



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE (DEMOCRATIC POLITICS)	Date of submission:
WORKSHEET-1	Topic: WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY?	Note: With Answers (2020 -21)

Multiple choice:

Q.1. The word 'Democracy' comes from the Greek word –

- (a) Democracia
- (b) Demokratia**
- (c) Demos
- (d) Kratia

Q.2. Who led a military coup in Pakistan in 1999?

- (a) Benazir Bhutto
- (b) Nawaz Sharif
- (c) Pervez Musharraf**
- (d) None of the above

Q.3. 'One person, one vote' means

- (a) One person is to be voted by all
- (b) One person has one vote and each vote has one value**
- (c) A person can vote only once in his life
- (d) both (a) and (c)

Q.4. How many members are elected to the National People's Congress from all over China?

- (a) 3050 **(b) 3000** (c) 4000 (d) 2000

Q5. Why can the Chinese government not be called a democratic government even though elections are held there?

- (a) Army participates in election
- (b) Government is not accountable to the people
- (c) Some parts of China are not represented at all
- (d) Government is always formed by the Communist Party**

Q6. Which party always won elections in Mexico since its independence in 1930 until 2000?

- (a) Revolutionary Party
- (b) Mexican Revolutionary Party
- (c) Institutional Revolutionary Party**
- (d) Institutional Party

Q.7. Democracy must be based on

- (a) One-party system
- (b) Free and fair election**
- (c) Choice from only the ruling party
- (d) All the above

Q.8. When did Zimbabwe attain independence and from whom?

- (a) 1970, from Black minority rule
- (b) 1880, from White minority rule
- (c) 1980, from Americans
- (d) 1980, from White minority rule**

Q.9. Which party has ruled Zimbabwe since its independence and who is its ruler?

- (a) ZANU-PF, Robert Mugabe**
- (b) ZANU-PF, Kenneth Kaunda
- (c) Zimbabwe Freedom Party, Nelson Mandela
- (d) Zimbabwe Party, P Johnson

Q.10. Which of these features is/are necessary to provide the basic rights to the citizens?

- (a) Citizens should be free to think
- (b) should be free to form associations
- (c) Should be free to raise protest
- (d) All the above**

Q.11. Which organ of the government is required to protect the rights of the citizens?

- (a) Executive
- (b) Legislature
- (c) Independent judiciary**
- (d) Police

Q.12. What is Constitutional Law?

- (a) Provisions given in the Constitution**
- (b) Law to make Constitution
- (c) Law to set up Constituent Assembly
- (d) none of the above

Q.13. Which of these is permitted under the Rule of Law?

- (a) Prime Minister can be punished for violating the Constitution**
- (b) Police has a right to kill anybody.
- (c) Women can be paid lesser salaries
- (d) President can rule for as long as he wants.

Q.14. Some of the drawbacks of democracy is

- (a) Instability and delays
- (b) corruption and hypocrisy
- (c) Politicians fighting among themselves
- (d) all the above**

Q.15. In which of these cases can democracy not provide a complete solution?

- (a) Removing poverty completely

- (b) Providing education to all
- (c) Giving jobs to all
- (d) All the above

Q16. In which period did China face one of the worst famines that have occurred in the world?

- (a) 1932-36
- (b) 1958-61
- (c) 2001-2002
- (d) 2004-2007

Q17. A democratic government is better than a non-democratic government because

- (a) It may or may not be accountable
- (b) It always responds to the needs of the people
- (c) It is a more accountable form of government
- (d) None of the above

Q.18. Democracy improves the quality of decision-making because

- (a) Decisions are taken by educated people
- (b) Decisions are taken by consultation and discussion
- (c) Decisions are taken over a long period of time
- (d) All decisions are approved by judiciary

Q.19. How does democracy allow us to correct its own mistakes?

- (a) Mistakes are hidden and cannot be corrected
- (b) Re-electing the same government to enable it to correct its mistakes
- (c) The rulers can be changed
- (d) none of the above

Q.20. The most common form that democracy takes in our time is that of

- (a) Limited democracy
- (b) representative democracy
- (c) Maximum democracy
- (d) none of the above

ANSWERS:

1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (b) 4 (b) 5 (d) 6 (c) 7 (b) 8 (d) 9 (a) 10 (d) 11 (c) 12 (a) 13 (a) 14 (d) 15 (d) 16 (b) 17 (c)
18 (b) 19 (c) 20 (b)