

UNIQUE STUDY POINT

AMITESH NAGAR, INDORE
PRACTICE PAPER 01 (2026-27)
CHAPTER : DEMOCRACY

Prepared by: SUMEET SAHU | Website : [Click Here](#) | WhatsApp Channel : [Click Here](#)

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Class : IX

Subject : Social Science

General Instructions :

- This question paper contains 75 questions divided into five sections A, B, C, D and E.
- Section A has 42 objective type questions (MCQ, Match the following, Statement-based, Assertion-Reason) of 1 mark each.
- Section B has 15 short answer questions of 2 marks each.
- Section C has 10 short answer questions of 3 marks each.
- Section D has 3 case based questions of 4 marks each.
- Section E has 5 long answer questions of 5 marks each.
- All questions are compulsory. Use of a calculator is not permitted.

SECTION - A

This section consists of 42 objective type questions of 1 mark each.

1. In which ancient city did the term 'democracy' originate in the fifth century BCE? **1**
(A) Rome (B) Sparta (C) Athens (D) Alexandria
2. Which principle is fundamental to the presidential form of government regarding the branches of government? **1**
(A) Legislative supremacy
(B) Separation of powers
(C) Unity of power
(D) Collective responsibility
3. The ancient Indian institution of 'Sabha' and 'Samiti' represent which of the following? **1**
(A) Colonial law-making
(B) Modern parliamentary rules
(C) Military councils
(D) Early democratic traditions
4. When did Switzerland grant women the right to vote at the federal level? **1**
(A) 1920 (B) 1971 (C) 1945 (D) 1893

UNIQUE STUDY POINT

CHAPTER : DEMOCRACY

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5. Which ancient Indian institutions functioned as early democratic bodies where power rested with the people and authority was neither centralised nor hereditary? **1**
- (A) Vajji confederacy (B) Sabhas and Samitis (C) Mahajanapadas (D) Panchayats
6. What is the major challenge to democracy in India regarding economic status? **1**
- (A) Gender equality
(B) Poverty and Income Inequality
(C) High literacy
(D) Technological advancement
7. What is a distinguishing feature of the presidential system regarding cabinet members' political affiliation? **1**
- (A) Cabinet must be from President's party.
(B) Cabinet may be from different parties.
(C) All cabinet members from same party.
(D) Cabinet from opposition parties.
8. What impact does increasing economic inequality have on policy-making in a democracy? **1**
- (A) It reduces the influence of money in election campaigns.
(B) It ensures unbiased attention to all sections of society.
(C) Policy may favor influential groups over weaker sections.
(D) It leads to better representation of the poor's grievances.
9. 'Universal Adult Franchise' means: **1**
- (A) Right to vote for all adults regardless of caste, creed, or gender
(B) Only men can vote
(C) Only educated people can vote
(D) Voting is restricted to taxpayers

UNIQUE STUDY POINT

CHAPTER : DEMOCRACY

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10. Which form of government is characterized by the executive deriving its authority from the legislature and remaining accountable to it? **1**
- (A) Parliamentary Democracy
 - (B) Absolute Monarchy
 - (C) Dictatorship
 - (D) Presidential Democracy
11. Which of the following is a core feature of a democracy? **1**
- (A) Hereditary succession
 - (B) Military rule
 - (C) Rule by a single individual
 - (D) Decisions made by people's representatives
12. What is one of the built-in mechanisms of democracy to ensure rulers do not go astray? **1**
- (A) Executive independence from all other branches
 - (B) Regular and periodical elections
 - (C) Hereditary succession of power
 - (D) Lifelong appointments of leaders
13. Which country is explicitly mentioned as an example of an Absolute Monarchy? **1**
- (A) India
 - (B) United Kingdom
 - (C) USA
 - (D) Saudi Arabia
14. In a Parliamentary system, the executive is responsible to: **1**
- (A) The Legislature
 - (B) The Military
 - (C) The President
 - (D) The Judiciary only
15. How do economic inequalities affect elections, particularly concerning candidates? **1**
- (A) People with money have more chances of winning elections.
 - (B) They make it easier for ordinary citizens to win elections.
 - (C) They decrease the amount of money spent on election campaigning.
 - (D) They lead to reduced corruption in public dealings.

