

CHAPTER-1 | What is Democracy? Why Democracy?

QUIZ PART-02

1. In a democracy, the final decision-making power remains with:
- Military leadership
 - External powers
 - Elected representatives
 - Religious authorities (C)

Explanation: A core principle of democracy is that elected representatives hold the ultimate decision-making authority, not unelected groups.

2. In Pakistan, which event marked the military takeover of power?
- 1995 Coup
 - 1999 Military Takeover
 - 2002 Referendum
 - 1980 Martial Law (B)

Explanation: Pakistan experienced a military takeover in 1999, highlighting the absence of democratic principles.

3. Which country allows only Communist Party members and allies to contest elections?
- Mexico
 - China
 - Zimbabwe
 - Saudi Arabia (B)

Explanation: In China, only Communist Party and allied party members can run for office, ensuring the same party always wins.

4. What undermined free and fair elections in Mexico under the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI)?
- Banning elections
 - Dirty tricks and media control
 - Vote equality issues
 - Royal family intervention (B)

Explanation: The PRI in Mexico remained in power for decades by using unfair practices and controlling media.

5. The principle "One person, one vote, one value" was not equally respected in which of the following countries?
- Fiji (Indian Fijians voters)
 - Saudi Arabia (women voters)
 - Estonia (Russian minorities)
 - All of the above (D)

Explanation: Restrictions in Fiji, Saudi Arabia, and Estonia highlighted the denial of equal voting rights in practice.

6. Robert Mugabe ruled Zimbabwe by:
- Free and fair elections with respect for rights
 - Strict monarchy traditions
 - Winning elections but violating rights
 - Military dictatorship (C)

Explanation: Although elected, Mugabe's government in Zimbabwe failed to follow democratic norms such as rule of law and respect for rights.

7. Before elections, which of the following is essential for democracy?
- Space for political activity and opposition
 - Control of opposition parties
 - Appointment of rulers by judiciary
 - Religious approval of candidates (A)

Explanation: Democracy requires political freedom, space for opposition, and rights like free expression before elections.

8. After elections, a democratic government must:
- Do whatever it likes because it has won
 - Respect rules, minority rights, and procedures
 - Eliminate opposition completely
 - Rule without consultations (B)

Explanation: A democracy cannot ignore rules or minority rights; it must function within constitutional limits.

9. Which of the following freedoms is a basic right necessary before elections?
- Freedom to form associations
 - Freedom to protest
 - Freedom to think and express opinions
 - All of the above (D)

Explanation: Basic rights like freedom of thought, expression, protest, and forming associations are necessary for democracy.

10. A democratic government must always rule within:
- The will of the majority only
 - The limits of constitutional law and citizens' rights
 - The wishes of military leadership
 - The orders of international organizations (B)

Explanation: Democracy is bound by constitutional law and must respect citizens' rights, not just majority opinion.