Democracy

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 37 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. In a democracy, power and authority come from:
   (a) one family **(b)** one company **(c)** the army **(d)** the citizens

2. Which articles cover the Right to Freedom?
   (a) Article 32 **(b)** Articles 29–30 **(c)** Articles 19–22 **(d)** Articles 23–24

3. What does Article 46 deal with?
   (a) the Election Commission
   (b) free education for children aged 6–14
   (c) promoting the interests of weaker sections
   (d) Gram Sabha powers in tribal areas

4. In the book, the USA is an example of:
   (a) presidential democracy **(b)** absolute monarchy
   (c) parliamentary democracy **(d)** dictatorship

5. What is meant by “civil society”?
   (a) no one is above the law
   (b) the minimum members needed for a valid meeting
   (c) authority comes from the people
   (d) voluntary groups and NGOs

6. The Constitution came into force in 1950; the 73rd Amendment on panchayats came into force in 1993. How many years apart were these?
   (a) 43 years **(b)** 40 years **(c)** 53 years **(d)** 44 years

7. A panchayat has 9 directly elected seats. At least one-third must be reserved for women. What is the least number reserved?
   (a) 3 seats **(b)** 2 seats **(c)** 4 seats **(d)** 6 seats

8. In a state that reserves 50% of panchayat seats for women, how many of 34 seats are reserved?
   (a) 34 seats **(b)** 18 seats **(c)** 11 seats **(d)** 17 seats

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. What is popular sovereignty?

10. Which articles cover each right? (a) Right to Equality (b) Cultural and Educational Rights

11. What does each deal with? (a) the PESA Act, 1996 (b) Article 324

12. Explain each term: (a) quorum (b) rule of law

13. Which came first, and by how many years? (a) Article 21A was added (2009) (b) the 73rd Amendment on panchayats came into force (1993)

14. A town has 230 lakh people, of whom 150 lakh are registered voters. About what percentage are registered, to the nearest whole number?

15. The Constituent Assembly first met in 1946 and the Constitution came into force in 1950. (a) How many years apart were these? (b) How many years before 2057 did the Constitution come into force?

16. What kind of democracy does the book give as an example in (a) Switzerland (b) the USA?

Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. What are the main features of Indian democracy?

18. Match each with its purpose: (a) Article 324 (b) the RTI Act, 2005 (c) Article 46. Choose from: promoting the interests of weaker sections; getting information from public bodies; the Election Commission.

19. A panchayat has 30 seats. (a) At least how many must be reserved for women (one-third)? (b) How many in a state that reserves half? (c) Why do such reservations matter?

20. Explain the Right to Equality (Articles 14–18) and the Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29–30) with an example of each.

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	(d) the citizens	—
2	(c) Articles 19–22	—
3	(c) promoting the interests of weaker sections	—
4	(a) presidential democracy	—
5	(d) voluntary groups and NGOs	—
6	(a) 43 years	1993 − 1950 = 43
7	(a) 3 seats	9 ÷ 3
8	(d) 17 seats	34 ÷ 2
9	The idea that the state's authority comes from the people.	—
10	(a) Articles 14–18 (b) Articles 29–30	—
11	(a) Gram Sabha powers in tribal areas (b) the Election Commission	—
12	(a) the minimum members needed for a valid meeting (b) no one is above the law	—
13	The 73rd Amendment on panchayats came into force, by 16 years	2009 − 1993
14	about 65%	150 ÷ 230 × 100
15	(a) 4 years (b) 107 years	1950 − 1946; 2057 − 1950
16	(a) direct democracy (b) presidential democracy	—
17	Popular sovereignty, universal adult franchise, rule of law, Fundamental Rights, separation of powers and regular free and fair elections.	—
18	(a) the Election Commission (b) getting information from public bodies (c) promoting the interests of weaker sections	—
19	(a) 10 (b) 15 (c) They bring more women into local decision-making and representation.	30 ÷ 3; 30 ÷ 2
20	Right to Equality and Cultural and Educational Rights: examples from the chapter, e.g. equal treatment, freedom of speech, or going to court.	—