

## 11th Political Science Lesson 5 Questions in English

### 5] Democracy

1. Which is defined as "government by the people; that form of government in which the sovereign power resides in the people as a whole, and is exercised either directly by them or by officers elected by them."?

- a) Monarchy
- b) Oligarchy
- c) Federation
- d) Democracy

2. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) Democracy encompasses the powerful concepts of Rights, Freedom defined in Liberty, Equality and Fraternity all religions.

2) The concept and practice of Democracy in the Modern period evolved in America, although it's ancient concept and practice was in Ancient Rome.

3) Democracy is important for creating Liberty and Equality that are adopted to bring equality in the unequal society based on political and institutional mechanisms.

- a) Only 3
- b) Both 1 and 2
- c) Both 1 and 3
- d) Both 2 and 3

3. Who among the following said "Freedom in a democracy is the glory of the state, and therefore in a democracy only will the freedom of nature design to dwell."?

- a) Plato
- b) Socrates
- c) Aristotle
- d) Homer

4. Which among the following is not the Characteristics of Democracy?

- a) Democracy is a set of principles and practices that protect human freedom
- b) Democracy conduct regular free and fair elections open to all citizens

c) Democracy rests upon the principles of minority rule, along with individual and majority rights

d) Democracies are diverse political systems, reflecting each nation's unique political, social, and cultural life.

5. Which among the following is not basic Human right?

- a) Freedom of Religion
- b) Right to Information
- c) Equality before Law
- d) Freedom of Speech

6. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) Democracies as a system guard against all-powerful regional and local governments and it de-centralize government in central levels.

2) The right of the people to demand the Government they elected and the duty of the Government to be accessible and responsive to their needs and demands is the main function

3) Democracy subject governments to the Rule of Law and it ensure that all citizens receive equal protection under the law and that their rights are protected by the Legal-constitutional system.

- a) Only 2
- b) Both 1 and 2
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) Both 1 and 3

7. Who among the following said "intolerance is itself a form of violence and an obstacle to the growth of a true democratic spirit."?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Nelson Mandela
- d) Motilal Nehru

8. Which among the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Democracy ensures the citizens to participate in the political system and it protects their rights and freedoms.
- 2) Democracy is a system of government in which power and civic responsibility are exercised by all citizens, directly or through their freely elected representatives.
- a) Only 1  
b) Only 2  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) None
9. Democracy underlines the Principle of Rule by whom?
- a) President  
b) Military  
c) People  
d) Civil Servants
10. How many types of Democracy are there?
- a) Two  
b) Four  
c) Six  
d) Seven
11. The term 'Democracy' is derived from the Greek word as demo means what?
- a) Freedom  
b) Choice  
c) Truth  
d) People
12. Which democracy believes strongly in Equality of opportunity and equality in freedom as the basis of human rights and life in a Democracy?
- a) Economic democracy  
b) Political democracy  
c) Social democracy  
d) Industrial democracy
13. Which democracy encourages the participation of labour in decision making along with the management?
- a) Industrial democracy  
b) Political democracy  
c) Economic democracy  
d) Totalitarian democracy
14. Which among the following statement is correct?
- 1) Social democracy features the popular participation of citizens in government by which citizens elect their representatives to the Legislature of the state.  
2) Political democracy is a combination of social, economic and political ideas that supports economic and social policies.  
3) Industrial democracy is defined as the means to promote democratic principles in industry and labour by the provision and protection of Labour Rights and Responsibilities in the workplace.
- a) Only 3  
b) Both 1 and 2  
c) Both 1 and 3  
d) Both 2 and 3
15. Which eminent French thinker praised the American political system as one of the true democracies as it did not believe and encourage feudalism?
- a) John Mill  
b) Gustave De Beaumont  
c) Alexis De Tocqueville  
d) Maximilien Robespierre
16. The process in which Democracy works either as a function by the direct involvement of the citizens in making laws or the elected legislators would introduce it in the Legislature is known as process of \_\_\_\_
- a) Government Initiative  
b) Popular Initiative  
c) Peoples Initiative  
d) State Initiative
17. Which among the following statement is Incorrect?
- 1) Political Democracy believed in the progress of equality as progress of liberty and the progress of liberty as the greatest progress of Democracy in a state.  
2) Industrial democracy empowers workers as partners in the industry calling for their joint

efforts to build community interests and welfare. It paves for the development and growth of the country through better productivity and greater harmony

