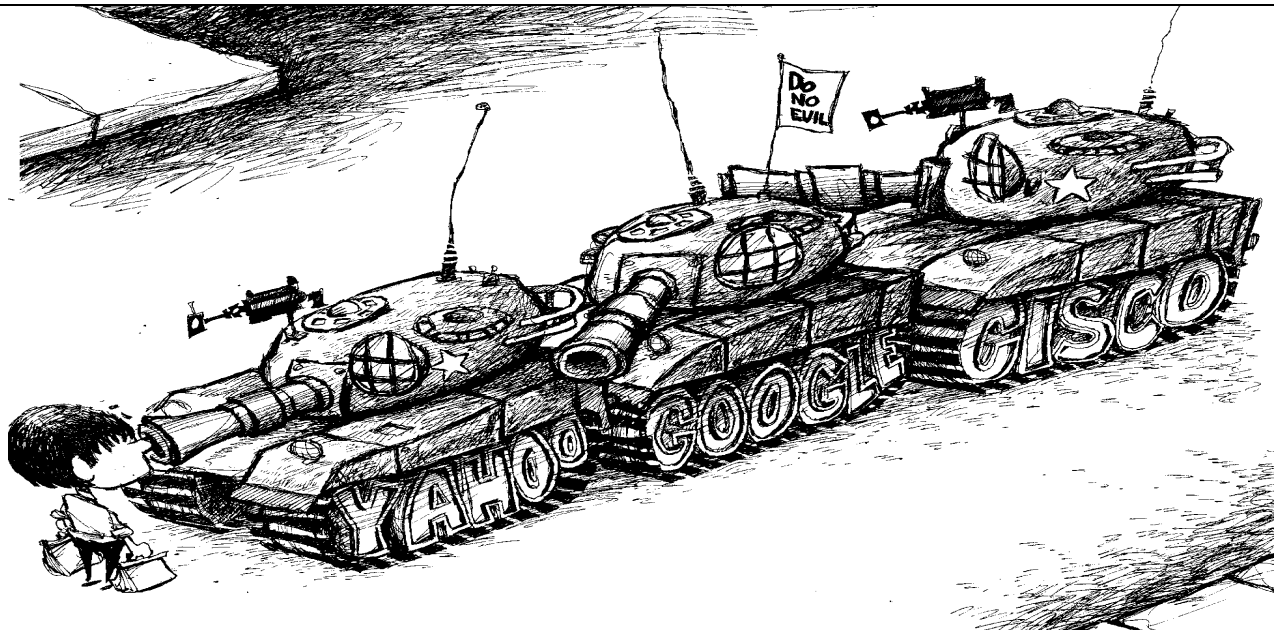




INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
SENIOR SECTION
DEPT. OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS: IX: DEMOCRATIC POLITICS
CHAPTER: 2 WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY?

WORKSHEET NO.: 4

Sl. No.	Multiple Choice Questions	Marks
1.	<p>What conclusion can we draw from the politics of Zimbabwe?</p> <p>a. Some countries do not need democracy. b. Popular governments can be undemocratic. c. All Democratic countries do not share similar features. d. Democratic governments can be undemocratic.</p>	1
2.	<p>What is the name of the Parliament of China?</p> <p>a. National People's Congress b. Reichstag c. Estates General d. Duma</p>	1
3.	<p>Which party has ruled Zimbabwe from 1980 to 2017?</p> <p>a. ZANU-PF b. PRI c. Communist Party d. National People's Party</p>	1
4.	<p>_____ organ of the government is required to protect the rights of the citizens.</p> <p>Answer: Judiciary</p>	1
5.	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Which one of the following options best signifies this cartoon?</p> <p>(a) Chinese army targeting its own people. (b) Chinese create obstacle in the operations of their army. (c) Chinese government placing restrictions on popular websites. (d) Civil war.</p>	1

6.

1



The above cartoon was drawn on the celebration of 50 years of independence. Which one of the following options best signifies this cartoon?

- (a) During the 50 years, common man has seen different leaders and prime ministers.
 (b) Common man does not care about the achievements of 50 years by Indians.
 (c) **Common man is tired of listening to the same repeated words by different leaders during 50 years.**
 (d) During 50 years no leaders has achieved the goal which was set by the constitution makers.

7. **Which of these is not a good argument in favour of democracy?**

- a People feel free and equal in a democracy.
 b Democracies resolve conflict in a better way than others.
 c Democratic government is more accountable to the people.
d Democracies are more prosperous than others.

