

QB365

Important Questions - Democracy in the Contemporary World

9th Standard CBSE

Social Science

Reg.No. :

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Time : 01:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 50

Section-A

- 1) Which of the following does not lead to the spread of democracy? 1
(a) Struggle by the people (b) Invasion by foreign countries (c) End of colonialism
(d) People's by foreign countries
- 2) Use one of the following statements to complete the sentence: 1
Democracy in the international organisations requires that...
(a) The rich countries should have a greater say
(b) Countries should have a say according to their military power
(c) Countries should be treated with respect in proportion to their population
(d) All countries in the world should be treated equally
- 3) A direct vote in which an entire electorate is asked to either accept or reject a particular proposal is termed as: 1
(a) Coalition (b) Referendum (c) Veto (d) Election
- 4) Pinochet's military dictatorship came to an end in Chile in: 1
(a) 1978 (b) 1988 (c) 1999 (d) 2000
- 5) For how many years did Pinochet rule Chile? 1
(a) 15 (b) 20 (c) 25 (d) 10
- 6) The city of Gdansk is associated with: 1
(a) Chile (b) USA (c) USSR (d) Poland
- 7) The government, led by _____, grew anxious and imposed martial law in December 1981. 1
(a) General Jaruzelski (b) Gen Pinochet (c) Gen Allende (d) Gen Lech Walesa
- 8) _____ preferred government control on all big industries and the economy. 1
(a) Salvador Allende (b) General JAruzelski (c) Lech Walesa (d) Michelle
- 9) _____ wanted the market to be free of government interference. 1
(a) Pinoche (b) Walesa (c) Jaruzelski (d) Michelle
- 10) _____ is a form of government that allows people to choose their rulers. 1
(a) Dictatorship (b) Monarchy (c) Military (d) Democracy

Section-B

- 11) Based on the information given in this chapter, match the following countries and the path democracy has taken in that country. 2

Country	Path to Democracy
(a) Chile	(i) Freedom from British colonial rule
(b) Nepal	(ii) End of military dictatorship
(c) Poland	(iii) End of one party rule
(d) Ghana	(iv) King agreed to give up his power

- 12) Which freedoms are usually taken away when a democracy is overthrown by the military? 2
- 13) Who was Lech Walesa? How did he become famous in Poland? 2
- 14) Who was the founder leader of the Socialist Party of Chile? 2
- 15) Name the continent which Chile is situated in. 2
- 16) Who were unhappy with the Salvador Allende? 2
- 17) Point out two common features of the two non-democratic governments of Chile and Poland. 2
- 18) Who was General Augusto Pinochet? 2
- 19) Is there a clear pattern of expansion? 2
- 20) When did the expansion take place? 2

Section-C

- 21) Name the present Secretary General of the United Nations Organisations. 4
- 22) Why did President Allende address himself mainly to 'workers'? Why were the rich unhappy with him? 4
- 23) Which other East European countries were ruled by communist parties in the 1980s? 4
- 24) Do you think it is good to elect someone President for life? Or is it better to hold regular elections after every few years? 4
- 25) Locate Myanmar on atlas. Which India states border this country? 4

Section-A

- 1) (b) Invasion by foreign countries 1
- 2) (d) All countries in the world should be treated equally 1
- 3) (b) Referendum 1
- 4) (b) 1988 1
- 5) (a) 15 1
- 6) (d) Poland 1
- 7) (a) General Jaruzelski 1
- 8) (a) Salvador Allende 1
- 9) (d) Michelle 1
- 10) (a) Dictatorship 1

Section-B

11)	Country	Path to Democracy
	(a) Chile	(ii) End of military dictatorship
	(b) Nepal	(iv) King agreed to give up his power
	(c) Poland	(iii) End of one party rule
	(d) Ghana	(i) Freedom from British colonial rule

2

12)

2

When a democratic government is overthrown by the military, the following freedoms of the people are usually taken away:

- (i) Military can do as it wishes and no one can question them
- (ii) The government tortures and kills people who had opposed it during their coup. Many are put in the prison
- (iii) People are denied freedom of speech. They are not allowed to express their views freely.

13)

2

Lech Walesa was a worker in Lenin shipyard who dismissed from service in 1976 for demanding higher pay. He joined the protest movement against the government and became the trade union leader. Later on he co-founded solidarity. On 14 August 1980, the workers of Lenin Shipyard in the city of Gdansk went on striking workers. The workers led by Walesa signed a 21-point agreement with the government that ended their strike. The struggle for free and independent trade union and other freedoms was played under his leadership.

Finally in 1990, Walesa was elected president of Poland.

14) Salvador Allende was the founder leader of the Socialist Party of Chile.

2

15) South America

2

16)

2

Salvador introduced much reforms in educational system, free milk for children and redistribution of land to the landless farmers. This eventually led resentment among rich landlords and capitalists.

17)

2

- (i) The people could not choose or change their rulers.
- (ii) There was no real freedom to express one's opinions, form political associations and organise protests and take action against the wrongdoer.

18)

2

General Augusto Pinochet was the defence minister under Salvador Allende. After the coup of 1973, he succeeded him and became the president of Chile.

19)

2

Democracy did not spread evenly in all parties of the world. It was established first in some regions and then spread to other regions.

20) Twentieth century

2

Section-C

21) Ban Ki-moon.

4

22)

4

Salvador Allende was the President of Chile, a country in South America. After being elected president in 1970, Allende had taken several decisions to help the poor and the workers. These included reforms of the educational system, free milk for children and redistribution of land to landless farmers. He was also opposed to foreign companies taking away natural resources like copper from the country. As a result, the landlords, the rich and the Church opposed his policies.

23)

4

Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Bulgaria were part of the Soviet Union which became independent countries in 1991?

Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Macedonia, Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary, Poland, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia were other countries ruled by communist parties in 1980s.

24)

4

No, it is not good to elect a President for life. In that case, there will always be the likelihood of his becoming a dictator and run the administration according to his own will.

It is better to elect a new President after every few years. In that case, the President will feel responsible to the people and will work for their welfare.

25) (i) Arunachal Pradesh

(ii) Nagaland

(iii) Manipur

(iv) Mizoram

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