

# Ravi Maths Tuition

## PS - Outcomes of Democracy

10th Standard

Social Science

Multiple Choice Question

74 x 1 = 74

- 1) In the context of democracies, which of the following ideas is correct. Democracies have successfully eliminated:  
(a) conflicts among people (b) economic inequalities among people  
(c) differences of opinion about how marginalised are to be treated (d) the idea of political inequality
- 2) Studies on political and social inequalities in democracy show that  
(a) democracy and development go together (b) inequalities exist in democracies  
(c) inequalities do not exist under dictatorship (d) dictatorship is better than democracy
- 3) In the context of assessing democracy, which among the following is odd one out. Democracies need to ensure  
(a) free and fair elections (b) dignity of individual (c) majority rule (d) equal treatment before law
- 4) People complaining about democracy show that  
(a) People are aware (b) democracy is useless (c) leaders is useless (d) leaders are inefficient
- 5) Democracies have successfully eliminated  
(a) conflicts among people (b) economic inequalities (c) idea of political inequality  
(d) difference of opinion about how marginalized sections are to be treated
- 6) What is regarded as a 'define plus point' of democratic regimes?  
(a) rule of majority (b) ability to handle social differences, divisions, and conflicts  
(c) participative decision making (d) None of these
- 7) Which South Asian Country remains least doubtful about the suitability of democracy for its country?  
(a) Sri Lanka (b) India (c) Pakistan (d) Bangladesh
- 8) In which South Asia country is dictatorship preferred over democracy?  
(a) Bangladesh (b) Pakistan (c) Nepal (d) Sri Lanka
- 9) A democratic government is a ..... government.  
(a) powerful (b) fruitful (c) repressive (d) legitimate
- 10) Democracy is considered a better form of government in comparison to dictatorship because  
(a) it promotes among citizens (b) it allows room to correct mistakes  
(c) it improves the quality of decision making (d) all of these
- 11) On which ground is a dictatorship form of government is better than a democracy?  
(a) economic growth (b) population control (c) employment generation (d) none of these.
- 12) Democracy is based on the ideas of  
(a) freedom (b) negotiation (c) deliberation (d) Both b and c
- 13) What is the most basic outcome of democracy?  
(a) significant decision making (b) powerful repressive governance (c) accountability of the citizens  
(d) None of these.

- 14) Which of the following statement is true about democracy?
- (a) It is a good form of government due to lesser corruption.
  - (b) It is a good form of government since it ensures higher rate of economic growth.
  - (c) It is a good form of government as it is a rule by majority.
  - (d) It is a good form of government as it respects the freedom and dignity of individuals.
- 15) Which South Asian country has always had a democratic government since independence?
- (a) Pakistan (b) Bangladesh (c) Bhutan (d) India
- 16) Which country in South Asia never had a democratic government?
- (a) Bhutan (b) India (c) Sri Lanka (d) Myanmar
- 17) What are the features common to all countries following politics?
- (a) it promotes equality to citizens (b) it promotes dignity of an individual (c) both a and b (d) None of these
- 18) Mention the factor that contributes to the economic development of the country.
- (a) population size (b) global situation (c) economic priorities adopted by the country (d) all of the above
- 19) A democracy is attentive to the needs of
- (a) men (b) women (c) all people (d) illiterate people
- 20) Democratic governments do not very often share
- (a) aggression to each other (b) information (c) land and other resources (d) all of these
- 21) Why is democracy better than any other form of government?
- I. It improves the quality of decisions making.
  - II. It allows the citizens to do whatever they like.
- (a) I is true but II is false (b) II is true but I is false (c) Both I and II are true (d) Both I and II are false.
- 22) Which of the following is true with reference to democracy?
- A. Democracy allows us to correct mistakes.
  - B. It can address all the socioeconomic and political problems.
- (a) A is true but B is false (b) A is false but B is true (c) Both A and B are true
  - (d) Both A is true and B is false.
- 23) Which of the following countries has the most stable democracy
- (a) Pakistan (b) U.S.A (c) Nepal (d) Sri Lanka
- 24) Which one of the following is not the feature of Democracy?
- (a) Election (b) Rule of law (c) Independent Judiciary (d) Preference to a particular religion
- 25) In Which South Asian country is dictatorship preferred over democracy
- (a) Bangladesh (b) Pakistan (c) Nepal (d) Sri Lanka
- 26) What is regarded as a 'definite plus point' of democratic regimes
- (a) Rule of majority (b) Participative decision making
  - (c) Ability to handle Social differences, divisions, and conflicts. (d) None of these
- 27) Which type of government exists in the world?
- (a) Monarchy (b) Democracy (c) Dictatorship (d) All of these
- 28) Rule of the people is known as
- (a) Democracy (b) Monarchy (c) Dictatorship (d) Authoritarianism

