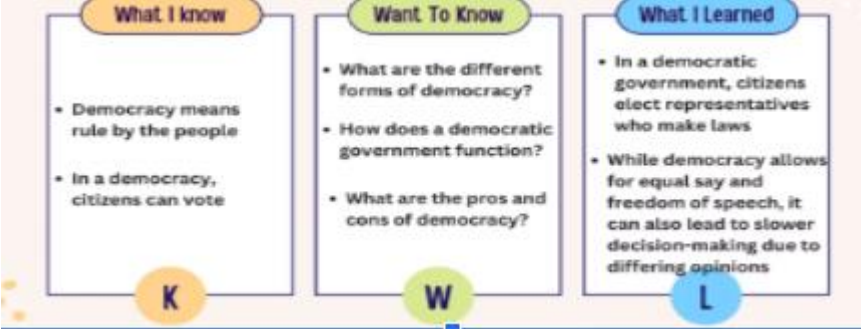


## Vocabulary

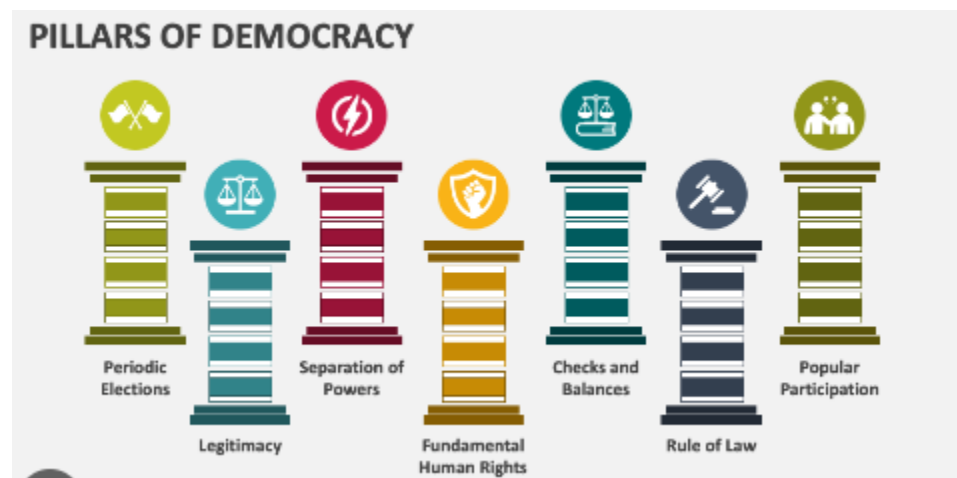
Constitution  
Citizens,  
Voting,  
Sovereignty,  
Minorities,  
Electoral system,  
Human rights,  
Unitary,  
Universal adult Franchise  
conflicts,  
leadership

Kwl



A KWL chart with three columns: 'What I know', 'Want To Know', and 'What I Learned'. Each column has a corresponding letter (K, W, L) in a colored circle at the bottom. The 'What I know' column contains two bullet points: 'Democracy means rule by the people' and 'In a democracy, citizens can vote'. The 'Want To Know' column contains three bullet points: 'What are the different forms of democracy?', 'How does a democratic government function?', and 'What are the pros and cons of democracy?'. The 'What I Learned' column contains two bullet points: 'In a democratic government, citizens elect representatives who make laws' and 'While democracy allows for equal say and freedom of speech, it can also lead to slower decision-making due to differing opinions'.

What I know	Want To Know	What I Learned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Democracy means rule by the people</li><li>In a democracy, citizens can vote</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>What are the different forms of democracy?</li><li>How does a democratic government function?</li><li>What are the pros and cons of democracy?</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>In a democratic government, citizens elect representatives who make laws</li><li>While democracy allows for equal say and freedom of speech, it can also lead to slower decision-making due to differing opinions</li></ul>



### Q.1. What is an Election?

An election is a process where people vote to choose their leaders or decide on important issues. It happens at different levels, like for the president, local government, or school board. In an election, citizens cast their votes for the candidates or policies they support.

**Note on Elections :** Elections are a vital part of democracy, allowing people to have a say in how they are governed. During an election, candidates run for office, and voters choose who they think will do the best job. It's important because it ensures that the leaders represent the wishes of the people. Everyone's vote counts, and the candidate with the most votes usually wins. Elections can be for big positions, like the president, or smaller ones, like a mayor. They help keep the government accountable and responsive to the needs of its citizens.

### Q. 2. Compare and contrast direct democracy and representative democracy.

Direct Democracy	Indirect Democracy
Direct democracy is a system in which citizens participate in the decision-making process directly without the need for representatives.	Representative democracy is a system in which citizens elect representatives to make decisions on their behalf.
The citizens vote on every issue and decision that affects them.	The representatives are accountable to the citizens and can be voted out of office if they fail to represent the interests of the people.
It can be difficult to implement in large societies and may not be practical for complex issues.	Representative democracy allows for greater efficiency in decision-making and is practical for large societies.

### **Q.3 Explain why democracy is much more than just a form of government?**

Democracy is considered as the best form of government because of the following reasons:

- In democracy, people have the right to choose their rulers. If rulers do not work well, people will not elect him in the next election.
- Democracy has more freedom of speech than any other forms of government.
- Democracy gives the right to life. It means that states can't punish anyone with their choice. They must act according to the rule.

### **Q.4 Our constitution guarantees certain rights. Why do you think it is there and explain those rights?**

The Constitution offers all citizens, individually and collectively, some basic freedoms. These are guaranteed in the Constitution in the form of Fundamental Rights.

**1. Right to equality:** This Fundamental Right states that all persons in Indian territory are equal before law.

**2. Right to freedom:** This Fundamental Right includes the right to freedom of speech and expression. It also includes the Right to life and personal liberty.

**3. Right against exploitation:** This right protects against traffic in human beings and forced labour. It also prohibits employment of children under the age of fourteen in hazardous jobs.

**4. Right to freedom of religion:** The Constitution confers upon its citizens the Right to practice and propagate any religion.

**5. Cultural and Educational Rights:** The Constitution provides provisions to protect the cultural rights of the people and also protect the minorities from any form of discrimination.

**6. Right to Constitutional Remedies:** Under this the Constitution provides for various remedies, directions and writs for enforcement of various rights.

Q.5 Draw or create art work about democracy.