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

18. The process of the legislators elected by the people frame legislation, it is approved by a popular vote that is based on popular acceptance of the laws is known as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Political Referendum
- b) Social Referendum
- c) Economic Referendum
- d) Popular Referendum

19. Which democracy believes in "workplace democracy" and "employee ownership" that is intended to promote equality and democratic redistribution of wealth?

- a) Economic democracy
- b) Totalitarian democracy
- c) Radical democracy
- d) Plebiscitary democracy

20. Which democracy is known as populist democracy or mass democracy in which Citizens after electing the representatives have no voice in decision making?

- a) Radical democracy
- b) Plebiscitary democracy
- c) Totalitarian democracy
- d) Economic democracy

21. Which leading Indian political thinker proposed Radial democracy?

- a) Ajoy Ghosh
- b) Ganesh Ghosh
- c) M N Roy
- d) Somnath Lahiri

22. Which democracy supports the idea of direct accountability of the legislators and executive to the people during the term of office?

- a) Radical democracy

- b) Plebiscitary democracy
- c) Totalitarian democracy
- d) Economic democracy

23. Who among the following states "The foundation of democratic constitution is liberty. People constantly make this statement implying that only in this constitution is there any share in liberty at all"?

- a) Socrates
- b) Plato
- c) Herodotus
- d) Aristotle

24. Which democracy in the name of people's rights would use internal terror against certain sections of people and also speech restrictions to keep the population under its complete control?

- a) Economic democracy
- b) Totalitarian democracy
- c) Radical democracy
- d) Plebiscitary democracy

25. Which among the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Economic democracy is defined as the process of creating democratic conditions of economic productivity, minimising the rich-poor gap and socio-economic differences, promoting affordable economic development
- 2) Economic democracy would have complete control of the economy of the state and would use it to control the population.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

26. Radical Democracy believed in the "power of the people" in local communities known as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Local Governance
- b) Local Popularity
- c) Local panchayat
- d) Local Republic

27. Which democracy is defined as the process of a direct voting by the people of a candidate, or party or a public issue or the adoption of a new constitution with the state known as national self-determination?
- Economic democracy
  - Plebiscitary democracy
  - Radial democracy
  - Social democracy
28. Which among the following statement is correct?
- 1) Economic democracy believes in the ability of the social system to integrate and society and economy for the betterment of human economic freedom and dignity. Economic democracy believes in social welfare and development as priority.
  - 2) Radical democracy brings into Democracy the real sense of people's participation, accountability of the elected and the power of the people to change the government.
- Only 1
  - Only 2
  - Both 1 and 2
  - None
29. Who among the following said "Democracy would, it seems, a delightful form of government, anarchic and mostly, assigning a kind of equality indiscriminately to equals and unequal's alike."?
- Aristotle
  - Plato
  - Socrates
  - Homer
30. Which democracy can by a collection of signatures could result in the recall of the elected representative because of failure to represent the real interests of the people?
- Economic democracy
  - Social democracy
  - Plebiscitary democracy
  - Radial democracy
31. Which democracy captures power through democratic means but runs as dictatorship?
- Economic democracy
  - Political democracy
  - Plebiscitary democracy
  - Totalitarian democracy
32. Which is defined as an explanation of a concept in its historical account and different stages of its development?
- Theory
  - Charter
  - Constitution
  - Gazette
33. The Ancient theory of Democracy emerged in which country?
- Ancient Rome
  - Ancient Egypt
  - Ancient Greece
  - Ancient Inca
34. In which among the following revolution the mass popular demand for Democracy was made?
- October Revolution
  - French Revolution
  - Chinese Cultural revolution
  - Mongolian Revolution
35. Which was the first city to introduce a classical democracy?
- Rome
  - Santorini
  - Crete
  - Athens
36. All citizens were free to express their different opinions, debate, and vote in a system directly and this was called as \_\_\_\_
- Protective democracy
  - Classical democracy
  - Marxist democracy
  - Elitist democracy
37. Which among the following was the reason for which the idea of representation in government was proposed?