- 29) Rule of the few or of one party is known as...  
(a) Democracy (b) Dictatorship (c) Monarchy (d) Authoritarianism
- 30) When the decisions in democracy are taken with the help of proper procedure then it is known as  
(a) Democracy (b) Dictatorship (c) Transparency (d) Fair deal
- 31) Which type of election should be there in democracy?  
(a) Free (b) Regular (c) Fair (d) All of these
- 32) Which one of these is better?  
(a) Democracy (b) Dictatorship (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
- 33) Expected outcome of democracy is  
(a) Quality of government (b) Economic well being (c) Freedom and dignity (d) All of these
- 34) Democracy is better because it...  
(a) Promotes equality among citizens (b) Enhances dignity of the individual  
(c) Improves quality of decision making (d) All of these
- 35) On which factor economic development of country depends?  
(a) Population size (b) Global situation (c) Cooperation with other countries (d) All of these
- 36) Democracy word is formed by which words?  
(a) Demos and Kratia (b) Demos and Cracy (c) Demos and Kotia (d) Demos and Krotia
- 37) Which one of these is the feature of dictatorship?  
(a) No constitution (b) No value of public opinion (c) Monopoly over power (d) All of these
- 38) Which one of these is not the feature of Dictatorship?  
(a) No constitution (b) Monopoly over power (c) Equality of citizens (d) No value of public opinion
- 39) Which of these is the feature of Democracy?  
(a) Rule of people (b) Equality and freedom (c) Guaranteed rights (d) All of these
- 40) Which one of these is not the feature of Democracy?  
(a) Rule of people (b) Monopoly over power (c) Equality and freedom (d) Guaranteed rights
- 41) In which country more than half the population lives in poverty?  
(a) Sri Lanka (b) Bangladesh (c) U.S.A. (d) India
- 42) Which country has successfully negotiated among different populations?  
(a) Sri Lanka (b) England (c) Belgium (d) Bangladesh
- 43) Dictatorship means  
(a) Rule by the people (b) Rule for the people (c) Rule by the few (d) None of these
- 44) Democracy means  
(a) Rule by the people (b) Rule for the people (c) Rule by the few (d) Both (a) and (b)
- 45) The two Greek words 'demos' and 'kratia' stand for  
(a) People/Government (b) Government/ People (c) Ruler/Government (d) Ruler/People
- 46) "Regular, free and fair elections" are the identity of  
(a) Dictatorship (b) Democracy (c) Military rule (d) None of these

- 47) Which form of Government is most common in the world?  
(a) Democracy (b) Monarchy (c) Direct Democracy (d) Dictatorship
- 48) In South Asia, which country's population prefers democracy the least?  
(a) India (b) Nepal (c) Bangladesh (d) Pakistan
- 49) A democratic government is responsible to the  
(a) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (b) The President (c) People (d) The Parliament
- 50) In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing  
(a) Diseases (b) Economic inequalities (c) Social mobility (d) Foreign exchange
- 51) Whom does the majority community need to deal with in order for the government to represent the general will?  
(a) The armed forces (b) The judiciary (c) The political elite (d) The minority community
- 52) When was democracy formally established in India?  
(a) 1946 (b) 1947 (c) 1950 (d) 1948
- 53) Rule of one individual or party indicates  
(a) Dictatorship (b) Democracy (c) Tribal society (d) None of the above
- 54) Which country has the highest level of income inequality?  
(a) South Africa (b) Argentina (c) India (d) Pakistan
- 55) What kind of regime suppresses internal social differences?  
(a) City-state (b) Dictatorship (c) Totalitarian State (d) Democracy
- 56) Which of the following countries have a democratic set up?  
(a) United Kingdom of Great Britain (b) China (c) Saudi Arabia (d) None of the above
- 57) Rule of law is the feature of which form of government?  
(a) Dictatorship (b) Democracy (c) Monarchy (d) All of these
- 58) The record of democracies is not impressive because  
(a) It often frustrates the needs of the people (b) It often ignores the demands of a majority of its population  
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above
- 59) Choose the wrong statement about democracy  
(a) Promotes equality among citizens (b) Enhances the dignity of the individual  
(c) Provide a method to resolve conflicts (d) Does not have room to correct mistakes
- 60) Choose the correct statement  
(a) Democracy is not to lag behind dictatorship (b) Democracy is not guarantee of economic development  
(c) Economic growth is better in non-Democratic government  
(d) USA is a democratic government but remarkable economic development
- 61) No deliberation and negotiation for taking decisions is part of  
(a) democratic government (b) non-democratic (c) monarchy (d) dictatorship
- 62) Democracy has failed on which grounds?  
(a) Corruption (b) Economic inequality (c) Literacy rate (d) All of these
- 63) Democracy can lead to  
(a) handle social differences (b) secular society (c) harmonious social life (d) All of the above

