



Class 9 Social Science – Chapter 6

Free Worksheets – Democracy

Book: *Understanding Society: India and Beyond – Grade 9, Part 1*
Chapter 6: Democracy

The textbook introduces democracy through its historical development in India and then covers **meaning and principles of democracy, types of democracy, the Constitution, separation of powers, democratic institutions, media, accountability, transparency, civil society, decentralisation, federalism, challenges to democracy and the role of young citizens.**



WORKSHEET 1 – Understanding Democracy

Name: _____
Class: _____ **Date:** _____

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. Democracy is a system of government in which ultimate political power rests with the _____.
 2. The idea of democracy in India has evolved through a long _____ process.
 3. In a democracy, people exercise their power through participation and _____.
 4. India follows a _____ democracy.
 5. In a representative democracy, people elect their _____.
 6. The Constitution provides the framework for democratic _____.
 7. The principle that the ultimate source of power lies with the people is called popular _____.
 8. Every citizen aged _____ years and above has the right to vote.
-

B. Choose the Correct Answer

1. Which is an important principle of democracy?

- A. Popular sovereignty
- B. Concentration of power
- C. No elections
- D. No citizen participation

2. India is an example of:

- A. Direct democracy
- B. Representative parliamentary democracy
- C. Absolute monarchy
- D. Military rule

3. In a representative democracy:

- A. People directly make every government decision
- B. People elect representatives
- C. There are no elections
- D. Only officials can vote

4. Popular sovereignty means:

- A. Power belongs to the army
- B. Power ultimately comes from the people
- C. Power belongs only to judges
- D. Power belongs to one ruler

The textbook describes popular sovereignty as the principle that the state derives its authority from the people.



WORKSHEET 2 – Principles of Democracy

A. Match the Following

Column A

1. Popular
sovereignty

Column B

a. Equal treatment under law

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 2. Equality | b. Power ultimately belongs to people |
| 3. Rule of law | c. Government and citizens subject to law |
| 4. Justice | d. Fairness and protection of rights |

Answers:

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

B. True or False

1. Democracy depends on citizen participation. _____
 2. Equality is unrelated to democracy. _____
 3. Democratic governments should be accountable to citizens. _____
 4. Freedom of expression is important in democratic life. _____
 5. Democracy means that citizens have no responsibilities. _____
 6. The rule of law is an important democratic principle. _____
-

C. Short Answer Questions

1. What is popular sovereignty?

2. Why is equality important in a democracy?

3. What does the rule of law mean?

4. Why should governments be accountable to citizens?



WORKSHEET 3 – Types of Democracy

A. Complete the Table

Type of Democracy	Main Feature	Example
Representative Democracy	_____	India
	—	
Parliamentary Democracy	_____	India
	—	
Presidential Democracy	_____	USA
	—	
Direct Democracy	_____	Switzerland
	—	

The textbook distinguishes **representative, parliamentary, presidential and direct democracy** and gives examples of countries following these forms.

B. Choose the Correct Answer

1. In a parliamentary democracy:

- A. Executive is completely independent of legislature
- B. Executive is accountable to legislature
- C. There are no elected representatives
- D. Citizens never participate

2. Which country is given as an example of presidential democracy?

- A. India
- B. Canada
- C. USA
- D. Switzerland

3. Which country is given as an example of direct democracy?

- A. India
- B. Switzerland

- C. USA
- D. Canada

4. India follows:

- A. Presidential democracy
 - B. Representative parliamentary democracy
 - C. Direct democracy
 - D. Monarchy
-



WORKSHEET 4 – Separation of Powers

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. The three organs of government are the _____, _____ and _____.
 2. The legislature makes _____.
 3. The executive _____ laws.
 4. The judiciary _____ laws.
 5. Separation of powers helps prevent the concentration of _____.
 6. The system of checks and balances helps democratic institutions function _____.
-

B. Match the Following

Organ	Main Function
1. Legislature	a. Interprets laws
2. Executive	b. Makes laws
3. Judiciary	c. Implements laws

Answers:

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
-

C. HOTS

What might happen if the same organ of government made laws, implemented them and interpreted them?

