 - 4. Every office bearer has certain rights and resposiblities assigned by the constitution and the law.**
 - 5.Each of these is accountable to not only to the people but also to other independent officials.**

- 28. 1. By encouraging people to play a proactive role.**
 - 2. Encourage people to question the government and strive for good Governance.**
 - 3. Encourage participation at the grassroot level.**
 - 4. People must promote greater transparency and accountability in the system of government.**
 - 5. Use the Right to Information effectively to keep a check on corruption in politics and the government.**

- 29. 1. Musharraf came to power after attempting a military coup. He overthrew a Democratically elected government and declared himself the Chief Executive of the country.**
 - 2. Later he changed his design to President and n 2002 held a referendum in the country that granted him a five year extension.**
 - 3. The referendum was based on malpractices and fraud.**
 - 4. In August 2002, He issued a ‘ Legal framework order’ that amended the constitution of Pakistan.**
 - 5. According to this order, the President can dismiss the national or provincial assemblies.**
 - 6. The work of the civilians cabinet is supervised by a national security council which is dominated by military officers.**

- 30. 1. The people have a no security of life.**
 - 2. People are not free to express their openions.**
 - 3. There is no freedom for the people either to elect there government or to be elected.**
 - 4. In the absence of democratic government, there is no socio-economic equality.**
 - 5. Ordinary people cannot aspire for any post. People are always at the mercy of the autocratic ruler of the dictator.**