- 64) Least expectation from democracy is that  
 (a) it cannot accommodate various social life. (b) it should produce a harmonious social life  
 (c) it develops procedure to conduct competition. (d) it reduces the possibility of violent tensions
- 65) Democracy attain people happiness by  
 (a) government function to represent general view (b) equal distribution of resources (c) better governance  
 (d) All of the above
- 66) Why is the democratic government regarded as a better choice?  
 (a) It promotes equality among citizen (b) It ensures economic development  
 (c) It provides a method to resolve conflict (d) Both (a) and (c)

67)

List I	List II
A. Democracy is preferable	1. Pakistan
B. Sometime dictatorship exists	2. Brazil
C. High degree of economic inequality	3. India

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
ABC	ABC	ABC	ABC
312	213	321	132

- 68) Which one the following is not true about a democratic government?  
 (a) Democratic government is a legitimate government.  
 (b) Democratic government is a responsive government.  
 (c) Democratic government is the people's own government. (d) It does not allow room to correct mistakes.
- 69) Which of the following is a definite indicator of the successful implementation of democratic governance?  
 (a) Free economy dictated by the market forces. (b) Provision of basic amenities to the citizens.  
 (c) Establishment to central financial institutions. (d) Establishment of institutions to protect people's rights.
- 70) Which of the following statements is not true about Democracy?  
 (a) People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them. (b) It is free from corruption.  
 (c) It is expected to produce good governments. (d) Is guarantees the rights of citizens.
- 71) It is right to expect democracy to produce a government that follows procedures and is accountable to the people. We can also expect that the democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable to take part in decision making whenever they think fit.  
 Why is there a delay in decision-making and implementation in a democracy?  
 (a) The government is afraid of taking decisions. (b) The government is hesitant in taking decisions.  
 (c) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation.  
 (d) A democratic government is not interested in taking quick decisions.
- 72) Our interest in and fascination for democracy often pushes us into taking a position that democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems. If some of our expectations are not met, we start blaming the idea of democracy. Or we start doubting if we are living in a democracy.  
 To measure democracies because of expected outcomes, which of the following practices and institutions would one look for?  
 (a) Regular, free and fair elections (b) Open public debate on major policies  
 (c) Citizen's right to information about the government. (d) All of the above

- 73) Country X has adopted democracy after a prolonged struggle. Which of the following outcomes can the citizens of this country definitely expect due to this change?
- (a) Rules and laws are to be made according to the needs of the majority groups.  
 (b) Decrease in poverty within society. (c) Rise in the national income due to sharp economic growth.  
 (d) More accountability on the part of the government.
- 74) Read the following statements regarding democracy and choose the correct option.  
 I. Promotes equality among citizens  
 II. Government by few individuals  
 III. Protection of human rights  
 IV. Ensures checks and balance system
- (a) I, II and III (b) II, III and IV (c) I, III and IV (d) I, II and IV

Fill up / 1 Marks

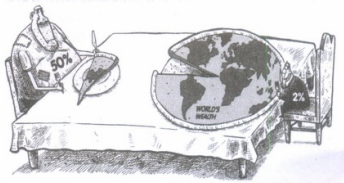
3 x 1 = 3

- 75) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and \_\_\_\_\_
- 76) A \_\_\_\_\_ government is a lawful government where all the laws of the country are equally applicable to all citizens  
 ..
- 77) \_\_\_\_\_ is superior to any other government in promoting dignity.

