



Worksheet

1. WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY?

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- The word 'Democracy' comes from the Greek word –
(a) Democracia (b) Demokratia (c) Demos (d) Kratia
- What kind of government is there in Myanmar?
(a) Government elected by the people (b) Communist government
(c) Army rule (d) Monarchy
- The head of the government in Nepal is the:
(a) President (b) Prime Minister (c) King (d) Vice President
- Who led a military coup in Pakistan in 1999?
(a) Benazir Bhutto (b) Nawaz Sharif (c) Pervez Musharraf (d) None of the above
- In which case was the real power with external powers and not with the locally elected representatives?
(a) India in Sri Lanka (b) US in Iraq
(c) USSR in Communist Poland (d) Both (b) and (c)
- '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)
- How many members are elected to the National People's Congress from all over China?
(a) 3050 (b) 3000 (c) 4000 (d) 2000
- 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
- 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

10. 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
11. 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
12. 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
13. 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
14. Which organ of the government is required to protect the rights of the citizens?
 (a) Executive (b) Legislature (c) Independent judiciary (d) Police
15. 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
16. 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.
17. Some of the drawbacks of democracy is
 (a) Instability and delays (b) corruption and hypocrisy
 (c) Politicians fighting among themselves (d) all the above
18. In which of these cases can democracy not provides a complete solution?
 (a) Removing poverty completely (b) Providing education to all
 (c) Giving jobs to all (d) All the above
19. 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
20. 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
21. 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

22. 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

23. 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