- a) Increase in wealth
- b) Increase in territory
- c) Population increase
- d) All the above

38. Which among the following precondition of Classical democracy for its success is wrong?

- 1) The community must be large enough for citizens to be proficient in attending debates and voting on issues
  - 2) The economy of the state should be sufficient for enabling the citizens to engage in politics.
- a) Only 1
  - b) Only 2
  - c) Both 1 and 2
  - d) None

39. Which as a Rights-based democracy emerged in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries placing it as an instrument of protecting human rights and liberties?

- a) Protective democracy
- b) Classical democracy
- c) Marxist democracy
- d) Elitist democracy

40. Which English thinker argued that the citizen's freedom and right to vote was based on the existence of natural rights characterized by Life, Liberty and Property?

- a) John Locke
- b) Thomas Hobbes
- c) David Hume
- d) Rene Descartes

41. Who among the following did not proposed protective democracy?

- a) Jeremy Bentham
- b) James Mill
- c) John Locke
- d) John Stuart Mill

42. Which among the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) The theme of utilitarianism was to safeguard rights, liberty and opportunity as they were the

basic principles of democracy. Safeguarding the rights was the safeguard of democracy.

2) John Locke, James Madison, Jeremy Bentham and James Mills-supported the Left based protective democracy as an aspect of liberal democracy.

3) Jeremy Bentham, James Mill and John Stuart Mill emphasized that democracy alone could safeguard all individual rights and interests through the mandate of the people who could be protected and advanced.

- a) Only 3
- b) Both 1 and 2
- c) Both 1 and 3
- d) Both 2 and 3

43. Which among the following is not the basic feature of protective democracy?

- a) Protective democracy believes in popular sovereignty.
- b) Both the popular sovereignty and representative form of government are illegitimate.
- c) It is the primary duty of the state to protect the rights and liberties of citizens
- d) The authority is accountable to the People and in order to establish it elections are held on regular basis.

44. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The introduction of rights-based protective democracy brought in the idea of constitutionalism that governed the ruler and the ruled by the principles laid down in constitution.

2) The Constitution is the sole source of power for all and is the guarantor of rights and liberties. Legal provisions in the constitutions were introduced to protect, individual rights, rights of associations and groups against any violation of rights or encroachment on liberty on behalf of citizens.

3) This brought in collaboration among the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary in all spheres for the strengthening of protective

democracy. It resulted in a clear distinction between state and civil society.

- a) Only 2
- b) Both 1 and 2
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) All 1, 2 and 3

45. Which theory views the democracy in the social context of class analysis during the era of industrial revolution?

- a) Pluralist theory
- b) Elitist theory
- c) Marxist theory
- d) Deliberative theory

46. In Marxist theory capitalists or owners of the property are called as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Bourgeois
- b) Proletariat
- c) Forgeron
- d) Infirmier

47. Which among the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) The Marxist theory of democracy support electoral rights and strongly supported economic rights and the creation of 'socialist democracy'.
- 2) The Marxist theory of Democracy favoured the collapse of capitalism and calls for the revolutionary transformation of the society.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

48. Marxist theory believes that political power is possible only through the ideals of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Secularism
- b) Atheism
- c) Vitalism
- d) Socialism

49. Which among the following is not Democratic Marxist view?

- a) State as an agency of anti-people crimes and considered the abolition of standing army and instituting a citizen's militia

b) Implement the election of all officials subjecting them to recall

c) Totally implement the political attribute of police

d) Eliminate the monarchy

50. Who said Democracy is the form of the government for the people, of the people, by the people?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Nelson Mandela
- c) John F Kennedy
- d) Abraham Lincoln

51. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The Marxists democrats and socialists believe in the removal of class differences and privileges are the necessary step to freedom, equal status and democracy.

