

## Chapter 6: Democracy

### Section A: Multiple Choice Questions.

- The Constitution of India came into force on:
  - 15 August 1947
  - 26 January 1950
  - 26 November 1949
  - 2 October 1950
- The Aikyamatyā Sūktam is found in the:
  - Sāma Veda
  - R̥g Veda
  - Yajur Veda
  - Atharva Veda
- By the 19th century, most parts of the Indian subcontinent were colonised by the:
  - Portuguese
  - French
  - British
  - Dutch
- The organ of government that makes laws is the:
  - Executive
  - Election Commission
  - Legislature
  - Judiciary
- Which of the following provides the framework for the separation of powers?
  - Elections
  - Police
  - Media
  - Constitution
- Which country is an example of direct democracy?
  - India
  - Switzerland
  - United States of America
  - Canada
- On average, a Member of Parliament represented about how many people in 2019?
  - 5 lakh
  - 10 lakh
  - 25 lakh
  - 50 lakh
- Which of the following is a major challenge to Indian democracy?
  - Misinformation
  - Public participation
  - Civic responsibility
  - Equality
- In which period was a National Emergency imposed in India?
  - 1965–67
  - 1971–73
  - 1975–77
  - 1980–82
- The Constituent Assembly took how long to draft the Constitution?
  - 2 years, 11 months and 18 days
  - 3 years, 2 months and 18 days
  - 2 years, 10 months and 18 days
  - 1 year, 11 months and 18 days

### Section B: State whether the following statements are True or False.

- Democracy encourages participation only at the national level. [ \_\_\_\_\_ ]
- The king in ancient India always ruled independently without consultation. [ \_\_\_\_\_ ]
- The Constitution was designed to be a dynamic and responsive document. [ \_\_\_\_\_ ]
- In a democracy, the ultimate source of power lies with the people. [ \_\_\_\_\_ ]
- India has over 2,600 registered political parties. [ \_\_\_\_\_ ]
- India has a voter base of over 50 crore voters. [ \_\_\_\_\_ ]
- Awareness of duties and rights is important for democracy. [ \_\_\_\_\_ ]
- The purpose of PIL is to ensure access to justice for all citizens. [ \_\_\_\_\_ ]
- The Emergency was imposed in India in July 1975. [ \_\_\_\_\_ ]
- Elections in India are conducted in 22 scheduled languages. [ \_\_\_\_\_ ]

### Section C: Match the Following.

#### Column A

- Article 21A
- Article 46
- Quorum
- Supreme Court
- 18 years +
- Article 243(d)
- Article 243(t)

#### Column B

- Provides reservation for women and weaker sections in Panchayats
- Guarantees the Right to Education (free and compulsory education)
- Provides reservation for women and weaker sections in Municipalities
- Welfare of weaker sections
- Highest judicial court in India
- Minimum number of members required to conduct a valid meeting
- Universal Adult Franchise

Ans. 1 - \_\_\_\_\_ 2 - \_\_\_\_\_ 3 - \_\_\_\_\_ 4 - \_\_\_\_\_ 5 - \_\_\_\_\_ 6 - \_\_\_\_\_ 7 - \_\_\_\_\_

**Section D: Fill in the Blanks.**

[Historical | Fundamental | 1928 | One-third | Civil society | Ethos | Direct | Masses | Accountability | 1920]

1. The Constitution guarantees and protects the \_\_\_\_\_ Rights of citizens.
2. Democratic ideas in India evolved through a long \_\_\_\_\_ process.
3. The idea of democracy has been a part of the Indian \_\_\_\_\_ since early times.
4. Democratic principles ensure authority is exercised with \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ democracy is difficult to follow in large countries.
6. Media serves as a voice of the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Participatory processes include media and \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The Constitution provides at least \_\_\_\_\_ reservation for women in Panchayats and Municipalities.
9. Women in Britain received full voting rights in \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Women in the United States received voting rights in \_\_\_\_\_.

