



1. Here is some information about four countries. Based on this information, how would you classify each of these countries. Write 'democratic', 'undemocratic' or 'not sure' against each of these.

- (a) Country A: People who do not accept the country's official religion do not have a right to vote.
- (b) Country B: The same party has been winning elections for the last twenty years.
- (c) Country C: Ruling party has lost in the last three elections.
- (d) Country D: There is no independent election commission.

Answer:

- (a) Undemocratic
- (b) Not sure
- (c) Democratic
- (d) Undemocratic

2. Here is some information about four countries. Based on this information, how would you classify each of these countries. Write 'democratic', 'undemocratic' or 'not sure' against each of these.

- (a) Country P: The parliament cannot pass a law about the army without the consent of the Chief of Army.
- (b) Country Q: The parliament cannot pass a law reducing the powers of the judiciary.
- (c) Country R: The country's leaders cannot sign any treaty with another country without taking permission from its neighbouring country.
- (d) Country S: All the major economic decisions about the country are taken by officials of the central bank which the ministers cannot change.

Answer:

- (a) Undemocratic
- (b) Democratic
- (c) Undemocratic
- (d) Undemocratic

3. Which of these is not a good argument in favour of democracy? Why?

- (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.

Answer: (d) Democracies are more prosperous than others.

This is not a good agreement as the prosperity of a country cannot be determined through its form of government but through its economic condition. For example, a democratic country like India is still a developing country, while a country following monarchy rule is economically strong.

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