2) The socialists believed that with universal education people can govern themselves. The Marxist theory emphasises the importance of economic factor as the key factor for the class divisions and ownership and the control of the means of production

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

52. The Marxist theory criticises the falseness of which democracies are thus seen as 'capitalist' or 'bourgeois' democracies?

- a) Participatory democracies
- b) Liberal democracies
- c) Economic democracy
- d) Industrial democracy

53. Marxists democrats in which region support the strong role of electoral democracy to establish a peaceful, legal and democratic road to socialism?

- a) Asia
- b) Africa
- c) South America
- d) Europe

54. Who among the following were not the leading thinkers of elitist democracy?

- a) James Madison
- b) Vilfredo Pareto
- c) Gaetano Mosca
- d) Robert Michels

55. Who among the following classified the elites into governing and non-governing elite from the masses?

- a) Vilfredo Pareto
- b) Gaetano Mosca
- c) Robert Michels
- d) Stuart Mill

56. Which among the following are the psychological types of Elite quality according to Vilfredo Pareto?

- a) God and Demon
- b) Lions and Foxes
- c) Crocodiles and Bulls
- d) Bears and Honey

57. The small group of dominant figures who can organize and make decision rather than having deliberation with rank and file of the organization and called it as \_\_\_\_

- a) Iron law of Democracy
- b) Iron law of Monarchy
- c) Iron law of Republic
- d) Iron law of oligarchy

58. Who defined that democracy was a good political method to arrive at political, legislative and administrative decisions by placing in certain individuals in power to decide on all matters of the masses?

- a) Vilfredo Pareto
- b) Gaetano Mosca
- c) Robert Michels
- d) Joseph Alois Schumpeter

59. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The Elitist theory did not agree with the Marxian view of democracy that large corporations dominate in production and

distribution of goods, however it accept with Marxian class analysis.

2) The democratic Elitism theory engages with the groups and individuals to meet their ends and facilitates with their disagreements so as to meet the ends of the both.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

60. Who among the following said Democracy is the road to socialism?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Nelson Mandela
- c) Vladimir Lenin
- d) Karl Marx

61. Which theory of Democracy affirms the separation of power from state and civil society and also economy from the political power?

- a) Elitist theory
- b) Marxist theory
- c) Pluralist theory
- d) Deliberative theory

62. Pluralism offers the scope of institutions for the democratic process in the case of Legislature known as \_\_\_\_

- a) Unicameralism
- b) Bicameralism
- c) Multi cameralism
- d) Neo cameralism

63. Pluralism paves way for which democracy that enables diverse group participation, to protect their rights?

- a) Participatory democracies
- b) Liberal democracies
- c) Economic democracy
- d) Industrial democracy

64. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) Pluralism leads to defend their particular interests through government by creating 'Non-

competitive equilibrium' that intend to benefit large sections of the society for the short run.

2) Pluralism suggests that democracy in the system necessitates the conduct of regular elections that encourages political competition among parties, groups and individuals.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

65. Who among the following predicted that elections express the preferences of divergent competitive groups rather than the wishes of many in the majority group?

- a) James Madison
- b) John Stuart Mill
- c) Tocqueville
- d) All the above

66. Pluralist democracy is also termed as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Diarchy
- b) Monarchy
- c) Polyarchy
- d) Oligarchy

67. Who pointed out that the very essence of democracy is realized by Polyarchy that accommodates the presence of divergent groups, organizations in large number to enjoy relative autonomy in governmental power?

