Civics (English Medium) - 9th Class English Medium Civics Chapter 4

Q1. What is democracy ?

Ans 1: Democracy is that form of government in which supremacy belongs to the majority. The government is set up in the larger interest of the people. In this system, people directly, or indirectly solve their problems, and everyone has equal status before the law.

Q2. What is Legislature ?

Ans 1: Legislature consists of one or two houses of parliament. The most important fundamental duty of legislature to make laws.

Q3. What is dictatorship ?

Ans 1: Dictatorship is that form of government in which all powers of the state are in the hands of one person. He is the source of all powers and laws. He exercises his unlimited powers, without any restraint. The dictator is not accountable to anyone for his function, and the period of his rule is not prescribed.

Q4. What is direct democracy ?

Ans 1: In direct democracy, people directly participate in the affairs of the government. They assemble at one place, make laws and elect government functionaries.

Q5. What is Executive ?

Ans 1: The second organ of the government is called Executive. The basic functions of this organ is enforcement of laws and their implementation. The executive is mostly responsible to run the affairs of the government.

Q6. What is Judicial review ?

Ans 1: In federal states, Judiciary plays the role of the guardian of the constitution. In some countries, the highest court has the power or declare its laws unconstitutional and repeal them provided they contravene the provision of the constitution of the country. It is called judicial review.

Q7. What is Judiciary ?

Ans 1: Judiciary is third important organ of the government. In a civilized and democratic country, judiciary is independent and autonomous. It is not under the influence of Legislature or Executive.

Q8. What is indirect democracy ?

Ans 1:   In this system of government, citizens do not participate directly in the affairs of the country, but they indirectly participate through their representatives in the functions of their state.