UNIQUE STUDY POINT

CHAPTER : DEMOCRACY

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16. India's modern democracy was significantly influenced by which historical document? **1**
- (A) Magna Carta
 - (B) The Treaty of Versailles
 - (C) The Constitution of India
 - (D) The Declaration of Independence
17. Who defined democracy as "the government of the people, by the people, for the people"? **1**
- (A) Abraham Lincoln
 - (B) George Washington
 - (C) Thomas Jefferson
 - (D) Reinhold Niebuhr
18. In a parliamentary system, who serves as the real head of the government, responsible for its day-to-day affairs? **1**
- (A) The Chief Justice
 - (B) The President
 - (C) The Prime Minister
 - (D) The Speaker of the Legislature
19. Which country is a primary example of a Presidential system? **1**
- (A) Canada
 - (B) India
 - (C) United Kingdom
 - (D) USA
20. Which of the following was NOT listed as a major historical event that helped boost the spread of democracy? **1**
- (A) Collapse of the Soviet Union
 - (B) Second World War
 - (C) The Industrial Revolution
 - (D) Decolonisation
21. Which country is given as an example of a system that combines elements of theocracy and democracy, with elected institutions and religious oversight? **1**
- (A) India
 - (B) USA
 - (C) United Kingdom
 - (D) Iran

UNIQUE STUDY POINT

CHAPTER : DEMOCRACY

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22. What distinguishes a Constitutional Monarchy from an Absolute Monarchy? **1**

- (A) Ceremonial vs absolute power.
- (B) Monarch holds real power.
- (C) No hereditary ruler.
- (D) No elected representatives.

23. To establish a healthy democracy, democratic values should be taught and imbibed beginning at which level? **1**

- (A) Only within political parties.
- (B) Grassroots level (family, friends, neighborhood).
- (C) National policy-making bodies.
- (D) Educational institutions at higher levels only.

24. Match the items in List I with those List II. **1**

List I	List II
(A) Democracy origin	(I) Vote, Speak in Assembly
(B) Ancient Athens democracy	(II) Demos + Kratos
(C) Abraham Lincoln's definition	(III) "Government of the people, by the people, for the people"
(D) Widely accepted government form	(IV) Contemporary world

(A) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

(B) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III

(C) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV

(D) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV

25. Match the items in List I with those in List II. **1**

List I	List II
(A) Constitutional Monarchy	(I) Divine Right Theory
(B) Theocracy	(II) Ceremonial Head of State
(C) Absolute Monarchy	(III) Military coup
(D) Dictatorship	(IV) Religious oversight

(A) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

(B) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

(C) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III

(D) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

UNIQUE STUDY POINT

CHAPTER : DEMOCRACY

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26. Match the items in List I with those List II.

1

List I	List II
(A) Effect of monetary influence on elections	(I) Winston Churchill's view
(B) General public perception of democracy	(II) Difficulty in fulfilling expectations
(C) Democracy's comparative advantage	(III) Higher winning chances for wealthy
(D) Challenge in diverse nations like India	(IV) Best amongst tried forms

(A) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

(B) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

(C) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

(D) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

27. Match the items in List I with those List II.

1

List I	List II
(A) Reinhold Niebuhr's statement	(I) Justice and Injustice
(B) Democracy in India	(II) Representative Democracy
(C) Switzerland electoral practice	(III) Referendums, Popular Initiatives
(D) Dictator's rule	(IV) Policies not for welfare

(A) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III

(B) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III

(C) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV

(D) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

28. Match the items in List I with those in List II.

1

List I	List II
(A) Issue leading to exploitation	(I) Loss of faith in institutions
(B) Impact of economic inequality	(II) Voters' importance
(C) Consequence of corruption	(III) Wealthy dominating politics
(D) Solution for healthy democracy	(IV) Policy favouring influential groups

(A) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

(B) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

(C) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

(D) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

UNIQUE STUDY POINT

CHAPTER : DEMOCRACY

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29. Statement I : In a parliamentary democracy, the executive is completely independent of the legislature. **1**
Statement II : The Prime Minister in a parliamentary system is the nominal head of the executive, while the President is the real head.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
30. Statement I : Economic inequality in a democracy can lead to the marginalization of underprivileged voters, making policy-makers prioritize the interests of influential economic groups. **1**
Statement II : The increasing expenditure on election campaigns due to economic disparities always guarantees that the elected representatives genuinely represent the people's interests.
(A) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(D) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
31. Statement I : Democracy, despite its challenges in countries like India, is still considered a better form of government due to the values of freedom, equality, and justice it represents. **1**
Statement II : Fulfilling public expectations in democracies with large and diverse populations, such as India, is straightforward and poses no significant challenges.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