- a) James Madison
- b) Joseph Alois Schumpeter
- c) Robert Dahl
- d) Gaetano Mosca

68. Which among the following is not preconditions for a functioning of polyarchy?

- a) Consensus on the rule of procedure
- b) Implement the election of all officials subjecting them to recall
- c) Range of policy options
- d) Legitimate scope of political activity

69. Which among the following are two critical aspects of democracy?

- a) Deliberation and Rationalization

- b) Counteraction and Rationalization

- c) Participation and Deliberation

- d) Counteraction and Deliberation

70. Who defines that deliberative democracy is built on the system of deliberation that features that decisions are reflective of the discussion among the participants?

- a) James Mill
- b) Tocqueville
- c) John Madison
- d) Gaetano Mosca

71. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) Deliberative democracy and participation are usually strong in the grassroots level. India's Panchayati Raj institutions are usually strong in this process.

2) Grass roots democracy features Panchayati Raj Institutions and civil societies that strengthen the functioning of the government

3) Deliberation democracy features the willingness of the people to listen to the views and consider the interests of the others modifying their own opinions accordingly.

- a) Both 2 and 3
- b) Both 1 and 2
- c) Both 1 and 3
- d) All 1, 2 and 3

72. Whose interest and opinion are the key components of the deliberative democracy?

- a) Elite
- b) Legislators
- c) Public
- d) Workers

73. Deliberative democracy is usually based on which approach of the current model of the development discourse?

- a) Left based
- b) Right based
- c) Centre based
- d) Neutral

74. Which among the following statement is incorrect?



1) Deliberative democracy is different from other forms of democracy by maintaining a person is rational enough to set aside particular interest and opinion to aspire for fairness and common interests of the collective and deliberation was based on equality, equity, and public goods.

2) Deliberative democracy values the decisions arrived after inclusive discussion that heard all the points of view the most. Deliberative democracy is 'concise' in scope. It is a type of democracy in which deliberation is central to decision making.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

75. Who among the following said My notion of democracy is that under it the weakest should have the same opportunity as the strongest. This can never happen except through non-violence?

- a) Nelson Mandela
- b) Karl Marx
- c) Mahatma Gandhi
- d) Martin Luther King Jr

76. Who among the followings observed that political choice, to be legitimate, must be the outcome of deliberation about ends among free, equal, and rational agents?

- a) Rawls and Habermas
- b) Schumpeter and Michal
- c) Pareto and Bentham
- d) James Mill and Bentham

77. Which among the following statement is Incorrect?

1) Deliberative democracy is harmonious more on direct democracy. Deliberative democracy agrees with traditional democratic theory in authentic deliberation, merely confined to voting.

2) Deliberative democracy recognises "the full and equal membership of all in the sovereign body responsible for authorizing the exercise of

that power, and establishes the common reason and will of that body".

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

78. When civil society movement "Seven Party Alliance" (SPA) called for a million strong demonstrations to be staged at seven different points along the ring road encircling the capital Kathmandu?

- a) 1991
- b) 2010
- c) 2006
- d) 1999

79. Which king was forced to step down and paved the way for democracy in Nepal?

- a) King Kulamandan
- b) King Prithvi Narayan
- c) King Dravya
- d) King Gyanendra

80. Which Bhutan kingdom travelled to all the 20 districts of the tiny Kingdom to explain the importance of historic transition to the people of Bhutan?