Picture Based Questions

1 x 1 = 1

- 78) Which options are more appropriate in democracy?



- (a) It is reasonable to expect democracies to reduce economic disparities.  
 (b) In democracy all citizens have a share in wealth and lead a better life.  
 (c) Democracy leads to a just distribution of goods and opportunities.  
 (d) Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.

Correct and rewrite

2 x 1 = 2

- 79) Monarchical government is legitimate government.
- 80) Dictatorship enhances the dignity of the individual.

Assertion and reason

1 x 1 = 1

- 81) **Assertion (A)** Democracy transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.  
**Reason (R)** Most individuals believe that their vote makes a difference to the way the government is run and to their own self-interest.
- Codes**
- (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

2 Marks

45 x 2 = 90

- 82) Which form of the forms of government has support in genial?
- 83) Which is the most important outcome of democracy?
- 84) What is the idea behind democracy?
- 85) What is transparency?
- 86) What is transparency in a democracy?
- 87) What is meant by 'transparency'?

- 88) Who said these words? "Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and the people".
- 89) What are the common features of all type of democracies?
- 90) What is the first step towards thinking carefully about the outcomes of democracy?
- 91) What are the factors on which economic development of a country depend?
- 92) What is the significant difference in the rate of economic development between countries under dictatorship and democracy?
- 93) Why do some people think that democratic Governments are less effective?
- 94) Why is democracy preferred as the better form of government than dictatorship?
- 95) Why is a democratic government better than other alternatives?
- 96) What are the basic elements of democracy in practical sense?
- 97) What thoughts should be put in to assess the outcome of democracy?
- 98) Why are decisions delayed in democracy?
- 99) What do democracies ensure regarding decision-making?
- 100) What does the term transparency signify in democracy?
- 101) Is a democratic government efficient and effective? How?
- 102) Democracy is not free from corruption. Is it true?
- 103) List any two factors on which economic development depends.
- 104) Do democracies appear to be successful in reducing economic inequalities?
- 105) In what ways are democracies different from each other?
- 106) How can you say that democracies are based on political equality?
- 107) 'Democracy cannot solve all economic and social problems but still it is perceived.' Why.
- 108) Which country is suffering from adverse form of economic inequality?
- 109) Trace any two provisions of Indian government to eradicate caste inequalities.
- 110) Which two sections of society get special emphasis in Indian Constitution regarding equal status and equal opportunities?
- 111) List two valid points which promote dignity of women in a democratic government.
- 112) List the countries which have the most stable democracies in the world.
- 113) Which form of government is found in most of the countries of the world?
- 114) Why there is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world?
- 115) What does democracy ensure?
- 116) What does a legitimate government mean?
- 117) What type of government is attentive to the needs and expectations of the people?
- 118) To whom a democratic government is responsible?
- 119) Which idea has successfully eliminated by democracy?
- 120) In which respect do democracies lag behind dictatorships?
- 121) In which neighbouring country of India is democracy not preferred over dictatorship?
- 122) Which system can reduce the possibility of tension and conflict among different groups of society?

- 123) On what ground is a dictatorship form of government better than a democracy?
- 124) Suggest the factors which contribute to the economic development of a country.
- 125) The idea of deliberation and negotiation in a democracy leads to what?
- 126) The fact that people are complaining is itself a testimony to the success of democracy: It shows that people have developed awareness and the ability to expect and to look critically at power holders and the high and the mighty.  
 (i) How do individuals show their participation in democracy?  
 (ii) Through which means in a democracy, a citizen has a right to examine the process of decision-making?