UNIQUE STUDY POINT

CHAPTER : DEMOCRACY

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32. Statement I : In a presidential system, political homogeneity is essential, meaning cabinet members must belong to the President's party. **1**
Statement II : The President in a presidential system functions merely as a nominal authority, similar to a monarch in a constitutional monarchy.
(A) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
33. Statement I : In a constitutional monarchy like the UK, the monarch exercises real political authority and governs the country. **1**
Statement II : Constitutional monarchies are examples of representative democracies where people elect their representatives.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(B) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
34. Statement I : The term 'democracy' originated from the Greek word 'demokratia', meaning 'rule by the people', which was coined in ancient Athens. **1**
Statement II : The earliest example of democracy in Athens provided universal franchise to all residents, including women, slaves, and foreigners.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(B) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false

UNIQUE STUDY POINT

CHAPTER : DEMOCRACY

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35. Statement I : The Gupta Empire is known as the Golden Age primarily due to its highly centralized administration and lack of local self-government. **1**

Statement II : Modern Indian democracy has no historical roots in India and is entirely adopted from Western models.

- (A) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
- (C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
- (D) Both Statement I and Statement II are true

36. Statement I : Even advanced democracies may impose legal restrictions on freedoms to maintain public order and security. **1**

Statement II : The rights of minorities in a democracy should be less than those of the majority to preserve social harmony.

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- (B) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
- (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
- (D) Statement I is true but Statement II is false

37. Statement I : The concept of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" highlights the decentralized and hereditary nature of power in Vedic society. **1**

Statement II : The Mahajanapadas uniformly followed a republican system of government, with rulers always chosen through election.

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
- (B) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
- (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

Directions (Q. 38 to Q. 42) : In each of the following questions, a statement of Assertion

(A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option :

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false. (D) A is false but R is true.

38. Assertion (A) : Representative democracy is the only practical form of democracy for large, populous nations. **1**

Reason (R) : Direct democracy requires all citizens to meet and make decisions collectively, which is unfeasible.

UNIQUE STUDY POINT

CHAPTER : DEMOCRACY

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39. Assertion (A) : A democratic government requires accountability from all its organs. **1**
Reason (R) : This accountability ensures functioning within the constitutional framework.
40. Assertion (A) : Vedic society actively involved people in governance and decision-making. **1**
Reason (R) : Power was largely centralised and hereditary during the Vedic period.
41. Assertion (A) : The Vajji confederacy was notable for its strong community rule. **1**
Reason (R) : Decisions were made through universal agreement and fair representation.
42. Assertion (A) : A country with regular elections is always considered a true democracy. **1**
Reason (R) : Elections alone do not guarantee a democratic government if policies disregard citizen welfare.

SECTION - B

This section consists of 15 questions of 2 marks each.

43. What characteristics of the Vajji confederacy highlighted its unique democratic traditions in ancient India? **2**
44. Explain how the Panchayat system, in its ancient form, demonstrated democratic principles through its selection process and responsibilities. **2**
45. Differentiate between the inherent challenges faced by democracy in fulfilling public expectations and its enduring superiority as a governance model, especially in diverse nations. **2**
46. Elaborate on the measures essential for fostering a robust and functional democracy, starting from foundational societal levels. **2**
47. What is one social challenge to Indian democracy? **2**
48. Explain the concept of 'government by participation' as observed in early Indian societies, providing examples of how it manifested. **2**

UNIQUE STUDY POINT

CHAPTER : DEMOCRACY

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49. How did ancient Indian societies foster collective leadership and decision-making before the emergence of modern democratic systems? **2**
50. Explain how significant disparities in wealth can compromise the integrity of the democratic process, particularly concerning electoral outcomes and policy prioritization. **2**
51. Explain the significance of the 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' principle in shaping the ethical foundations of early Indian governance. **2**
52. What is a central feature of military dictatorships concerning public accountability? **2**
53. Discuss how the Panchayat system, in its historical context, contributed to local self-governance and accountability within communities. **2**
54. What is the "Rule of Law"? **2**
55. Explain why early Athenian democracy, despite its innovative aspects, did not represent universal franchise. **2**
56. Explain the primary functional distinction between the formal and real heads of government in a parliamentary democracy. **2**
57. Define Democracy. **2**

SECTION - C

This section consists of 10 questions of 3 marks each.

