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Class 9 WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY? Social Science

Objective questions

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people. pg. 2
2. General Pervez Musharraf led a Military coup in Pakistan in 1999.pg4
3. As President, Musharraf held Referendum in the country in 2002.pg4
4. The final power in Pakistan rests with military officers and General Pervez Musharraf.pg 5
5. China held elections regularly after every five years.pg5
6. The government in China is always formed by the Communist party .pg5
7. Mexico holds elections after every six years.pg5
8. PRI means Institutional Revolutionary party.pg6
9. ZANU-PF party and Robert Mugabe leader has been ruling since freedom struggle in Zimbabwe.pg7
10. The example of Zimbabwe shows that popular governments can be undemocratic.pg7
11. A democratic government rules within limits set by constitutional law and citizen's rights .pg8
12. Elections offer a choice and fair opportunity to the people.pg 8
13. Rulers elected by the people take all the major decisions.pg8
14. In a democracy, each adult citizen must have one vote and each vote must have one value.pg6
15. Democracy might lead to instability as leaders keep changing.
16. Democracy might lead to corruption as it is based on political competition.pg10
17. A democratic government is a better one as it is more accountable form of government.pg11
18. Democracy improves the quality of decision making.pg11
19. Democratic method deals with differences and conflicts.pg. 11
20. Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens.pg11

ANSWER IN ONE WORD OR ONE SENTENCE:

1. Who should take final decision in democracy? pg5

A. The final decision-making power must rest with those elected by the people.

2. Give one reason to prove that Pakistan under Musharraf is undemocratic. pg4,5

A. Musharraf overthrew the democratic government/ changed designation to President/ malpractice of referendum/ final power with military. (Anyone)

3. Why always communist party only has been in power in China? pg5

A. Only members of the communist party or its allied parties were allowed to contest.

4. What dirty tricks were used by PRI to win elections in Mexico? pg6

A. Government employees had to attend its meetings/ teachers used force on parents to vote PRI /polling booths shifted/ large amount of money spent. (any one or two)

5. How is equal right to vote denied in--- Saudi Arabia, Estonia, Fiji.? pg6

A. Saudi Arabia--Women do not have the right to vote. Estonia---The citizen of Russian minority find difficult to get the right to vote. Fiji--The vote of indigenous Fiji has more value than the Indian Fijian.

6. Give any two unfair practices used by President Mugabe during elections in Zimbabwe. pg7

A. Mugabe changed the constitution several times/increased the powers of president/opposition party workers harassed/TV and Radio controlled. (any two)

7. Write any two arguments against democracy. pg 10

A. Democracy is all about political competition and powerplay. There is no scope for morality. It leads to bad decisions. It leads to delays. (any two)

8. Which feature of democracy is highlighted in the example of 'famine' in China and India? pg11

A. Democratic government responds to people's needs and is more accountable.

9. How does democracy reduce the chances of rash and irresponsible decisions? pg11

A. Democracy is based on consultation and discussion involving many persons and brings out quality decision.

10. What principle of democracy enhances the dignity of citizens? pg. 11

A. Democracy is based on the principle of political equality, gives same status to all the people.

11. What happens when rulers do not correct their mistakes? pg12

A. If rulers do not correct their mistakes, they may lose the chance of winning in the next elections.

12. Why did the representative government become necessary in modern democracies? pg13

A. It involves large number of people, all the citizens have no time and knowledge about all the issues, it is impossible to sit together and take a collective decision.