The textbook explains that separation of powers helps prevent concentration of power and creates checks and balances among the three organs.



WORKSHEET 5 – Media & Democracy

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. Media helps keep people _____ about developments.
2. Newspapers, news channels and social media can raise issues concerning the _____.
3. Media is often called the _____ pillar of democracy.
4. Responsible use of social media is part of _____ responsibility.

B. True or False

1. Media can provide information to citizens. _____
2. Media has no role in public debate. _____
3. Newspapers can raise public issues. _____
4. Citizens should use social media responsibly. _____
5. Media can contribute to democratic discussion. _____

The textbook describes media as the “**fourth pillar of democracy**” because of its role in informing citizens and giving voice to public concerns.

C. Think & Answer

1. **Why is reliable information important in a democracy?**

2. How can social media help democratic participation?

3. What problems can misinformation create?



WORKSHEET 6 – Democratic Institutions

Complete the Table

Democratic Process	Institution
Legislative process	
	—
Electoral process	
	—
Judicial process	
	—
Accountability	
	—
Decentralisation	
	—
Federalism	
	—

Use the textbook's institutional framework to complete the table.

It identifies the **Legislature, Election Commission of India, Courts, CAG, CIC, Lokpal, CVC, local bodies and federal division of powers** as important parts of democratic functioning.



WORKSHEET 7 – Accountability & Transparency

A. Choose the Correct Answer

1. A democratic government is accountable to:

- A. Only government officials
- B. Citizens
- C. Only political parties
- D. Only courts

2. Which can strengthen accountability?

- A. Public debate
- B. Elections
- C. Civil society participation
- D. All of these

3. RTI allows citizens to:

- A. Make laws directly
 - B. Seek information from government departments
 - C. Appoint judges
 - D. Conduct elections
-

B. Short Answer Questions

1. What is accountability?

2. What is transparency?

3. How can elections make governments accountable?

4. How does the Right to Information strengthen democracy?

The textbook explains that the **RTI Act, 2005** enables citizens to seek information from government departments and strengthens accountability and democratic governance.

WORKSHEET 8 – Civil Society & Participation

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. Civil society includes voluntary groups, _____ and community associations.
 2. Civil society can act as a bridge between citizens and the _____.
 3. Public Interest Litigation is commonly abbreviated as _____.
 4. Participation in democracy is not limited to _____.
-

B. Short Answer Questions

1. What is civil society?

2. How can civil society strengthen democracy?

3. What is participatory democracy?

4. Give two examples of citizen participation apart from voting.

The chapter explains that participatory democracy includes mechanisms such as **local councils, public consultations and community-driven initiatives**.

WORKSHEET 9 – Indian Democracy

A. Complete the Sentences

1. India has a written _____.
2. India follows a multi-party _____.
3. India has Fundamental Rights and _____.
4. India follows _____.
5. Executive power in India's parliamentary system lies with the Council of Ministers headed by the _____.
6. The _____ is the Head of State.

The textbook's comparative table describes India as a **representative parliamentary democracy** with a written Constitution, Fundamental Rights and Duties, federalism and a multi-party system.

B. Compare

India 

USA 

Parliamentary Democracy

Presidential Democracy

Head of State: _____

Head of Government:

Executive headed by

Executive headed by _____

Multi-party system



WORKSHEET 10 – HOTS & Application

1. Imagine that citizens could not express disagreement with government decisions.

Would the system still fully reflect democratic values? Explain.

2. A newspaper publishes an investigation about a public issue.

How can this contribute to democracy?

3. A local community wants the government to improve a public facility.

List **three democratic ways** citizens could participate.

1.

2.

3.

4. Why is democracy not limited to elections?

The textbook explicitly states that democracy involves broader participation in policies and governance, including local councils, public consultations and community initiatives.



