

**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, RUBY PARK, KOLKATA**  
**CIVICS QUESTION BANK**  
**CLASS 1X**

**TOPIC – WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY?**

1. Explain any 3 difficulties faced by the people in a non-democratic country.
2. Why is Democracy called a ‘Government by discussion’? Give reasons.
3. What is the role of citizen in promoting democracy? (Pg. 16)
4. Why should we value Democracy? Give reasons.
5. “Elections in China do not represent people’s verdict’. Explain
6. What steps were taken by PRI to win election in Mexico?
7. Why are China and Saudi Arabia non democratic countries though they declared themselves as democracies ?
8. ‘Democracy is a government in which everyone has a share’. Explain.
9. “A Democratic government is a better government as it is more accountable form of government”. Explain.
10. State some challenges to democracy. (Arguments against democracy).Or Disadvantages of Democracy
11. ‘Rulers and the ruled, both are responsible for making of an ideal democracy’.  
Justify by giving suitable reasons. OR Democracy does not depend on what rulers do but what citizens do.. Explain.
- 12.”Democracy enhances the dignity of the citizens’. Justify.
13. Why is democracy the best form of Government? (Arguments for democracy).Or MERITS of Democracy.
14. What is the most common meaning of democracy? (Pg. 35)
15. Give the reasons why Pakistan under general Musharraf cannot be called a democracy?
- 16, State examples of countries where the principal of political equality is not given. Or Give instances of countries where equal voting rights are not given.
17. Popular governments can also be undemocratic. With reference to Zimbabwe justify the statement.
18. Why should we value Democracy?
19. Describe features of a democracy with examples.
- 20 Why is Democracy called a government by discussion? (pg. 33)
21. The rule of law and respect for rights is an essential feature for a democratic government.- Justify with examples. With reference to Zimbabwe analyse how far the government is democratic?

**TOPIC-CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN**

1. Describe the population of South Africa.
2. What is apartheid? How was it practiced in South Africa? Or why was the policy of the whites in South Africa oppressive for the Blacks.
3. How did Apartheid come to an end in South Africa? OR Who led the struggle against Apartheid /what was his role in ending Apartheid .OR How was the Republic of South Africa born?
4. The blacks and whites came to a comprise while making the constitution.-explain. (PG 44)
5. The making of the Constitution for a huge and diverse country like India was not an easy affair. Explain with reasons. (pg. 45)
6. Describe the path or the steps to making the constitution.
7. Give the features of the countries which inspired our Constitutional Assembly. (Pg. 46)

8. Define Constitution .Analyze its importance in a Democracy. (Need for a constitution).or Functions of the Constitution.
9. What is a Preamble? Describe the main features of the Preamble of Indian Constitution. (Values and ideals) Or What is the importance of a preamble?
10. State some important work done by the Constitution. (Importance of Constitution).
11. Describe the Constituent Assembly and its working.
12. Why do we accept a constitution made more than 50 years ago?
15. What is Secularism? Why is India called a secular state. (Pg. 51)
16. The manner which the Constituent assembly worked gave sanctity to the Constitution. Explain.
17. What are the Constituent Assembly debates? What is its Importance?
18. Values and ideals of Indian Constitution and its meaning. (Pg. 51).
19. What are institutional Arrangements? ((Pg. 52)
20. What are Constitutional Amendments? Why was this incorporated in our Constitution? (PG 52)
21. Describe the formation of the Constituent Assembly. (46)
22. What were the values of the South African Constitution? (Pg. 42)
23. Mention the basic values accepted by our Constitution makers. (Pg. 45)
24. How did Gandhi and Ambedkar differ on how inequalities can be removed? (pg43)
25. Similarities and differences of the speeches of Gandhi, Ambedkar and Nehru. (Pg48, 49)

### **TOPIC-ELECTORAL POLITICS**

1. What are elections? Elections are considered essential in a democracy-Explain why?
2. Is Political competition necessary?
3. What makes elections in India democratic.-Explain
4. What is factionalism?
5. India has an area based system of representation.-Describe this system.
6. What special provision was made for the weaker sections that made our democracy more representative and democratic?
7. Explain the powers enjoyed by the Election commission in India.
8. Give any three reasons by which we can say that election process in India is free and fair.
9. One final test of free and fair election lies in the outcome itself.-Analyze.
10. After the constituencies are decided what is the next step? How does this system fulfill the principle of universal adult franchise?
11. What is EPIC? Why is it necessary?
12. How can a citizen become a candidate of a party?
13. Write the requirements for the new system of declaration made by the Supreme Court.
14. How do political parties attract the public to get them to vote for their party?
15. How are elections regulated in our country?
16. Describe the final stage of the election process.

### **TOPIC-WORKING OF INSTITUTIONS**

1. Why should political executives have more power than the permanent ones? Explain?
2. What is Public Interest Litigation? Enumerate its merits.
3. Mention powers of the President of India. Why is it called the nominal head?
4. What is the one very important thing the President can do on his/her own?
5. Differentiate between the Presidential and the Prime Ministerial system.
6. An independent and powerful judiciary is considered essential for democracies. - Explain this system with reference to India.
7. How does the judiciary act as the guardian of Fundamental Rights?
8. Why is the judiciary called the protector of the Constitution?

9. Why is the Lok Sabha more powerful than the Rajya Sabha?
10. What is the role of the Prime Minister in India?
11. What is the constraint on the power of the P.M?
12. Why is our parliamentary government also known as the cabinet form of government?-Give three reasons.
13. Which features of the judiciary make it most powerful in the world?
14. Why is the parliament called the supreme political authority of the people?
15. Describe the structure and composition of the Council of ministers.

### **TOPIC-DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS**

1. What are rights? Why do we need rights in a democracy?
2. Explain what is meant by rule of law.
4. With reference to Guantanamo bay or Kosovo describe the situation of what it meant to live in the absence of rights?
5. What was the position of citizens with regard to their government in Saudi Arabia?
6. Explain with examples why some rights are placed above the government.
7. What are the clauses provided under the Right to Equality? Are reservations against the Right to Equality-Give reasons?
8. Mention the freedoms provided under Right to Freedom. Why are reasonable restrictions imposed upon them?
9. What measures have been specified by the constitution to secure the cultural and educational rights of minorities?
10. What are the three evils declared illegal by the Right against Exploitation?
11. Which right is referred to as the heart and soul of the Indian Constitution? Explain why.
12. How does the Right to freedom of religion ensure that India is a secular state?
13. What is writ?
14. What are human rights? What is the main objective of the National Human Rights Commission?
15. What can a person do in case of violation of Fundamental Rights?
16. Our constitution and law offers a wide range of rights.-Justify with examples.
17. What is a covenant? How have they contributed to the expansion of rights?