**Section E: Give Reasons**

1. India is called the world's largest democracy.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Media is called the 'fourth pillar of democracy'.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Section F: Short Answer Questions.**

1. What role does the Constitution play in a democracy?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

2. At which levels does the Constitution encourage democratic participation?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

3. What is popular sovereignty?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Name different forms of media.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Why are election symbols used in India?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

6. In which region are ADCs established in India?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

7. What is the importance of PESA?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

8. When did Indian women receive the right to vote?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

9. What is the full form of CAG? What is its work?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

10. Why is authentic information important?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Section G: Long Answer Question.**

1. Explain the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Explain accountability and transparency in a democratic system.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Explain the role of media in a democracy.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Explain the different types of democracy with examples.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. What is the significance of large-scale representation in Indian democracy?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. Explain India's three-tier system of government and its importance.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Section H: Write the full forms for the following abbreviations.**

1. CAD – \_\_\_\_\_
2. NCC – \_\_\_\_\_
3. NSS – \_\_\_\_\_
4. PIL – \_\_\_\_\_
5. ADC – \_\_\_\_\_
6. RTI – \_\_\_\_\_

**Section I: Give One-Word Answers.**

1. A system of government in which people elect their representatives.
2. People elected by citizens to govern on their behalf.
3. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution of India.
4. A system in which power is shared between the Centre and the States.
5. The supreme and independent legal authority of a State.
6. The Latin word from which the term sovereignty is derived.
7. The person who is the head of the executive in a presidential democracy.
8. The State in which South Manubankul Gram Panchayat is located.
9. Groups formed by people to work together for their common benefit.
10. The leader who led major mass movements during the Emergency.

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**Section J: Assertion & Reason Questions.**

**Instructions:** For each question, choose the correct option from the choices below:

- A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**  
**B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.**  
**C. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.**  
**D. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.**

1. Assertion (A): Grassroots democracy encourages people to participate in local decision-making.  
Reason (R): Gram Sabhas and Panchayats involve people in local decision-making.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Assertion (A): Gram Sabha is an important institution of grassroots democracy.  
Reason (R): It provides a platform for villagers to participate in discussions and decision-making.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Assertion (A): Decentralisation strengthens grassroots democracy.  
Reason (R): It brings decision-making closer to the people.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Assertion (A): Women's participation is important for strong grassroots democracy.  
Reason (R): Women's participation ensures that their views and concerns are represented in local decision-making.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Assertion (A): Panchayati Raj Institutions are part of local government in rural areas.  
Reason (R): They provide democratic governance at the village and local levels.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Section K: Case-Based Questions - Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.**

Jethipura Gram Panchayat, located in Block Idar, Sabarkantha, Gujarat, was awarded the Nanaji Deshmukh Rashtriya Gaurav Gram Sabha Puraskar (NDRGGSP) in 2019 for its exemplary performance.

The Gram Panchayat ensured the effective conduct of Gram Sabhas and proper maintenance of records. It also organised Special Gram Sabhas to encourage greater public participation. Timely and appropriate action was taken on issues related to education, sanitation, and the welfare of women and children.

Jethipura Gram Panchayat also conducted Mahila Sabhas and ensured an adequate quorum in Gram Sabhas. It encouraged the active participation of marginalised sections of society, including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and women.

**Questions:**

1. Where is Jethipura Gram Panchayat located, and which award did it receive in 2019?
2. What does NDRGGSP stand for?
3. Name any two developmental initiatives taken by Jethipura Gram Panchayat.
4. Define the terms Special Gram Sabhas and Quorum.
5. How did Jethipura Gram Panchayat ensure the active participation of women and marginalised groups?

**Answer****Section A: Multiple Choice Questions**

- |                       |                                       |               |                      |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1. b. 26 January 1950 | 2. b. Rig Veda                        | 3. c. British | 4. c. Legislature    |
| 5. d. Constitution    | 6. b. Switzerland                     | 7. c. 25 lakh | 8. a. Misinformation |
| 9. c. 1975–77         | 10. a. 2 years, 11 months and 18 days |               |                      |

**Section B: True or False**

- |          |          |         |          |          |
|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. False | 2. False | 3. True | 4. True  | 5. False |
| 6. False | 7. True  | 8. True | 9. False | 10. True |

**Section C: Match the Following**

- |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. d | 3. f | 4. e | 5. g | 6. a | 7. c |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

**Section D: Fill in the Blanks**

- |                |                  |              |                   |           |
|----------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. Fundamental | 2. Historical    | 3. Ethos     | 4. Accountability | 5. Direct |
| 6. Masses      | 7. Civil society | 8. One-third | 9. 1928           | 10. 1920  |

**Section E: Give Reasons**

- India is called the world's largest democracy because it has a huge population, a very large number of voters, and conducts elections across a diverse country.
- Media is called the 'fourth pillar of democracy' because it informs citizens, raises public issues, gives people a voice, and keeps a check on those in power.