- a) Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck
- b) Jigme Singye Wangchuck
- c) Ugyen Wangchuck
- d) Jigme Dorji Wangchuck

81. Which year the king Jigme Singye Wangchuck has abdicated the throne, 34 years after ascending it?

- a) 2006
- b) 2001
- c) 1998
- d) 2009

82. Which among the following is the reason for emerge of modern and contemporary democracy?

- a) Agricultural revolution
- b) Cognitive revolution
- c) Industrial revolution

d) Green revolution

83. Which among the following is not the Modern and contemporary democracies features?

a) Written constitution the basic requirements and it must be kept up in everyday life by politicians and authorities`

b) Importance of Constitutionally guaranteed basic Human Rights and fundamental rights to every individual of all the social groups' especially religious minorities and other underprivileged.

c) Mixed Powers between the institutions of the state

d) Freedom of opinion, speech, press and mass media and Religious liberty

84. General and equal right to vote (one person, one vote) is known as \_\_\_\_\_

a) Universal Adult Ebulient

b) Universal Adult Suffrage

c) Universal adult fabled

d) All the above

85. Which among the following statement is incorrect?

1) The "majority rule" is characterized as only important features of democracy; however the process should have free and fair competitive elections. Additionally, the importance of Rights is very important

2) Freedom of political expression, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press are indispensable in the representative democracy and the masses are informed through political campaign and the manifestoes of the political parties enable to vote in their personal interests

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

86. Which is the fundamental requirement of modern democracy?

a) Freedom of work

b) Freedom of religion

c) Freedom of trade

d) Freedom of speech

87. Which among the following does not define the Democracy?

a) Political System of Competition for Power

b) The head of state is for life or until abdication

c) Right to participation in public life

d) The Rule of Law

88. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) Participatory democracy is the system of government in which all qualified citizens vote to elect their legislators based on the constituencies divided by the population or eligible voters.

2) Representative democracy is been promoted to achieve equity reversing the concept of equality. In the recent days representative democracy is a process that enables and ensures the wider participation of constituents in the direction and operation of political systems

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

89. During the election political parties announce to the people about their programmes and policies are known as \_\_\_\_\_

a) Party promise

b) Party manifesto

c) Party policy

d) Party confession

90. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) Representative Democracy is closely associated with Marxist Democracy which describes the political system which originated in the China and Eastern Europe and has subsequently been adopted in numerous Third World countries.

2) The political parties mobilize the people in knowing their needs and in turn mould the public opinion. The representatives are

constitutionally recognized and entitled to execute their duties and responsibilities in the people's interest, with authority.

3) The individuals are allowed to contest elections as independent candidates too, if they do not wish to belong any political party. The role of political parties is vital in a representative democratic system

- a) Only 3
- b) Both 1 and 2
- c) Both 1 and 3
- d) Both 2 and 3

91. Which Democratic regimes may be classified as either Presidential or Parliamentary systems and there are also important variations within these broad categories?

- a) Marxist democracy
- b) Elitist democracy
- c) Liberal democracy
- d) Protective democracy

92. Which among the following is not the principle of Representative democracy?

- a) The existence of electoral laws supervised by an independent judiciary
- b) Freedom of speech and association, Freedom to stand as an election candidate.
- c) The existence of non-competing political parties offering electoral choice
- d) The existence of regular, free, fair elections based upon universal suffrage and secret ballots under the supervision of Election Commission as an independent body

93. When International day of Indigenous people is celebrated?

- a) January 21
- b) May 17
- c) July 2
- d) August 9

94. When U.N. Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous peoples was adopted by the General Assembly with the support of 143 Member States?

- a) September 2007

b) December 2009

c) January 2008

d) August 2004

95. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The estimated 370 million indigenous peoples need and deserve more than just symbolic celebrations on August 9, when they commemorate everywhere the International Day devoted to the reaffirmation of the value and resilience of indigenous life and cultures

2) After centuries of repression, they need comprehensive tools to defend their human rights, their way of life, and their aspirations. One such tool is the U.N. Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous peoples

3) It established their right to self-determination and to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully in public life.

- a) Only 3
- b) Both 1 and 3
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) All 1, 2 and 3

96. Which democracy aim is to make people interested to take part in the political, legal and economic processes of the state and also to make people more responsible for the decisions made?