3 Marks

61 x 3 = 183

- 127) "Democracy is an accountable, responsive and legitimate government." Explain the statement.
- 128) What are the conditions under which democracies accommodate social diversities?
- 129) Give arguments to support or oppose the following assertions:  
 (i) Industrialized countries can afford democracy but the poor need dictatorship to become rich.  
 (ii) Democracy can't reduce inequality of incomes between different citizens.  
 (iii) Government in poor countries should spend less on poverty reduction, health, education and spend more on industries and infrastructure.  
 (iv) In democracy all citizens have one vote, which means that there is absence of any domination and conflict.
- 130) Identify the challenges to democracy in the following descriptions. Also suggest policy/institutional mechanism to deepen democracy in the given situations:  
 (i) Following a High Court directive a temple in Odisha that had separate entry doors for dalits and non-dalits allowed entry for all from the same door.  
 (ii) A large number of farmers are committing suicide in different states of India.  
 (iii) Following allegation of killing of three civilians in Gandwara in a fake encounter by Jammu and Kashmir police, an Kashmir police, an enquiry has been ordered.
- 131) Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow  
 Nannu is a daily wage earner. He lives in Welcome Mazdoor Colony, a slum habitation in East Delhi. He lost his ration card and applied for a duplicate one in January 2004. He made several rounds to the local Food and Civil Supplies Office for the next 3 months.  
 But the clerks and officials would not even look at him, leave alone do his job or bother to tell him status of his application. Ultimately, he filed an application under the Right to Information Act asking for the daily progress made on his application, names of the officials, who were supposed to act on his application and what action would be taken against these officials for their inaction.  
 Within a week of filing application under the Right to Information Act, he was visited by an inspector from the Food Department, who informed him that the card had been made and he could collect it from the office.  
 When Nannu went to collect his card next day, he was given a very warm treatment by the Food and Supply Officer (FSO), who is the Head of a Circle. The FSO offered him tea and requested him to withdraw his application under the Right to Information, since his work had already been done.  
 What does Nannu's example show? What impact did Nannu's action have on officials? Ask your parents their experiences when they approach government official to attend to their problems.
- 132) "Democracy is better than any other form of government". Give arguments in favors of this statement
- 133) Why do we feel that democracy is better than any form of government? Explain.
- 134) How do we feel that democracy is better than any form of government? explain.
- 135) "Democratic governments are better than its alternative". Explain the statement.
- 136) What are the practices and institutions to measure democracies on the basis of the expected outcome?
- 137) How do expectation from democracy function as the criterion for judging a democratic country?
- 138) "The fact that people are complaining itself is a testimony of the success of democracy". Justify the statement with three appropriate points.
- 139) How are complaints treated as testimony to the success of democracy? Explain with four facts.



- 140) "In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities". Support this statement giving three arguments.
- 141) "Do democracies lead to a just distribution of goods and services". Justify your answer.
- 142) Which factors help economic growth in the country?
- 143) How has democracies fallen short of people's expectations?
- 144) What is a must for a successful democratic government?
- 145) What do you understand by the term 'majority' in a democracy?
- 146) Some people think that democracy produces less efficient and effective government. Do you agree with their views?
- 147) Examine with the help of three examples how the dignity and freedom of citizens are best guaranteed in a democracy.
- 148) When do people start blaming democracy?
- 149) How does democracy help reduce inequality and poverty?
- 150) How do democracies accommodate social diversity? Explain.
- 151) What are the differences between democratic and non-democratic governments in the decision making process?
- 152) How do political parties shape public opinion? Explain with three examples.
- 153) What is the main outcome of democracy with reference to reduction of inequality and poverty? Give any two arguments to support your answer.
- 154) Why a democratic government is considered better than dictatorship? Explain any three reasons.
- 155) "Democratic government is legitimate government?" Support the statement with arguments.
- 156) Examine any three features on the basis of which maximum number of countries claims to practise democratic politics?
- 157) Explain the role of democratic governments in reducing economic disparities.
- 158) "Democratic have been able to reduce inequality and poverty." Examine the statement highlighting the values attached to it.
- 159) "Democratic do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities." Examine the statement with examples.
- 160) "There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world." Support the statement.
- 161) "Democracy is more effective than its other alternatives." Justify the statement.
- 162) How is democracy a better form of government in comparison with other forms of governments? Explain.
- 163) Why is democracy considered a better form of government than other forms? State any three reasons.
- 164) The ideals, principles and norms of democracy require certain conditions to be implemented. Justify the Statement.
- 165) Examine the political outcomes of democracy.
- 166) Discuss the economic outcomes of democracy.
- 167) "Democracy accommodates social diversities." Support the statement with examples.
- 168) Explain any three conditions under which democracies are able to accommodate social diversities.
- 169) How are democracies able to accommodate social diversities? Explain with three examples.
- 170) How does democracy accommodate social diversity? Explain any three ways.
- 171) Examine the forms of economic inequality in democracy.

