

## Question Bank

### Democratic Politics

#### Std-IX

Q No.	<b>Chapter-2: Why Democracy? What Democracy Questions</b>	Mark
1	What is democracy?	1
2	What was the 'Legal Framework Order'?	1
3	Which party rules in China?	1
4	Why does the Communist always win elections in China?	1
5	What was the change that made Robert Mugabe more powerful?	1
6	How is the right to vote in Estonia and Fiji violated	1
7	What is Representative Democracy?	1
8	Give one reason why the elections were not fair and free under the PRI.	1
9	Mention any three features of Democracy.	3
10	"In a democracy the final decision-making power must rest with those elected by the people." How was this feature violated in Pakistan.	3
11	"a democracy must be based on a free and fair election where those currently in power have a fair chance of losing." Explain with reference to China or Mexico	3
12	Explain any three instances of denial of equal right to vote.	3
13	How did the ZANU-PF in Zimbabwe deprive the citizens of their rights?	3
14	State three arguments against democracy.	3
15	Explain any three arguments in favour of democracy	3
16	"Democracy is better than other forms of government because it allows us to correct its own mistakes" Explain	3
17	"Democracy improves the quality of decision-making." Explain	3
18.	"Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts."	3
<b>Chapter-3: Constitutional Design</b>		
1	Why was Nelson Mandela sentenced to life imprisonment?	3
2	What is Apartheid? How was system of Apartheid practiced in South Africa?	3
3	Explain the practice of segregation.	3
4	Explain the role of ANC in the struggle for independence in SA.	3
5	In what ways does the constitution of SA inspire other democratic countries in the world ?	3
6	What were the compromises made between the white minorities and the black majorities in SA while drawing out the constitution?	3
7	What is a constitution? Why do we need a constitution?	3
8	What consensuses were evolved during the freedom struggle that helped in drawing out the constitution of India?	3

9	“Our leaders gained confidence to learn from other countries, but on our own terms.” Explain.	3
10	Why should we accept the Constitution made by this Assembly more than fifty years ago?	3
11	What is ‘Constituent Assembly Debates’ and what is its significance?	3
12	What is Preamble? Explain the preamble to the constitution of India.	
13	What is constitutional amendment? Why is important in the Indian context?	
14	What are the institutional arrangements made in the constitution of India?	
<b>Chapter-4: Electoral Politics</b>		
1	Who was Chaudhry Lal? How did he win the election in his state?	3
2	Why do we need elections?	3
3	Define elections. What makes elections democratic?	3
4	Why is political competition unhealthy?	3
5	Why is political competition necessary?	3
6	What are electoral constituencies? What are reserved Constituencies?	3
7	Who belong to the reserved category? Why is it necessary in India?	3
8	What is electoral roll? How is list created?	3
9	Who can contest elections in India? What are the legal declaration that the candidate must make?	3
10	When and how do election campaigns take place in India?	3
11	What are the election laws to be followed and the Code Of Conduct that parties must follow during election campaigns?	3
12	What is electronic voting machine? How is counting of votes done?	3
13	What makes elections democratic in India?	3
14	Explain the independence of the election commission?	3
15	What is voters turn out? Assess the participation of voters in India.	
16	“One final test of the free and fairness of election has in the outcome itself.” Justify with reference to India.	
17	What are the challenges to fair and free elections I India?	
<b>Chapter-5 :Working of Institutions</b>		<b>Marks</b>
1	What is an Office Memorandum? Who signed the OM dated, August 13, 1990? What was the major policy announced by this order and how was it different?	5
2	Who headed the Mandal Commission? What was the work assigned to the commission? Who finally implemented the OM?	5
3	How was the OM implemented?	5
4	In what ways was the OM fair as well unfair in its approach?	5
5	Who resolved the dispute over the OM? And how was it resolved?	5
6	Why do we need Political institutions?	5

7	Why do we need a parliament? Name the two houses of the parliament.	5
8	How many seats are there in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha? Why is the Lok Sabha more powerful?	5
9	Differentiate between permanent and political executives.	5
10	Why should the minister have the final say in all matters and not permanent executives?	5
11	Who appoints the Council of Ministers? Explain the composition of the Council Of Ministers.	5
12	Who is the head of the state? What are his functions	5
13	Who is head of the government? What are his functions?	
14	“Parliamentary democracies are sometimes seen as Prime Ministerial form of government.” Explain	
15	“India has an integrated judiciary.” Explain, What are the functions of the Judiciary	
16	Explain the independence of the Indian Judiciary.	
<b>Chapter-6: Democratic Rights</b>		
1	What was the action taken by the US government against those linked to the attack on New York on 11 September 2001? What were these prisoners deprived of?	5
2	Explain violation of Human Rights. In Kosovo.	5
3	What are Rights? Why do we need rights in Democracy?	5
4	Enlist the Fundamental rights. Explain any four rights.	5
5	Explain the right to equality	5
6	Explain the right to freedom.	5
7	Explain the right to religion.	5
8	Explain the right to Constitutional Remedies.	5
9	“From time to time, the courts gave judgments to expand the scope of rights.” Explain	5
10	What is the National Human Rights Commission? What are its functions?	5
11	Explain the right to the cultural and educational rights of the minorities in India.	3
12	“Dr. Ambedkar called the Right to Constitutional Remedies, ‘the heart and soul’ of our Constitution.” Explain	3
13	Explain the right against exploitation.	3
14	Explain the role of the Amnesty International in the Guantanamo Bay Prison.	3

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