

OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY

Q.1: Which of the following forms of government has support in general

- (a) Democracy
- (b) Monarchy rule
- (c) Military rule
- (d) Rule of religious leaders

Q.2: The most important outcome of democracy is

- (a) Accountable government
- (b) Responsive government
- (b) Both of them
- (d) None of them

Q.3: Democracy is based on the idea of

- (a) Majority
- (b) Minority
- (c) Deliberation and negotiation
- (d) None of these

Q.4: In a democratic government, a citizen has the right and the means to examine the decisions taken by the government. It is known as-

- (a) Transparency
- (b) Legitimacy
- (c) Democracy
- (d) Monarchy

Q.5: “Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people.” is said by-

- (a) Abraham Lincoln
- (b) Gittel
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru

Q.6:- Which of the following countries has the most stable democracy.

- (a) Pakistan
- (b) U.S.A
- (c) Nepal
- (d) Sri Lanka

Q.7: 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

Q. 8: In Which South Asian country is dictatorship preferred over democracy.

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

(d) Sri Lanka

Q.9: In which of assigning democracies, which is the odd one out democracies need to ensure-

- (a) Free and Fair election
- (b) Dignity of individual
- (c) Majority rule
- (d) Equal treatment before law

Q.10:-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.

Q.11: Which type of government exists in the world?

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

Q.12: Rule of the people is known as...

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

Q.13: Rule of the few or of one party is known as...

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

Q.14: 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

Q.15: Which type of election should be there in democracy?

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

Q.16: Which one of these is better?

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

Q.17: Expected outcome of democracy is...

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

Q.18: 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

Q.19: On which factor economic development of country depends?

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

Q.20: Democracy word is formed by which words?

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

Q.21: 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

Q.22: 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

Q.23: Which of these is the feature of Democracy?

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

Q.24: 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

Q.25: In which country more than half the population lives in poverty?

- (a) Sri Lanka
- (b) Bangladesh

(c) U.S.A.

(d) India

Q.26: Which country has successfully negotiated among different populations?

(a) Sri Lanka

(b) England

(c) Belgium

(d) Bangladesh

Q.27: Dictatorship means-

(a) Rule by the people

(b) Rule for the people

(c) Rule by the few

(d) None of these

Q.28: Democracy means-

(a) Rule by the people

(b) Rule for the people

(c) Rule by the few

(d) Both (a) and (b)

Q.29: The two Greek words 'demos' and 'kratia' stand for-

(a) People/Government

(b) Government/ People

(c) Ruler/Government

(d) Ruler/People

Q.30: "Regular, free and fair elections" are the identity of...

(a) Dictatorship

(b) Democracy

(c) Military rule

(d) None of these

1. (A) 4. (A) 7. (D) 10. (C) 2. (C) 5. (A) 8. (B) 3. (C) 6. (B) 9. (C) 10. (A) 11. (D) 12. (A) 13. (B) 14. (C) 15. (D) 16. (A) 17. (D) 18. (A) 19. (D) 20. (A) 21. (D) 22. (C) 23. (D) 24. (B) 25. (B) 26. (C) 27. (C) 28. (D) 29. (A) 30. (D)

THREE MARKERS

Q.1: How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?

Ans.:- Democracy produces an accountable, responsive and legitimate government in the following ways:

1. Democracy is a form of government in which people rule themselves through the representatives who are elected by them.

2. The elected members form the government and make policies and run the administration of the country.

3. The government elected by the people is also accountable to them.

Q.2: List the various aspects and qualifications which help in giving a clear definition of democracy.

Ans.:- The various aspects and qualifications which help in giving a clear definition of democracy are:

1. The rulers elected by the people must take all the major decisions.
2. Elections must offer a choice and fair opportunity to the people to change the existing rulers.
3. Choice and opportunity should be available to all the people on an equal basis.
4. Besides political rights, some social and economical rights are offered to the citizens by the democracy.
5. Power sharing is the spirit of democracy and is necessary between government and social groups in a democracy.

Q.3: “Democratic governments are better than its alternatives”. Explain the statement?

Ans.:-Democratic governments are better than its alternatives in the following ways:1.

Democratic government is a legitimate government.

2. It may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive or clean. But it is the people's own government.
3. There is overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world; in countries with democratic regimes as well as countries without democratic regimes.

Q.4: How democracy accommodates social diversity?

Ans.:- Democracy accommodates social diversity in the following ways:

1. It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view.
2. It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community. In terms of religion, or race or linguistics groups. Rule by majority means that in case of every decision or in case of every election, different persons or groups may and can form a majority.
3. Democracy remains a democracy only as long as every citizen has a choice of living in majority, at some point of time.

Q.5: Which instances suggest as that democracy is not free from evils?