58. What role did village councils, such as the Sabhas, play during the Gupta period, and how did their composition reflect local self-governance? **3**
59. State three features of a Presidential system of government. **3**
60. What is the primary characteristic of an absolute monarchy, and how does it differ from a constitutional monarchy? **3**
61. Explain the significance of elected leadership in Mahajanapadas like the Vajjis, contrasting it with hereditary rule and highlighting its impact on governance. **3**

UNIQUE STUDY POINT

CHAPTER : DEMOCRACY

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62. What role do citizens play in the selection of the executive in a parliamentary democracy? **3**
63. Explain why citizens' informed exercise of voting rights is paramount for electing competent and ethical leadership. **3**
64. Describe the essential values upon which a democratic form of government is fundamentally based. **3**
65. Distinguish between Direct and Indirect Democracy. **3**
66. Explain how significant disparities in wealth distribution within a society can compromise the integrity of its political processes. **3**
67. Discuss the practical challenges and theoretical implications of implementing direct democracy in a large, populous nation compared to its historical application. **3**

SECTION - D

This section consists of 3 case based questions of 4 marks each.

68. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow **4**
- :
- The success of democracy depends on public trust in institutions and electoral processes. Problems such as corruption, misuse of authority, intimidation of voters, and administrative inefficiency can weaken democratic functioning. When citizens believe that public officials are not acting honestly, confidence in governance declines. Corruption diverts resources meant for public welfare and creates unfair advantages for certain groups. Voter intimidation and unfair practices undermine the principle of free and fair elections. To strengthen democracy, governments must ensure transparency, accountability, and equal treatment under the law. Active citizen participation, ethical leadership, and strong institutions play a crucial role in preserving democratic values and maintaining public trust.
- a. Name one factor that weakens democracy. **(1)**
- b. Why are free and fair elections important? **(1)**
- c. How does corruption affect democratic institutions? **(2)**

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CHAPTER : DEMOCRACY

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69. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow **4**
:

Presidential democracy is based on a clear separation of powers among the executive, legislature, and judiciary. The President serves as both the head of state and the head of government. Unlike parliamentary systems, the executive does not depend on legislative confidence for its survival. Each branch functions independently while remaining subject to constitutional checks and balances. This arrangement seeks to prevent concentration of power in any single institution. The judiciary remains independent and ensures constitutional compliance. Countries such as the United States and Brazil follow this system. The presidential model combines executive stability with institutional safeguards designed to protect democratic principles and constitutional governance.

- a. Who is the real executive in a presidential system? **(1)**
- b. What principle forms the basis of presidential democracy? **(1)**
- c. Why are checks and balances important in a presidential system? **(2)**

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CHAPTER : DEMOCRACY

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70. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow **4**

Democracy provides citizens with political equality, but economic inequalities often create obstacles to genuine democratic participation. In many societies, wealth influences access to resources, education, and political opportunities. Election campaigns require substantial financial resources, giving wealthy candidates certain advantages. Large donations may also influence political priorities. As a result, the concerns of economically weaker groups may receive less attention. Economic inequality can therefore affect representation and decision-making. While democratic institutions aim to protect the interests of all citizens, unequal distribution of wealth often limits equal participation. Reducing economic disparities, improving access to education, and strengthening accountability mechanisms are important steps toward making democracy more inclusive and responsive to public needs.

- a. What major social problem affects democratic participation? **(1)**
- b. Why do wealthy candidates often enjoy advantages in elections? **(2)**
- c. How can economic inequality weaken democracy? **(2)**

SECTION - E

This section consists of 5 long answer questions of 5 marks each.

71. Explain the primary difference in the source of executive power between a parliamentary and a presidential democracy. **5**
72. Discuss the various ways in which financial contributions to political campaigns can lead to a distortion of democratic principles and public policy priorities. **5**
73. Describe the main features of Democracy. **5**
74. How does a parliamentary system ensure governmental accountability to the legislative body? **5**
75. Explain why Democracy is considered the best form of government despite its challenges. **5**

----- All the Best -----