Ch-22

Democracy and government

- **Tick the correct option:**

1. In a diverse society like India, what attitude is best to amicably settle disputes?

a) "Win at all costs"

b) "Live and let live"

c) "My way or no way"

d) "Ignore problems"

Answer: b

2. The democratic way of life is based on:

a) Inequality, violence and injustice

b) Equality, fraternity and justice

c) Monarchy and dictatorship

d) Only economic power

Answer: b

3**. Conflicting interests in offices, companies, hospitals or schools lead to:**

a) Unity and growth

b) Misunderstanding, rigid stands and sometimes clashes

c) More profit

d) Better discipline

Answer: b

4. Why did India opt for a democratic government?

a) To follow other countries

b) Democratic attitude of adjustment and accommodation is best way to settle issues in a situation of discord

c) It was easiest to form

d) British ordered it

Answer: b

5. Democracy is not just a form of government but:

a) A type of economy

b) A way of life

c) A military system

d) A festival

Answer: b

6. In democracy, harmony can be brought through:

a) Coercion and violence

b) Tolerance and self-discipline

c) Dictatorship

d) Ignoring minorities

Answer: b

7. In democracy, whose view should be accepted in decision making?

a) Only minority view

b) Opinion of majority is accepted but opinion of minority is also respected

c) Only rich people's view

d) Only leader's view

Answer: b

8. Which of these is NOT a goal of democracy?

a) To solve problems through discussion, persuasion and compromise

b) To root out authoritarianism and dictatorship

c) To promote coercion and violence

d) To maintain harmony and balance in society

Answer: c

9. Democracy aims at what type of equality?

a) Only social

b) Only economic

c) Social, economic and political equality

d) Only political

Answer: c

10. What are the main causes of inequality in India according to the chapter?

a) Democracy, freedom, justice

b) Poverty, hunger, illiteracy and unemployment

c) Elections and voting

d) Parliament and laws

Answer: b

11. When was the Constitution of India adopted?

a) 15th August 1947

b) 26th January 1950

c) 26th November 1949

d) 2nd October 1950

Answer: c

12. Why was representative democracy adopted in India?

a) India is a small country

b) In a vast country, direct participation of all people in governance is difficult

c) People did not want to vote

d) British suggested it

Answer: b

13. India is indirectly governed by the people through elected representatives like:

a) Only Prime Minister

b) Panchs, Municipal Councillors, MLAs or MPs

c) Only Governors

d) Only Army officers

Answer: b

14. A democratic government is a government:

a) Of the rich, by the rich, for the rich

b) Of the people, for the people and by the people

c) Of the army, by the army, for the army

d) Of the king, by the king, for the king

Answer: b

15. When did women in the US get the right to vote?

a) 1928

b) 1920

c) 1944

d) 1947

Answer: b

16. When did women in France get the right to vote?

a) 1920

b) 1928

c) 1944

d) 1950

Answer: c

17. Universal Adult Franchise means:

a) Only educated can vote

b) All citizens 18 years and above can vote irrespective of caste, colour, creed, religion, region or language

c) Only men can vote

d) Only property owners can vote

Answer: b

18. People's participation does not end after elections. They also:

a) Stop watching government

b) Closely watch activities of government departments and criticise if required

c) Go to sleep

d) Leave the country

Answer: b

19. Term of government at any level in India is:

a) Four years

b) Five years

c) Six years

d) Seven years

Answer: b

20. Government at the village level is also called:

a) State government

b) Central government

c) Government at the grass root level

d) Foreign government

Answer: c

- **Fill in the Blanks:**

1. ‘We, the People of India’, come from different races, regions, religions, castes and speak different languages.

2. In such a conflicting situation, the positive attitude of "live and let live" is the best course to amicably settle the disputes.

3. The democratic way of life based on equality, fraternity and justice paves the way and prepares the citizens to mutually resolve the disputes.

4. In such a situation of discord and division, democratic attitude of adjustment and accommodation is the best way to settle the issues.

5. Democracy teaches us to provide equal opportunities to everyone without any discrimination.

6. It makes us conscious about protection of the old, infirm and children.

7. It expects involvement of all members of the family or society in decision making.

8. In democracy, everyone can share equal freedom in social, economic and political fields.

9. In case of conflicting interests, harmony can be brought through tolerance and self-discipline.

10. In democracy, the opinion of majority is accepted but the opinion of minority is also respected.

11. Goals of Democracy: To solve all problems through discussion, persuasion and compromise. There is no place for coercion and violence.

12. Democracy stands for gradual changes in society in the social, economic and political fields.

13. Democracy inculcates the habit of obeying the rules and regulations of the state.

14. WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

15. The Preamble secures to all citizens: JUSTICE, social, economic and political; LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; EQUALITY of status and opportunity.

16. FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation.

17. In a vast country like India, it is difficult to devise a method for the direct participation of the people. Therefore, representative democracy has been adopted in India.

18. India is the largest democracy of the world governed by a democratic government.

19. Participation of the people in the election process is based on Universal Adult Franchise.

20. The government at the national level works for the whole country and is called the Central or Union government.

- **One-Word Answer Questions:**

1. Q: What attitude best settles disputes in a diverse society?

A: Accommodation

2. Q: Democracy is not just a form of government but a?

A: Way

3. Q: In democracy, opinion of majority is accepted but minority is also?

A: Respected

4. Q: What type of changes does democracy stand for in society?

A: Gradual

5. Q: What does democracy aim to root out?

A: Authoritarianism

6. Q: On what date was the Indian Constitution adopted?

A: November

7. Q: India adopted what type of democracy due to its vast size?

A: Representative

8. Q: What is the voting system where all adults 18+ can vote called?

A: Franchise

9. Q: What is the term of government in India?

A: Five

10. Q: Government at village level is called government at what level?

A: Grassroot