8. **Differentiate between Democratic and Non- Democratic Government?**

Democratic Government:

1. It is a form of Government in which the **rulers are elected by the people.**
2. **People have a say in the decision making** of the Government.
3. There are **fundamental rights** in it.
4. There is **dignity of human beings in it.**

Non- Democratic Government:

1. It is a form of Government in which **rulers are not elected by the people.**
2. **People have no say in the decision making** of the Government.
3. **There are only fundamental duties** in it.
4. There is **no dignity of human beings in it.**

9. **Define Democracy. Examine the features of democracy. OR Whose rule is democracy considered to be? (Sept 2013)**

A simple definition: "Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people".

1. **The first feature**, in a democracy the final decision-making power must rest with those elected by the people.
2. **The second feature**, a democracy must be based on a free and fair election where those currently in power have a fair chance of losing.

	<p>3. The third feature of democracy, in a democracy, each adult citizen must have one vote and each vote must have one value.</p> <p>4. The final feature of democracy, a democratic government rules within the limits set by constitutional laws and citizens' rights.</p>	
10.	<p>Point out the features of elections held in China. OR Which party was ruling in China in 2002? Mention its two features. (Sept 2013) OR Is China a democratic country? Give two arguments in favour of your answer. (Sept 2014)</p> <p>1. In China, elections are regularly after every five years for electing the country's parliament, called Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui (National People's Congress).</p> <p>2. The National People's Congress has the power to appoint the President of the country.</p> <p>3. It has nearly 3,000 members elected from all over China. Some members are elected by the army.</p> <p>4. 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 held in 2002-'03.</p> <p>5. The government is always formed by the Communist Party.</p>	5
11.	<p>Critically evaluate the defects of the elections held in Mexico.</p> <p>1. Since its independence in 1930, Mexico holds elections after every six years to elect its President. The country has never been under a military or a dictator.</p> <p>2. Until 2000 every election was won by a party called PRI (Institutional Revolutionary Party). Opposition parties did contest elections, but never managed to win because PRI uses many dirty tricks to win elections.</p> <p>3. 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.</p> <p>4. 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.</p> <p>5. The PRI spent a large sum of money in the campaign for its candidates.</p>	5
12.	<p>Give a brief account of Robert Mugabe and his rule in Zimbabwe.</p> <p>1. 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.</p> <p>2. President Mugabe is popular but also 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.</p> <p>3. 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.</p> <p>4. 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.</p> <p>5. The government has ignored some court judgments that went against it and has pressurized judges.</p>	3

13.	<p>Discuss the arguments against democracy. OR Write any 3 major hindrances in the successful working of Democracy. (CBSE Summative Assessment- I Sept 2010)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leaders keep changing in a democracy. This leads to instability. 2. Democracy is all about political competition and power play. There is no scope for morality. 3. So many people have to be consulted in a democracy that it leads to delays. 4. 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. 5. Democracy leads to corruption for it is based on electoral competition. 	5
14.	<p>Analyze the arguments in favour of Democracy. OR Is India a democratic country? Write any three arguments in favour of your answer. (3 marks) (Sept 2011)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A democratic government is a better government because it is a more accountable form of government. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Democracy improves the quality of decision making. 2. Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts. 3. Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens. 4. Democracy is better than other forms of government because it allows us to correct its own mistakes. 	3
15	<p>“The majority of people rule through their elected representatives”. Why? OR Name two kinds of democracies. Which one is most prevalent in the contemporary world? Why? (Sept 2013) OR Why do modern democracies follow representative democracy? Explain.</p> <p>Why modern democracies are called representative democracy? Explain. (February, 2019)</p> <p><u>Direct Democracy and Indirect Democracy or Representative Democracy:</u></p> <p>Elected representatives run the government and take important decisions on behalf of the people.</p> <p><u>Representative Democracy becomes necessary because:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Modern democracies involve such a large number of people that it is physically impossible for them to sit together and take a collective decision. 2. Even if they could, the citizen does not have the time, the desire or the skills to take part in all the decisions. 	3
16	<p>Explain the difficulties faced by the people in a non-democratic country? (Sept 2011) OR Mention 5 main difficulties faced by the people in a non-democratic country. (Sept 2014)</p>	3/5
17	<p>What do you understand by the 'broader meaning of democracy'? Explain in three points. (Sept 2015)</p>	3
18	<p>Even democracy has a fair share of demerits. Explain any five such demerits. (Sept 2015)</p>	5
19	<p>‘Democracy is better than any form of government’. Comment. (Sept 2016)</p>	5
20	<p>Enumerate arguments given against democracy. (Sept 2016)</p>	3

Note: Write the answers of Qs. 16 TO 20 in your notebook