- a) Elitist democracy
- b) Liberal democracy
- c) Deliberative democracy
- d) Participatory democracy

97. Which is base for Participatory democracy "political" operation in that it revolves around a structure of authority increasing and extending the scope of participation and political equality involves democratizing society?

- a) Political relations
- b) Social relations
- c) Indigenous relations
- d) Economic relations

98. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) A civil society-based concept, participatory democracy attempts to create opportunities for all members of a group to make expressive contributions to decision-making, and to increase the range of access to such opportunities.

2) The important feature of a participatory democracy is that people will have the opportunity to represent indirectly through legislator in the functions and access to the decision-making institutions of state and there shall be provision for delegating power to another body or organ

3) The most important characteristic is the importance of political equality in democratic system a long side basic or fundamental rights, liberties that needs emphasis and to be highlighted.

- a) Only 1
- b) Both 1 and 2
- c) Both 1 and 3
- d) All 1, 2 and 3

99. The degree to which a polity is able to govern itself in its domestic affairs and foreign policies and free from interference of other nations is known as \_\_\_

- a) Sovereignty
- b) Secularism
- c) Federation
- d) Socialist

100. Who among the following was the Drafting Committee Chairman of the Constitution of India?

- a) Dr B R Ambedkar
- b) Rajendra Prasad
- c) V T Krishnamachari
- d) B N Rau

101. The extent to which the highest judicial bodies are independent of the executive and other outside influences is known as \_\_\_\_

- a) Executive judiciary

- b) Civil judiciary

- c) Political judiciary

- d) Independent judiciary

102. Which among the following is wrongly matched with its meaning?

a) Turnout – The percentage of people's participation in voting during elections

b) Universal Adult suffrage – The extent to which all the adults have been given the right to exercise vote in elections

c) Legislative power – The extent to which the executive controls the legislative with parliamentary systems

d) Party ideology – The extent to which parties have well-defined, consistent, and coherent ideologies.

103. Who among the following said "In politics we will have equality and in social and economic life we will have inequality"?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Dr B. R. Ambedkar
- c) Nelson Mandela
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

104. Which among the following is wrongly matched with its meaning?

a) Elected government – The extent to which executive functions are carried forward by officials elected through election through secret ballot.

b) Party system – The number of parties gaining seats in the legislature

c) Property rights – The extent to which property rights are protected

d) Authority – The degree to which state governmental authority is pre-eminent throughout the territory claimed as part of the polity

105. The extent to which women achieve equal representation with indiscriminate dignity in the legislature, social institutions and other high positions within government is known as \_\_\_\_

- a) Gender Equality
- b) Feminist representation

c) Matriarchy

d) Development

106. Which among the following is not the criterion to measure and evaluate the democracy?

a) Restriction for the access to natural and common property

b) Civil society independence

c) Role of opposite leader

d) Political equality to achieve socioeconomic status for underprivileged

107. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The founding fathers of India and its Constitution had built strong democratic foundations in the Indian State and the Constitution thus making India a great country.

2) The democratic constitutional foundations have strengthened the Constitution in every aspect of socio-political and economic changes. The Preamble of the Constitution laid down clear road map with Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

108. When was the first general election conducted in India?

a) 1949

b) 1951

c) 1954

d) 1946

109. During the first general election in 1951, how many political parties were there in India?

a) 102

b) 31

c) 67

d) 54

110. From which year were electronic voting machines used for recording votes in India?

a) 2000

b) 2004

c) 2008

d) 2010

111. Our electoral system is known as \_\_\_\_\_

a) Two-Round-system

b) Additional-Member-System

c) First-Past-The-Post

d) Single-Transferable-Vote

112. From which year were citizens given a chance to elect their representatives at the age of 18?

a) 1989

b) 1997

c) 1973

d) 1978

113. Which is the largest democratic country in the world?

a) China

b) USA

c) India

d) South Korea

114. How many general elections have happened in India so far?

a) 12

b) 17

c) 21

d) 26

115. In the first general election, how many percent exercised their franchise?

a) 26.18%

b) 44.87%

c) 61.62%

d) 51.83%

116. Which amendment of the constitution has given the reservation for SC/STs, women in the Local self-governing bodies as members, councillors and mayors?

a) 42nd and 43rd amendment

b) 28th and 29th amendment

c) 51st and 52nd amendment

d) 73rd and 74th amendment

117. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) India's democratic set up has been vibrant and able to keep the military for the use of political power. It also shows prudence on the part of military generals and defence personnel earning respect from the legislative.

