

1. What Is Democracy?

Answer :

- Democracy is built on the foundation of ideas such as Liberty, Equality, Justice, and Rights.
2. “The origin of the democratic system can be traced to the ancient Greece” Evaluate the statement.

Answer :

- In Greece the city-states, **Athens** was the most prominent in democracy.
  - All the decisions were made directly by the citizens.
  - The democratic system in which the people directly participate in governance and law-making is called **Direct Democracy**.
  - The slaves and women did not participate in the democratic system that existed in Athens.
3. “Direct democracy cannot be seen anywhere in the world today” but some of its devices still exist, Explain those.

Answer :

- **Referendum** :- A process in which laws passed by the legislature are submitted to the people for their approval through voting.
- **Recall** :- The process of removing elected representatives from office when their performance is unsatisfactory.
- **Plebiscite** :- A method used to ascertain the will of the people on very important public issues.
- **Initiative** :- A way for people to directly intervene in law-making.

4. What is Indirect Democracy or Representative Democracy ?

Answer:

- Indirect Democracy is a system in which the people elect their representatives to govern.
- It began in Europe (Britain)
- In a parliamentary democratic system, the government is governed by a council of ministers that is collectively responsible to the parliament.

5. Comparing Direct Democracy with Indirect Democracy ?

Answer :

### **Direct Democracy**

- The people rule directly , Small state or countries

### **Indirect Democracy**

- The people rule through representative , Large state or countries

6. Write any three Features of the Parliamentary System ?

Answer :

- The executive branch is controlled by the legislature
- The powers of the head of the state are nominal
- The head of government is the Prime Minister

7. Write any three Features of the Presidential System ?

Answer :

- The executive branch and the legislature are separate
- All executive powers are vested in the President
- The President is directly elected by the people

8. What are the basic factors of a democratic system. Explain each.

Answer :

### **Freedom (Liberty)**

- Freedom is one of the necessary factors for democracy
- Freedom is defined as the absence of restrictions.
- The important freedoms are freedom to move, freedom to organise, freedom to assemble and freedom to express.
- Freedom is not complete in the absence of restrictions.
- Some instructions and rules that individuals should and should not do.

### **Equality**

- Equality is a very important value in democracy.
- Equality is the view that all people in the world are unique and valuable, regardless of discrimination based on religion, colour, gender, race, language, or nationality.
- **Political Equality** :- Right to vote , Right to contest elections
- **Social Equality** :- Non-discrimination , Equal status

- **Economic Equality** :- Right to work , Equal pay for equal work

## Justice

- Justice is one of the basic values of democracy.
- Justice means giving equal and due consideration to all individuals as human beings.
- **Equal Treatment for Equals** :- As human beings, all individuals deserve equal rights and equal consideration
- **Proportionate Justice** :- Justice should be proportionate to the ability and contribution of each person
- **Recognition of Special Needs** :- In a society where inequality exists, the weaker section and the backward can enjoy equality only if special rights are granted

## Rights

- Rights are the conditions necessary to lead a dignified and meaningful life as human beings.
- The right to freedom, the right to property, and the right to life are important Natural Rights.
- **Political Rights** :- Right to vote , Right to contest elections and Right to hold public office
- **Civil Rights** :- Equality before the law , Right to a free and fair trial and Freedom of expression
- **Economic Rights** :- Right to work , Right to receive minimum wages
- **Cultural Rights** :- Right to preserve language and script , Right to educate in the mother tongue

## Rule of Law

- The rule of law is that everyone is equal before the law and everyone will receive equal legal protection
- There will be no special laws for any group.

## Separation of Powers

- The separation of powers among the branches of government, namely the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary.
- These three branches, while remaining independent in their respective areas.
- And also check the activities of the other branches.

## Election and Representation

- The rule of the people means that the representatives of the people rule for the people.
- Election is the system adopted to elect the representatives of the people.

## Secularism

- Secularism is a clear separation between the state and religion.
- The state will not have an official religion.

- At the same time, citizens will have the freedom to believe in any religion they wish.
- The state will treat all religions equally.

## **Political Parties**

- They play an important role in creating political awareness and shaping public opinion in a democracy.
- The conferences and marches they hold are the powerful political education programmes in a democracy.
- The aim of political parties is to win elections and gain political power by turning public opinion in their favour

## **Opposition**

- The opposition should have the freedom to criticise and evaluate the government.
- The marches, conferences, and demonstrations they organise make the political system more active.

9. There are some governments in the world that do not adhere to democracy, What are they?

Answer:

## **Monarchy**

- The oldest form of government , Power is transferred by inheritance

## **Dictatorship**

- All the powers of the state will be concentrated in one person
- No one has the right to question the person who becomes the supreme leader of the state

## **Military Dictatorship**

- The military will rule directly , There will be no democratic rights or other forms of democracy

## **Party Dictatorship**

- Only one political party governs , All the powers of the state are concentrated in the party

## **Theocratic State**

- Clergy will directly rule the state according to religious laws
- The official religion of the state shall be the basis of the legal system

10. Why Did India Adopt Democracy? OR Find and list out the reasons why India adopted a democratic system.

Answer :

- The leaders understood that only a democratic system could politically unify a region with such cultural and geographical diversity.
- Only democracy provides a platform for different ideas to interact.
- The architects of independent India understood that only a democratic system can ensure a peaceful transfer of power between governments.
- Therefore, when India gained independence, it decided to implement a democratic system and drafted a constitution for it.

11. Write a note about the Parliamentary System in India.

Answer :

- India has adopted a parliamentary system.
- The Parliament of India has two houses. The upper house is the Rajya Sabha, and the lower house is the Lok Sabha.
- The head of state is the President, his powers are nominal.
- The real powers will be exercised by the council of ministers headed by the Prime Minister.

12. What are the Importance of Universal Adult Franchise in Representative Democracy?

Answer :

- According to Article 326 of the Indian Constitution, all citizens of India have the right to vote, regardless of caste, religion, gender, or class.
- When the Constitution came into existence, the voting age was 21 years.
- However, according to the 61st Constitutional Amendment, the voting age was reduced to 18 years from the 1989 election onwards.
- In European countries, workers and women did not have the right to vote in its early days.
- It is in this context that the universal adult franchise adopted by the framers of the Indian Constitution becomes increasingly relevant.

13. What are the election method in the government of india?

Answer :

- In India, the government is formed by representatives elected by the people at the national and state levels.
- The term of the governments is five years.
- After the expiration of five years, new elections are held and a new government comes to power.
- An Election Commission exists to conduct free and fair elections in India.

14. How to work Indian judicial system ?

Answer:

- The judicial system of India consists of the Supreme Court at the top, the High Court next, and the lower courts below it.
- The judiciary is independent of the executive branch and the legislature.
- The court is the guardian of the Constitution.
- The court has the power to declare the unconstitutional acts of the executive and the legislature invalid through judicial review

15. Write a note about the Party System in India ?

Answer :

- Since independence, a multi-party system has existed in India.
- From the first elections until 1967, the Indian National Congress dominated the general elections.
- Since the 1989 elections, the coalition system, in which more than one party joins to form the government, has been introduced in India.

16. What is Pluralism ?

Answer :

- The nation of India came into existence by giving equal rights and importance to diverse religious, ethnic groups and cultural streams.
- We have adopted a federal system to politically accommodate these differences.
- 22 languages have been included in the 8th schedule of the Indian Constitution.
- Some states have been given special status considering their cultural and social characteristics.
- India is a secular state.
- The nation does not have an official religion.
- All religions are treated equally.
- Citizens have the freedom to believe in any religion they want.