**Section F: Short Answer Questions**

- The Constitution protects citizens' rights, guides democratic institutions, prevents discrimination, and ensures democratic governance.
- The Constitution encourages democratic participation at the national, state, and local levels.
- Popular sovereignty means that the ultimate power lies with the people, who choose their representatives through elections.
- Newspapers, news channels, and social media platforms.
- Election symbols help voters, especially those who cannot read or write, identify candidates easily and vote independently.
- ADCs are mainly established in the North-Eastern regions of India.
- PESA Act, 1996 empowers Gram Sabhas in Scheduled Areas and helps protect tribal traditions, customs, and interests.
- Indian women received the right to vote in 1950, when the Constitution came into force.
- CAG stands for Comptroller and Auditor General of India. It audits government accounts and ensures proper use of public money.
- Authentic information helps citizens make informed decisions and prevents the spread of misinformation and fake news.

**Section G: Long Answer Questions**

The six Fundamental Rights are:

- Right to Equality – Articles 14–18
- Right to Freedom – Articles 19–22
- Right Against Exploitation – Articles 23–24
- Right to Freedom of Religion – Articles 25–28
- Cultural and Educational Rights – Articles 29–30
- Right to Constitutional Remedies – Article 32

These rights are enforceable in courts and protect citizens from injustice and discrimination.

- Accountability means that the government is responsible for explaining its actions and decisions to citizens. Elections, public debates, Question Hour, civil society, and auditing help ensure accountability.
- Transparency means openness in government functioning. The Right to Information Act, 2005 allows citizens to seek information from government departments.

Thus, accountability and transparency help prevent misuse of power and strengthen public trust in democracy.

2. Media plays an important role in strengthening democracy. It:

- Informs citizens about important events and issues.
- Raises public issues and creates awareness.
- Gives people a platform to express their views.
- Questions wrong actions and holds authorities accountable.
- Brings public concerns to the attention of the government.

Newspapers, news channels, and social media are important forms of media. Therefore, media is often called the “fourth pillar of democracy.”

3. The major types of democracy are:

- Direct Democracy: Citizens directly participate in decision-making. Example: Switzerland.
- Representative Democracy: People elect representatives to govern on their behalf. Example: India.
- Parliamentary Democracy: The executive is responsible to the legislature. Examples: India and Canada.
- Presidential Democracy: The President is elected independently of the legislature and leads the executive. Example: United States of America.

These forms differ in their working but are based on democratic values such as participation, equality, and freedom.

4. India has a huge and diverse population. On average, one Member of Parliament represents about 25 lakh people. Despite India's vast size, people from different regions, languages, communities, and backgrounds participate in elections and are represented in Parliament.

Large-scale representation shows the strength and inclusiveness of Indian democracy. It enables citizens from different parts of the country to have a voice in governance.

5. India has a three-tier system of government:

- Union Government – Deals with matters concerning the entire country.
- State Government – Handles matters related to individual states.
- Local Government – Deals with local needs through Panchayats and Municipalities.

This system promotes decentralisation by sharing power at different levels. It brings government closer to people, encourages local participation, improves administration, and makes democracy more responsive to people's needs.

#### Section H: Full Forms

1. CAD – Constituent Assembly Debates
2. NCC – National Cadet Corps
3. NSS – National Service Scheme
4. PIL – Public Interest Litigation
5. ADC – Autonomous District Council
6. RTI – Right to Information

#### Section I: One-Word Answers

- |                 |                         |                      |               |
|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Democracy    | 2. Representatives      | 3. Dr B. R. Ambedkar | 4. Federalism |
| 5. Sovereignty  | 6. Superannus           | 7. President         | 8. Tripura    |
| 9. Cooperatives | 10. Jayaprakash Narayan |                      |               |

#### Section J: Assertion & Reason

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. A | 3. A | 4. A | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

#### Section K: Case-Based Questions

1. Jethipura Gram Panchayat is located in Block Idar, Sabarkantha, Gujarat. It received the Nanaji Deshmukh Rashtriya Gaurav Gram Sabha Puraskar in 2019.
2. NDRGGSP – Nanaji Deshmukh Rashtriya Gaurav Gram Sabha Puraskar.
3. Education and sanitation; welfare of women and children.
4. Special Gram Sabhas are additional Gram Sabha meetings organised to discuss important local issues and encourage participation. Quorum is the minimum number of members required for a meeting to be valid.
5. It conducted Mahila Sabhas and encouraged the active participation of women, Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes in Gram Sabhas.