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Outcomes Of Democracy MCQ

10th Standard

Social Science

65 x 1 = 65

- 1) People complaining about democracy show that
 - (a) People are aware
 - (b) democracy is useless
 - (c) leaders is useless
 - (d) leaders are inefficient
- 2) In the context of assessing democracies, which is the odd one out? Democracies need to ensure
 - (a) free and fair elections
 - (b) dignity of individual
 - (c) majority rule
 - (d) equal treatment before law
- 3) 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
- 4) 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
- 5) Which South Asian Country remains least doubtful about the suitability of democracy for its country?
 - (a) Sri Lanka
 - (b) India
 - (c) Pakistan
 - (d) Bangladesh
- 6) In which South Asia country is dictatorship preferred over democracy?
 - (a) Bangladesh
 - (b) Pakistan
 - (c) Nepal
 - (d) Sri Lanka
- 7) A democratic government is a government.
 - (a) powerful
 - (b) fruitful
 - (c) repressive
 - (d) legitimate
- 8) 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.
- 9) Democracy is based on the ideas of
 - (a) freedom
 - (b) negotiation
 - (c) deliberation
 - (d) Both b and c
- 10) 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.
- 11) 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

- 12) 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.
- 13) Which South Asian country has always had a democratic government since independence?
- (a) Pakistan (b) Bangladesh (c) Bhutan (d) India
- 14) Which country in South Asia never had a democratic government?
- (a) Bhutan (b) India (c) Sri Lanka (d) Myanmar
- 15) 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
- 16) 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
- 17) A democracy is attentive to the needs of
- (a) men (b) women (c) all people (d) illiterate people
- 18) Democratic governments do not very often share
- (a) aggression to each other (b) information (c) land and other resources (d) all of these
- 19) 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.
- 20) 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.
- 21) Which of the following countries has the most stable democracy
- (a) Pakistan (b) U.S.A (c) Nepal (d) Sri Lanka
- 22) 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
- 23) In Which South Asian country is dictatorship preferred over democracy
- (a) Bangladesh (b) Pakistan (c) Nepal (d) Sri Lanka
- 24) 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

25) Which type of government exists in the world?

- (a) Monarchy (b) Democracy (c) Dictatorship (d) All of these

26) Rule of the people is known as

- (a) Democracy (b) Monarchy (c) Dictatorship (d) Authoritarianism

27) Rule of the few or of one party is known as...

- (a) Democracy (b) Dictatorship (c) Monarchy (d) Authoritarianism

28) 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

29) Which type of election should be there in democracy?

- (a) Free (b) Regular (c) Fair (d) All of these

30) Which one of these is better?

- (a) Democracy (b) Dictatorship (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

31) Expected outcome of democracy is

- (a) Quality of government (b) Economic well being (c) Freedom and dignity (d) All of these

32) 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

33) On which factor economic development of country depends?

- (a) Population size (b) Global situation (c) Cooperation with other countries (d) All of these

34) Democracy word is formed by which words?

- (a) Demos and Kratia (b) Demos and Cracy (c) Demos and Kotia (d) Demos and Krotia

35) 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

36) 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

37) Which of these is the feature of Democracy?

- (a) Rule of people (b) Equality and freedom (c) Guaranteed rights (d) All of these

38) 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

39) In which country more than half the population lives in poverty?

- (a) Sri Lanka (b) Bangladesh (c) U.S.A. (d) India

40) Which country has successfully negotiated among different populations?

- (a) Sri Lanka (b) England (c) Belgium (d) Bangladesh

41) Dictatorship means

- (a) Rule by the people (b) Rule for the people (c) Rule by the few (d) None of these

42) Democracy means

- (a) Rule by the people (b) Rule for the people (c) Rule by the few (d) Both (a) and (b)

43) The two Greek words 'demos' and 'kratia' stand for

- (a) People/Government (b) Government/ People (c) Ruler/Government (d) Ruler/People

44) "Regular, free and fair elections" are the identity of

- (a) Dictatorship (b) Democracy (c) Military rule (d) None of these

45) Which form of Government is most common in the world?

- (a) Democracy (b) Monarchy (c) Direct Democracy (d) Dictatorship

46) In South Asia, which country's population prefers democracy the least?

- (a) India (b) Nepal (c) Bangladesh (d) Pakistan

47) A democratic government is responsible to the

- (a) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (b) The President (c) People
(d) The Parliament

48) In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing

- (a) Diseases (b) Economic inequalities (c) Social mobility (d) Foreign exchange

49) 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

50) When was democracy formally established in India?

- (a) 1946 (b) 1947 (c) 1950 (d) 1948

51) Rule of one individual or party indicates

- (a) Dictatorship (b) Democracy (c) Tribal society (d) None of the above

52) Which country has the highest level of income inequality?

- (a) South Africa (b) Argentina (c) India (d) Pakistan

53) What kind of regime suppresses internal social differences?

- (a) City-state (b) Dictatorship (c) Totalitarian State (d) Democracy

54) 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

55) Rule of law is the feature of which form of government?

- (a) Dictatorship (b) Democracy (c) Monarchy (d) All of these

56) 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

57) Choosi 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

58) 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

59) No deliberation and negotiation for taking decisions is part of

- (a) democratic government
- (b) non-democratic
- (c) monarchy
- (d) dictatorship

60) Democracy has failed on which grounds?

- (a) Corruption
- (b) Economic inequality
- (c) Literacy rate
- (d) All of these

61) Democracy can lead to

- (a) handle social differences
- (b) secular society
- (c) harmonious social life
- (d) All of the above

62) 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

63) 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

64) 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)

65)

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

1 x 1 = 1

66) **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 x 4 = 8

67) 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.

