12. Democracy

1. Which is the most popular form of government in modern times?

Democracy

2. When was the term democracy used?

It is used by Herodotus nearly 2500 years ago.

3. Where is the term democracy derived from?

It is Greek term were `Demos` and `Cratia`. Demos means the people and cratia means the power of rule.

4. What is the definition of Democracy by Abraham Lincoln?

It is a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

5. How is democracy classified?

It is classified into two types as Direct and indirect democracy.

6. What is direct democracy?

- People directly participate in the functioning of the government
- Existed in ancient Greece and Rome
In ancient India, villages panchayat system was functioning based on direct democratic norms.

7. What is indirect democracy?

- The representatives are duly elected by the people
- They form and run the government
- Most of the countries in the world follow this system.

8. What are the merits of democracy?

- It is the most popular government in modern world
- It provides efficiency of government, guarantees the right of people, provides equality, promote national character, brings peaceful changes of government.

9. Which is the pre-requisite for democratic system of government?

Party

10. What are the functions of political party?

- Formulation of general policies
- Contesting elections
- Educating the masses
11. How are party system classified?

It is classified into three types as,

- Single party system
- Two party or Bi-party system
- Multi-party system

12. What is single party system?

It is a system where only one party exists. Ex. China and Cuba

13. What is bi-party system?

In this system there exist one ruling party and other as the opposition. Ex. USA, England

14. What is multi-party system?

In this system there exist more than two political parties with contending ideologies and objectives. Ex. France and India
15. How are political parties in India classified?

They are classified into two types namely as National parties and Regional parties.

16. Name some national parties of India?

Congress and BJP

17. Name some regional parties?

DMK, AIADMK, DMDK, Telungu Desam.

18. What is the specialty of elections?

Only through election people judge the functioning of the ruling party and ignore the corrupt politicians by not voting them.

19. What is flowed by democratic countries to ensure proper election?

Universal Adult Franchise.

20. What are the age criteria for contesting in election?

25 years of age.

21. What are the types of election?

Direct and Indirect elections.
22. What are mid-term polls?

Sometimes it happens that the parliament or the state legislatures do not function for the whole period of five years for various reasons. Then they are dissolved, elections are held. These elections are called the mid-term polls.

23. Can the opposition parties have the right to check the expenditure of the government?

Yes

24. What do the constitution of India based on?

Democratic principles

25. What are the two types of government provided by the constitution of India?

One at the union level and other at the state level.

26. Who are MPs?

They are the Member of Parliament.

27. Who are MLA?

Member of the Legislative Assembly.
28. Where is parliament situated?

New Delhi

29. Which is Nirvachan Sadan?

The Election commission of India.

30. Who are the members of election commission?

There are three member in the election commission of India it consists three member with the Chief Election Commissioner and tow election commissioners.

31. Who appoints election officer?

The president in the constitution with the state government.

32. What are the functions of the election commission?

- It gives recognition to the political parties
- It allots symbols for the parties
- It announces the dates of election
- It declares the final result of the election

33. Which makes democracy effective?

Right to Vote system.