2) The democratic process has brought about a shift of political power from the middle and higher castes and classes of urban society to backward classes who are now the politically most influential ones in the country

3) They have won reservations for themselves in legislatures and government services as were accorded to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes after independence through Constitutional provisions.

- a) Only 2
- b) Both 1 and 2
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) All 1, 2 and 3

118. What was the life expectancy at birth in 2011?

- a) 72 years
- b) 66 years
- c) 59 years
- d) 75 years

119. Which among the following disease was eradicated from India?

- a) Smallpox
- b) Chickenpox
- c) Leprosy
- d) Tuberculosis

120. How many Universities are there in India during year 1950-51?

- a) 81
- b) 54
- c) 73
- d) 27

121. What is the literacy rate of India in year 2011?

- a) 58%
- b) 69%
- c) 83%
- d) 73%

122. Who among the following said "Democracy is good. I say this because other systems are worse. So, we are forced to accept democracy"?

- a) Dr B. R. Ambedkar
- b) Abraham Lincoln
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) Mahatma Gandhi

123. When India move towards more open liberalized and market driven model of the economy?

- a) 1991
- b) 1998
- c) 2001
- d) 2004

124. The open liberalized and market driven model of the economy starting in the 1991 reforms called as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Structural Representation Programme
- b) Structural Liberation Programme
- c) Structural Adjustment Program
- d) Structural Method Programme

125. Who among the following said "Political democracy cannot last unless there lies at the base of it social democracy"?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Abraham Lincoln
- c) Dr B. R. Ambedkar
- d) Karl Marx

126. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) India's institutions like the free press and dependent judiciary have ensured that India remains a society based on rule of classes.

2) After Adjustment Programme, the economy has seen greater private and foreign participation found the base for the emergence of professional new middle class

3) The technological innovations applied in transforming the service sector particularly Education, Health and transportation along with rural and urban infrastructure lead to digital India and reforms in banking sectors has brought a great social transformation in reality

- a) Both 1 and 2
- b) Both 1 and 3
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) All 1, 2 and 3

127. What is the food grain production of India in year 2014-15?

- a) 173.17 million tonnes
- b) 264.77 million tonnes
- c) 486.62 million tonnes
- d) 372.37 million tonnes

128. What is the India's Gross National Income in the year 2014-15?

- a) 105.28 lakh crore
- b) 287.18 lakh crore
- c) 418.28 lakh crore
- d) 518.31 lakh crore

129. Which is a ideology and an economic system involving private ownership over the means of production, distribution of goods and the overall structure of business is based on profit motive?

- a) Socialism
- b) Communism
- c) Democracy
- d) Capitalism

130. The social system constructed by hierarchical structure with graded inequality which determines the social status of the individual playing a vital role in every sphere of Indian citizen is known as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Groupism
- b) Casteism
- c) Diversity
- d) Anarchism

131. Which is a political ideology that has come to be associated with conflicts, tensions and resulting it in violence between different religious, ethnic and caste group?

- a) Communism
- b) Dictatorship
- c) Communalism
- d) Coup

132. Who is a minority in whose hands power, wealth or prestige is concentrated?

- a) Ministers
- b) Legislators
- c) Scholars
- d) Elites

133. Which of these institution functions at the grass root level with constitutional safe guards making the people to participating in the process and practice of local self-governance?

- a) Panchayati Raj
- b) Lok Sabha
- c) Civil Servants
- d) Legislators