- 172) Explain any three ways in which democracy has succeeded in maintaining dignity and freedom of citizens.
- 173) How do democracies stand much better to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the citizens. Explain.
- 174) Explain with three examples how democracy promotes dignity and freedom of an individual.
- 175) How does democracy stand much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual? Explain with suitable examples.
- 176) Discuss the factors that denote the successful working of democracy in India.
- 177) Mention three ways through which democracy can be improved in practical form.
- 178) When is democracy considered successful? Explain.
- 179) List the various aspects and qualifications which help in giving a clear definition of democracy.
- 180) How is democratic government known as responsive government? Explain with example.
- 181) What is meant by dictatorship?
- 182) List out some of the merits of democracy
- 183) "Non-democratic rulers can be very quick and efficient in decision-making and implementation." Do you think with this feature of non democratic government is a better government than other government? Explain
- 184) "Democratic government is a legitimate government." Explain.
- 185) "Democracies have had greater success in setting regular free and fair elections." Analyse the Statement.
- 186) Read the following sources and answer the questions that follow.

**Source A Democracy is Accountable** There are some things that democracy must provide. In a democracy, we are most concerned 1 with ensuring that people will have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers. Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making, that affects them all. Therefore, the most basic outcome of democracy should be that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.

(i) Evaluate the effectiveness of accountability of democracy.

**Source B Transparency in Democracy** Let us think in terms of costs. Imagine a government that may take decisions very fast. But it to take decisions that are not accepted by the people and may therefore face problems. In contrast, the democratic government will take more time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision. But because it has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective. So, a citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures can find this out. She has the right and the means to examine the process of decision making. This is known as transparency. This factor is often missing from a non-democratic government. Therefore, when we are trying to find out the outcomes of democracy, it is right to expect democracy to produce a government that follows procedures and is accountable to the people.

(ii) To what extent democracy is transparent? Give reasons.

**Source C Democracy is Better than non-Democracy** Democracies have had greater success in setting up regular and free elections and in setting up conditions for open public debate. But most democracies fall short of elections that provide a fair chance to everyone and in subjecting every decision to public debate. Democratic governments do not have a very good record when it comes to sharing information with citizens. All one can say in favour of democratic regimes is that they are much better than any non-democratic regime in these respects.

(iii) To what extent democracy is better than non -democracy?

- 187) "Democracies produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate governments." Support the statement with suitable examples.

Imagine a government that may take decisions very fast. But it may take decisions that are not accepted by the people and may therefore face problems. Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. So, some delay is bound to take place. In contrast, the democratic government will take more time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision. But because it has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective.

**1.** Is the democratic government's decisions, time consuming and effective? Why?

- (a) The democratic government takes more time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision. But because it has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective.
- (b) The democratic government takes more time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision. But because it has not followed procedures, its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective.
- (c) The democratic government takes more time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision. But because it has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more unacceptable to the people and more effective.
- (d) The democratic government takes more time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision. But because it has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more ineffective.

**2.** What are the pros of a democracy following procedures?

- (a) Since democracy has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more ineffective.
- (b) Since democracy has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective.
- (c) Since democracy has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more unacceptable to the people and more effective.
- (d) Since democracy has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more unacceptable to the people and more ineffective.

**3.** Democracy is based on which of the following ideas?

- (a) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and majority rule.
- (b) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and nepotism.
- (c) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation.
- (d) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negation.

**4.** Which among the following is correct regarding the pace of decision making in a democracy?

- (a) A democratic government will instantly arrive at a decision.
- (b) A democratic government will take no time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision.
- (c) A democratic government will take more time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision.
- (d) A democratic government will take less time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision.

