

# St. Andrews Scots Sr. Sec. School

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Session: 2024-2025

Class : VII

Subject : Social Science

Topic : Civics

Chapter 1

## DEMOCRACY

### 1. Multiple Choice Type Questions. (Needs to be done in Book)

(a). In a modern representative democracy, formal inequality is embodied in the right to:

- (i) elections  
(ii) political power  
(iii) **vote**  
(iv) political system

(b). Modern democracy firstly emerged in:

- (i) The United States of America  
(ii) **Britain**  
(iii) France  
(iv) India

(c). The First Nation which adopted a written constitution is

- (i) **America**  
(ii) Britain  
(iii) France  
(iv) India

(d). Which of the following terms effectively grants the populace a veto on government legislation?

- (i) Recall  
(ii) Initiative  
(iii) **Referendum**  
(iv) Prorogation

(e). The characteristic feature of democracy is:

- (i) the king's rule  
(ii) the government's rule  
(iii) **the people's rule**  
(iv) the military rule

### 2. Fill in the blanks. (Needs to be done in book)

(a) **Democracy** is a political system in which all the members of the society have an equal share of formal political power.

(b) The term 'Democracy' has originated from a **greek** word.

(c) The main decision-making bodies in India are **legislature, executive** and **judiciary**.

(d) Rule by an individual which has been inherited and expects to bequeath it to their heir is called **Monarchy**.

(e) Netherlands is a **constitutional** monarchy.

### 3. State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False'. (Needs to be done in Book)

(a) The government in Netherlands has the combine element of monarchy and dictatorship.

**FALSE**

(b) A republic is a country that has a monarch.

**FALSE**

(c) Government is a body within a country that abides to make and enforce rules, laws and regulations

**TRUE**

(d) A legislature is a law-making body; therefore leads in all decision-making policies.

**FALSE**

(e) Non-elected ruler control the state in an authoritarian system.

TRUE

**4. Match the Following. (Needs to be done in Book)**

**Column A**

- (a) Legislature
- (b) Emperor
- (c) Election
- (d) America
- (e) Totalitarianism

**Column B**

- (i) Representative democracy
- (ii) First written constitution
- (iii) Country with one political party
- (iv) Organ
- (v) Monarchy

**ANS-** a- iv, b-v, c-i, d-ii, e-iii

**5. Very Short Answer Type Questions.**

**(a) What do you mean by indirect democracy?**

Indirect democracy is a form of democracy where sovereignty is exercised by a group of peoples' representatives, usually elected by the people on the basis of election.

**(b) Write down the name of any four democratic countries of the world.**

The four democratic countries in the world are:

- (1) Switzerland
- (2) Britain
- (3) America
- (4) India

**(c) What is a republic?**

A republic is a country that has no monarch. The head of the country is usually the elected head of the state.

**(d) Name the type of democracies prevailing in the world.**

The types of democracies prevailing in the world are direct and indirect.

**(e) What are the organs of the government?**

The three organs of the government are:

- (1) Legislature
- (2) Executive
- (3) Judiciary

**6. Short Answer Type Questions.**

**(a) Write down the advantages of democracy.**

The advantages of democracy are:

- People are the source of political authority.
- The head of the state is an elected representative of the people and not a hereditary ruler like in Monarchy.

- In Indian democratic set-up, the process of decision-making is done by the three organs of government.

**(b) Democracy is better than other forms of government. Justify.**

Democracy is better than other forms of government is justified in the following points below:

- It ensures accountability and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.
- It maintains the dignity of the citizens.
- It provide its citizens right to vote.
- Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts.

**(c) Indian democracy is a representative democracy. Why did India not adopt direct democracy?**

India did not adopt direct democracy because:

- Majority of Indians are uneducated & the awareness level is low.
- Direct democracy can't be practiced in vast country like India.
- The economy of India is not sound to gather a huge mass at one place.

**(d) Constitutional monarchy is also a type of government. What does the term 'Constitutional Monarchy' stand for? Explain.**

Constitutional Monarchy stands for monarchy in which:

- A King's or queen authority is symbolic in nature.
- A body of elected representative in reality exercises the powers of the state.
- Elections are held to choose representatives
- People can even criticize or protest against the government

**(e) What is military dictatorship?**

- In military dictatorship, a military general rules according to his own will and rest of all the aspects depend on his thoughts or will.
- Military dictatorship are notorious for human rights abuses and the denial of political & social freedoms.
- It may be ruled by single-military or by a group of high ranking military officers.

**7. Long Answer Type Questions.**

**(a) Explain the essential conditions for the successful working of a democracy.**

The essential conditions for the successful working of a democracy are:

- The citizens should have faith in the democratic principles. They should respect the view of others.
- There should be economic equality, i.e, no wide gap between rich and poor.
- Citizens should be honest, impartial and selfless.
- Leaders should have a sense of fair judgement, balanced mind and good character.
- Citizens should have equal social and political rights. All should be equal before the law.

**(b) Discuss the main principles that define democracy.**

There are two main principles that defined democracy.

First Principle: Popular sovereignty in which the citizens of the country who held the power to govern through their elected representatives.

Second Principle: Lawful freedom and liberties of the people of the country. Political equality ensures that each citizen has an equal voice and vote in the decision-making process.

Freedom of political expressions, freedom of speech and freedom of press are essential elements of democracy.

(c) Give a comparative study of all the types of government discussed in the chapter.

DEMOCRACY	MONARCHY	CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY	DICTATORSHIP	TOTALITARIANISM	AUTHORITARIANISM
<p>* People are the source of political authority.</p> <p>* The head of the state is an elected representative of the people and not a hereditary ruler like in Monarchy.</p> <p>* People are free to criticize or protest against the government.</p>	<p>* A king or queen is the supreme political authority.</p> <p>* It is a hereditary rule in which the rulers come from the same family.</p> <p>* People may or may not be free to criticize or protest against the rule of the monarch.</p>	<p>* A king's or queen's authority is symbolic in nature.</p> <p>* Elections are held to choose representatives.</p> <p>* People can even criticize or protest against the government.</p>	<p>* Ultimate power remains vested and exercised by an individual who may or may not be responsible to the people.</p> <p>* People have restricted rights that too depends on the will of the ruler.</p> <p>* People have no freedom and cannot criticize the government and its policies.</p>	<p>* State regulates the public and private life of its people.</p> <p>* One political party.</p> <p>* It does not allow people to criticize.</p>	<p>* Non-elected ruler controls the state.</p> <p>* It involves the use of strong central power to preserve the political states.</p> <p>* People have some degree of freedom but can't criticize the government.</p>

(d) Legislature and Executive are needed, but what is the need for judiciary? Are not the members competent enough to govern the country?

In a democratic country, the judiciary plays an essential role in maintaining the balance of power and ensuring justice for all.

It is an independent body that interprets and upholds the law, resolves disputes and protect the fundamental rights of citizens.

The reasons why the judiciary is needed are:

**\* Protecting Individual rights**

Judiciary safeguards the individual right of citizens & protect them.

**\* Ensuring Accountability**

The judiciary holds the government and its official accountable for their actions.

**\* Upholding the rule of law**

The judiciary upholds the rule of law by ensuring that everyone is subject to the same set of laws.