WORKSHEET 11 – Democracy & Young Citizens

A. Choose the Correct Action

1. Which is responsible democratic behaviour?

- A. Sharing unverified news
- B. Respecting others' rights
- C. Ignoring laws
- D. Spreading rumours

2. Which activity can develop civic responsibility?

- A. Community service
- B. Spreading misinformation
- C. Avoiding all public issues
- D. Ignoring others' rights

3. A responsible young citizen should:

- A. Understand the Constitution
 - B. Use social media responsibly
 - C. Participate in community activities
 - D. All of these
-

B. My Democratic Responsibilities

Write **five ways** you can contribute positively to democracy.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

The textbook highlights media literacy, understanding the Constitution, following Fundamental Duties, leadership in school/community and nation-building activities as ways young people can participate responsibly.



WORKSHEET 12 – Quick Revision Quiz

Circle the Correct Answer

1. Democracy means that political power ultimately rests with:

- A. The army
- B. The people
- C. One ruler
- D. Judges

2. India follows:

- A. Parliamentary democracy
- B. Direct democracy
- C. Presidential democracy
- D. Monarchy

3. Which organ makes laws?

- A. Executive
- B. Legislature
- C. Judiciary
- D. Media

4. Which organ interprets laws?

- A. Judiciary
- B. Legislature
- C. Executive
- D. Election Commission

5. The media is often called the:

- A. First pillar
- B. Second pillar
- C. Fourth pillar
- D. Fifth pillar

6. Which is an example of direct democracy?

- A. India
- B. USA
- C. Switzerland
- D. Canada

7. RTI strengthens:

- A. Secrecy
- B. Accountability and transparency
- C. Military power
- D. Centralisation

8. Federalism involves sharing power between:

- A. Citizens and media
- B. Union and State governments
- C. Courts and newspapers
- D. Political parties only

9. Civil society includes:

- A. NGOs and community associations
- B. Only government departments
- C. Only courts
- D. Only political parties

10. Democracy requires:

- A. Active citizen participation
- B. No disagreement
- C. No accountability
- D. No public discussion



BONUS – Assertion & Reason

1. Assertion:

People are the ultimate source of power in a democracy.

Reason: Citizens elect governments and representatives through democratic processes.

2. Assertion:

Separation of powers is important for democracy.

Reason: It prevents excessive concentration of power in one organ of government.

3. Assertion:

Media plays an important role in democracy.

Reason: It informs citizens and provides a platform for public issues and discussion.

4. Assertion:

Young citizens have responsibilities in a democracy.

Reason: Democracy depends on informed, responsible and active participation.



ANSWER KEY

Worksheet 1

1. people
2. historical
3. elections
4. representative/parliamentary
5. representatives
6. institutions
7. sovereignty
8. 18

MCQs: 1-A, 2-B, 3-B, 4-B

Worksheet 2

Match:

- 1 – b
- 2 – a
- 3 – c
- 4 – d

True/False:

1. True
 2. False
 3. True
 4. True
 5. False
 6. True
-

Worksheet 3

Table – Suggested Answers

- Representative Democracy → **People elect representatives**
- Parliamentary Democracy → **Executive is accountable to legislature**
- Presidential Democracy → **Executive is independent of legislature**
- Direct Democracy → **Citizens participate directly in decision-making**

MCQs: **1-B, 2-C, 3-B, 4-B**

Worksheet 4

1. **legislature, executive, judiciary**
2. **laws**
3. **implements**
4. **interprets**
5. **power**
6. **effectively/responsibly**

Match:

- 1 – **b**
2 – **c**
3 – **a**
-

Worksheet 5

1. **informed**
2. **public**
3. **fourth**
4. **civic**

True/False:

1. True
 2. False
 3. True
 4. True
 5. True
-

Worksheet 7

MCQs:

1. **B**
 2. **D**
 3. **B**
-

Worksheet 8

1. **NGOs**
 2. **State**
 3. **PIL**
 4. **elections**
-

Worksheet 9

1. **Constitution**
 2. **system**
 3. **Duties**
 4. **federalism**
 5. **Prime Minister**
 6. **President**
-

Worksheet 11

1. **B**
 2. **A**
 3. **D**
-

Worksheet 12 – Quick Quiz

1. **B**
2. **A**
3. **B**
4. **A**
5. **C**
6. **C**
7. **B**
8. **B**
9. **A**
10. **A**