- 189) Is democracy a better form of government?  
Is democracy a better form of government when compared with dictatorship or any other alternative? Democracy is better because:
1. It promotes equality among citizens.
  2. It enhances the dignity of the individual.
  3. It improves the quality of decision-making.
  4. It provides a method to resolve conflicts.
  5. It allows room to correct mistakes.
1. Why is democracy considered better? Give any one reason.
- (a) Democracy is better form of government because it promotes inequality among citizens.
  - (b) Democracy is better form of government because it promotes equality among citizens.
  - (c) Democracy is better form of government because it promotes hatred among citizens.
  - (d) Democracy is better form of government because it promotes discrimination among citizens.
2. Democracy promotes which of the following qualities among the citizens?
- (a) It promotes hatred among citizens.
  - (b) It promotes inequality among citizens.
  - (c) It promotes equality among citizens.
  - (d) It promotes discrimination among citizens.
3. Which among the following is not a positive feature of democracy?
- (a) It enhances the dignity of the individual.
  - (b) It improves the quality of decision-making.
  - (c) It allows room to correct mistakes.
  - (d) It does not provide a method to resolve conflicts.
4. Democracy enhances which of the following traits of the individuals?
- (a) It enhances the dignity of the individual.
  - (b) It fails to enhance the dignity of the individual.
  - (c) It enhances the political power of the individual.
  - (d) It enhances the ego of the individual.

5 Marks

32 x 5 = 160

- 190) Discuss some merits and demerits in the light of your study of the chapter.
- 191) How are social diversities accommodated in democracies?
- 192) How do democracies accommodate various social divisions? Explain with examples.
- 193) Examine with the help of three examples, how dignity and freedom of citizens are best guaranteed in a democracy.
- 194) How does democracy lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens? Explain.
- 195) Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens." Support the statement with suitable examples.
- 196) "Democracy is a better form of government." Support the statement with three arguments.
- 197) Why do people prefer democracy? Explain with four reasons.
- 198) Why do we feel that democracy is a better form of government than any other form? Explain.
- 199) How are the democratic governments better than the other forms of government? Compare.
- 200) "Most negative feature of democracy is that its examination never gets over." Support the statement with three arguments.
- 201) Explain any four features that are common in all democratic set-ups of the government.
- 202) "Constant complaints by people can be seen as a testimony to the success of an democracy." Explain.
- 203) What outcome can one reasonably expect of democracies?
- 204) should democracy be judged by its outcome?
- 205) How do democratic governments ensure transparency?
- 206) Explain with examples how democracy leads to a peaceful and harmonious life among citizens.

- 207) List out the merits and demerits of democracy.
- 208) How can we measure democracy on the basis of its expected outcomes?
- 209) Explain any four ways in which democracies have been able to reduce inequality and poverty
- 210) Why is democracy not considered simply a rule of majority?
- 211) What are the demerits of democracy?
- 212) "Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual.", Support the statement giving three suitable points.
- 213) "In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities." Explain the statement giving an example.
- 214) **Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.**  
Perhaps more than development, it is reasonable to expect democracies to reduce economic disparities. Even when a country achieves economic growth, will wealth be distributed in such a way that all citizens of the country will have a share and lead a better life? Is economic growth in democracies accompanied by increased inequalities among the people? Or do democracies lead to a just distribution of goods and opportunities?  
Democracies are based on political equality. All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives. Parallel to the process of bringing individuals into the political arena on an equal footing, we find growing economic inequalities. A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes. Not only that, their share in the total income of the country has been increasing.  
Those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon. Their incomes have been declining. Sometimes they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, house, education and health. In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities. The poor constitute a large proportion of our voters and no party will like to lose their votes. Yet democratically elected governments do not appear to be as keen to address the question of poverty as you would expect them to. The situation is much worse in some other countries. In Bangladesh, more than half of its population lives in poverty. People in several poor countries are now dependent on the rich countries even for food supplies.  
(i) Why it is expected that democracy will reduce the economic disparities?  
(ii) Infer the reason of inability of democracy to achieve higher economic development.  
(iii) Why do some poor countries depend on the rich countries?
- 215) 'Democratic system is better than any other form of government'. Support the statement with examples.
- 216) "Democracy is a better form of government than any other alternative." Analyse the statement.
- 217) How do we assess democracy's outcomes? Explain.
- 218) "Democracy's ability to generate its own support is also its outcome and it cannot be ignored." Explain the statement.
- 219) Expectations from democracy also function as the criteria for judging any democratic country. What is most distinctive about democracy is that its examination never gets over. As democracy passes one test, it produces another test. As people get some benefits from democracy, they ask for more and want to make democracy even better. State the areas where democracy has failed to serve people's expectations. Discuss.
- 220) "Democratic systems are based on Political equality." Explain the statement.
- 221) "Accommodation of social diversity is the key feature of democracy." Explain the statement in the Indian context.

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