

(c) (A) - (2), (B) - (3), (C) - (4), (D) - (1)

(d) (A) - (2), (B) - (3), (C) - (4), (D) - (1)

Q.7. Select the correct options :

Column A	Column B
(A) Referendum	(1) Country and citizens are governed by a set of laws
(B) Coup	(2) Indirect democracy
(C) Representative democracy	(3) General vote by the electorate on a single political question
(D) Rule of Law	(4) Illegal seizure of power

(a) (A) - (2), (B) - (1), (C) - (4), (D) - (3)

(c) (A) - (4), (B) - (3), (C) - (1), (D) - (2)

(b) (A) - (3), (B) - (4), (C) - (2), (D) - (1)

(d) (A) - (3), (B) - (2), (C) - (1), (D) - (4)

Q.8. Which of the following aspect best signifies this image ?



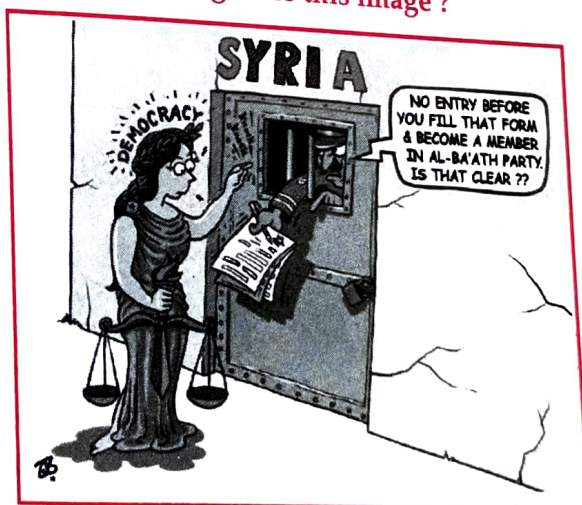
(a) Rising American influence in Iraq.

☒ (b) Establishment of Democracy through policy of warfare.

(c) Ascendancy of American economy in Iraq.

(d) Establishment of America as the supreme power.

Q.9. Which of the following aspect best signifies this image ?



(a) Independence of judicial authority.

(b) Authoritative government.

(c) Seizing power from judiciary.

☒ (d) Control of judicial authority by the head of the state.

**Q.10. Which of the following aspect best signifies this image ?**

- (a) Governance of democratic country by military leaders.
- (b) Military rule.
- (c) Seizure of democratic government by army.
- ✓ (d) Coercion of democratic order by army.



**Q.11. Which of the following aspect best signifies this image ?**



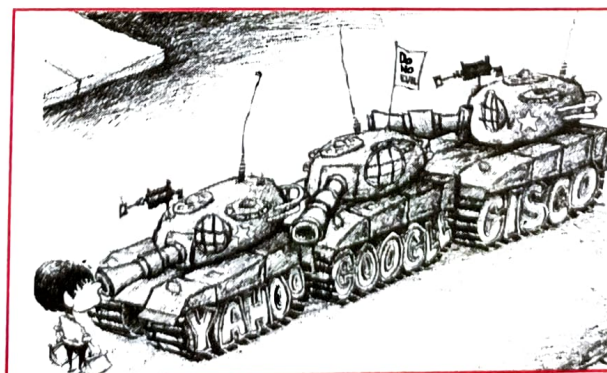
- (a) Politics of money
- (b) ✓ Role of money in electoral politics
- (c) Corruption
- (d) Bags full of money

**Q.12. Which of the following aspect best signifies this image ?**



- (a) Extension of Franchise in Iraq.
- ✓ (b) Transformation from dictatorship to democracy.
- (c) Rule of the common man.
- (d) Coercion of dictatorship.

**Q.13. Which of the following aspect best signifies this image ?**



- ✓ (a) Tiananmen Square protests in 1989.
- (b) All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad protests.
- (c) Protests during Emergency Days in India in 1975.
- (d) Coercion of democracy through arms.



Q.14. Which of the following aspect best signifies this image ?



(a) Coercion.

☒ (c) Hidden secrets of dictatorship.

(b) Military dictatorship.

(d) Mass killings.

Q.15. Which of the following aspect best signifies this image ?



(a) Politics of Democracy.

☒ (c) Party Politics and the common man.

(b) Electoral competition.

(d) Multiparty system.

## ANSWERS

1. (d)

2. (c)

3. (b)

4. (a)

5. (c)

6. (b)

7. (b)

8. (b)

9. (d)

10. (d)

11. (b)

12. (b)

13. (a)

14. (c)

15. (c)

## COMPETENCY FOCUSED QUESTIONS

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Select the correct option out of the four possible options given after the statement of the question.

Q.1. Why can the rule of General Pervez Musharraf in Pakistan not be considered democratic ?

- (a) The referendum was based on malpractices and fraud.
- (b) The work of the civilian cabinet was supervised by National Security Council.
- (c) The final decision-making powers did not rest with the representatives of the people.
- (d) Pervez Musharraf came to power after organising a coup.

## VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

*Each question carries 2 marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed 40 words.*

**Q.1. What steps did Pervez Musharraf take to establish a non-democratic structure in Pakistan?**

- Ans.** (i) In Pakistan, General Musharraf organised a Military Coup in 1999.  
(ii) In 2002, held a Referendum and issued the 'Legal Framework Order' by which he and the National Security Council gained powers over national and provincial assemblies.

**Q.2. How did Robert Mugabe establish autocratic rule in Zimbabwe?**

- Ans.** (i) He made changes to the Constitution and increased his powers.  
(ii) Demonstrations and opposition were declared illegal; no criticism of the President, and no respect for rights and the rule of law for minorities.

## SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

*Each question carries 3 marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed 60 words.*

**Q.1. Are free and fair elections held in China? Explain.**

**Ans.** There are no free and fair elections in China as mentioned below :

- (i) The National People's Congress has the power to appoint the President of the country. It has nearly 3000 members.
- (ii) Before contesting elections, a candidate needs the approval of the Chinese Communist Party. Only those who are members of the Chinese Communist Party or allied smaller parties were allowed to contest elections.
- (iii) The government is always formed by the Communist Party. Thus, there are no free and fair elections in China.

**Q.2. How is the right to vote granted in a democracy? Give some instances where the right to vote is denied.**

**Ans.** (a) In a democracy, the right to vote is granted on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise.



- (b) Although the principle of Universal Adult Franchise has been accepted in almost all the countries but there are instances of denial of equal right to vote as mentioned below :
- (i) In Saudi Arabia, women do not have the right to vote.
  - (ii) Estonia has made its rules of citizenship in such a way that people belonging to Russian minority find it difficult to get the right to vote.
  - (iii) In Fiji, the electoral system is such that the vote of an indigenous Fijian has more value than that of an Indian-Fijian.

**Q.3. What is representative democracy ? Why has it become necessary in recent times ?**

- Ans.** (a) In a representative democracy, elected representatives rule on behalf of the people. The majority of the representatives take decisions.
- (b) The representative democracy has become necessary due to the factors mentioned below :
- (i) **Large population** : Modern countries are not like ancient Greek city states. They have so large a population that it is physically impossible for all the people to sit together and take a collective decision.
  - (ii) **Shortage of time** : Modern life has become so complex that the citizens do not have the time, the desire or the skills to take part in all the decisions.

**Q.4. Describe four features of democracy ?**

- Ans.** (i) Rulers elected by the people take all the major decisions.
- (ii) Elections offer a choice and fair opportunity to the people to change the current rulers.
- (iii) This choice and opportunity are available to all the people on an equal basis.
- (iv) The exercise of this choice leads to a government which is guided by constitution and citizens' rights.

## LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Each question carries 5 marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed 120 words.

**Q.1. To what extent the government in Pakistan under General Musharraf can be termed as a democratic government ?**

- Ans.** The government in Pakistan cannot be termed as a democratic due to the following reasons :
- (i) General Parvez Musharraf overthrew a popularly elected government by a military coup in October 1999 and became the Chief Executive of the country. He changed his designation to President and in 2002 held a referendum granting him a five-year extension. Pakistan media, human rights organisations and democracy activists said that the referendum was based on malpractices and fraud.
  - (ii) In August 2002, he issued a 'Legal Framework Order' which gave powers to the President to dismiss the national or provincial assemblies.
  - (iii) The work of the civilian cabinet was supervised by a National Security Council which was dominated by military officers.
  - (iv) No doubt elections were held for national and provincial assemblies, but the final authorities remained military officers and General Musharraf.
- Thus, the representatives were elected but they are not really the rulers. So government under Musharraf is not a democracy.

**Q.2. Why were the elections in Mexico not free and fair ?**

- Ans.** (i) Elections were held after every six years to elect its President but there was no free and fair elections.
- (ii) The country was never under military rule or dictator's rule.
- (iii) But until 2000 every election was won by a party called PRI (Institutional Revolutionary Party).
- (iv) Opposition parties contested but never managed to win.
- (v) PRI used many dirty tricks such as govt. employees had to attend party meetings, school teachers used to force parents to vote for PRI etc.
- Thus, the elections in Mexico were not free and fair.

**Q.3. Explain the main features of non-democratic governments with examples from Myanmar, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and China.**

- Ans.** (i) The rulers of Myanmar were not elected by the people. Similarly in the case of monarchies like Saudi Arabia, they were hereditary rulers.
- (ii) People did not have any freedom. They could not criticise the government. They could not form associations.
- (iii) People did have elected representatives as in Pakistan. But they could not take final decisions which are taken by dictators or army officers.
- (iv) There were no free and fair elections in a non-democratic government. For example, in China only those who had been members of the Chinese Communist Party were allowed to contest elections. Thus, in China there was no serious choice before the people in elections.
- (v) There has been no political equality in non-democratic governments e.g., in Saudi Arabia women do not have right to vote.
- (vi) A non-democratic government tries to do whatever it likes. For example, Robert Mugabe had been popular but over the years his government has changed the constitution several times to increase the powers of the President and make him less accountable. There is law that limits the right to criticise the President.

**Q.4. Despite being elected, the government of President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe became autocratic. What steps did Mugabe take to remain in power.**

**Ans.** The steps taken by President Robert Mugabe were as mentioned below :

- (i) He made several changes in the constitution to increase his powers and make him less accountable.
- (ii) Meetings of the opposition were disrupted.
- (iii) Demonstrations and protests were declared illegal.
- (iv) Right to criticise the President was made illegal.
- (v) Government controlled television and radio.
- (vi) Government harassed journalists who were against it.
- (vii) The government put pressure on judges and ignored some court.

**Q.5. Why do political thinkers favour Democracy ?**

- Ans.** (i) Democracy is based on consultation and discussion. Hence, democracy leads to better decisions than any non-democratic government.
- (ii) Democracy provides peaceful solution to differences and conflicts. In democracy, no one is a permanent winner, no one is a permanent loser. Different groups can live with one another peacefully.

- (iii) In a democracy, the mistakes cannot be hidden for long. There is a space for public discussion on the mistakes. Either the rulers have to change their decisions or the rulers can be changed.
- (iv) Democracy is based on the principle of political equality, on recognising that the poorest and the least educated has the same status as the rich and the educated. People are not subjects of a ruler, they are the rulers themselves.