Ans.:- Instances that suggest as that democracy is not free from evils:

1. Voters do not take interest in elections.
2. The only aim of the candidate is to win the elections.
3. Modern democracy is, in fact capitalistic.
4. Democracy is a huge waste of time and resources.
5. Political parties are the basis of democracy which is internally not democratic.

Q.6: Distinguish between Democracy and Dictatorship?

Ans.:- Difference between Democracy and Dictatorship:

1. Democracy is in brief, is the government of the people, by the people, for the people where as dictatorship is rule of one strong man.
2. Democracy is man oriented, where state is the means and the welfare of the man is the end. At the other hand dictatorship is state oriented where the man is the means and the state is the end. The man has to sacrifice for the state.
3. Democracy functions according to public support where as the dictatorship acquires power

by force and maintains it by force.

Q.7: "In democracy all citizens have one vote, which means that there is absence of any domination and conflict." Do you agree with the statement?

Ans.:- No, I do not agree with the statement, the principle of one vote does not mean that there is an absence of any domination and conflict in democracy because in most of the democracies, the real power is with a few leaders. These leaders are generally influenced by the members of a family. But this is also the fact that democracy is the best system to negotiate these dominators and conflicts.

FIVE MARKERS

Q.1: Explain the characteristics of Democracy?

Ans.:- The characteristics of Democracy:

1. Elected representatives
2. Elections
3. Civil liberties
4. Rules of law
5. Independent judiciary
6. Organized opposition parties
7. Freedom of religion or culture

Q. 2: Describe the features of dictatorship?

Ans.:- Following features can be explained-

1. Monopoly of powers.
2. One party
3. Faith in force
4. Emphasis on duty and discipline
5. Belief in racial superiority

Q.3: "Democracy is better than any other form of government." Give arguments in favour of this statement Or Explain the merits of democracy.

Ans.:- Democracy is considered to be the best form of government and most of the countries in the world have adopted it. Following are the merits of democracy-

1. It safeguards the interest of the people
2. Based on the principle of equality
3. Possibility in administration
4. Political education to the people
5. Little chance of revolution
6. Based on public opinion
7. Helps people to become good citizens
8. Accommodate all diversities and differences.

Outcomes of Democracy

1 Mark Questions

1. Which of the following forms of government has support in general

- (a) Democracy
- (b) Monarchy rule
- (c) Military rule
- (d) Rule of religious leaders

Ans. (a) Democracy

2. The most important outcome of democracy is

- (a) Accountable government
- (b) Responsive government
- (c) Both of them
- (d) None of them

Ans. (c) Both of them

3. Democracy is based on the idea of

- (a) Majority
- (b) Minority
- (c) Deliberation and negotiation
- (d) None of these

Ans. (c) Deliberation and negotiation

4. In a democratic government, a citizen has the right and the means to examine the decisions taken by the govt. It is known as-

- (a) Transparency
- (b) Legitimacy
- (c) Democracy
- (d) Monarchy

Ans. (a) Transparency

5. "Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people." is said by-

- (a) Abraham Lincoln
- (b) Gittel
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru

Ans. (a) Abraham Lincoln

6. Name the law which empowers the people to find out what is happening in government?

Ans. Right to information Act

7. Give one characteristics of democracy.

Ans. Democracies have greater success in setting up regular and free elections

8. When was democracy introduced in India?

Ans. 1950

9. What is the basic element of democracy?

Ans. Universal adult franchise

10. Mention the terms in which democracies are different from one another.

Ans. Democracies are different in terms of Culture, social situation and economic activities.

11. Mention the way in which the democratic government a transparent government.

Ans. It provides to its citizens a right and means to examine the process of decision-making. Example: Right to information Act.

12. Who are the real rulers in democracy?

Ans. The Voters

13. In which area does the democracy fails to achieve in contrary to other forms of government?

Ans. Democracy fails to achieve higher economic development.

14. What do you understand by outcomes of democracy?

Ans. It means results, consequences, and outputs of democracy are known as outcomes of democracy.

15. Write any two-basic element of democracy.

Ans. Liberty and Equality

16. Name the country which has most stable democracy?

Ans. USA.

17. In which field the achievement of dictatorship is better than democracy?

Ans. In the Economic field achievement of dictatorship is better than democracy due to higher economic growth.

18. What is transparency?

Ans. . Under democracy, a citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures can find this out easily. He/she has the right and the means to examine the process of democracy. This is known as transparency.

19. Mention any four factors on which the economic development of a country depends upon.

Ans. . Population size, Economic resources, Global Situation and Cooperation from other countries.

20. What was the economic growth rate of poor countries under dictatorship during 1950-2000?

Ans. 4.34

21. What was the economic growth rate of poor countries under democracy during 1950-2000?

Ans. 4.28

22. How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?

Ans. 1. Democracy is a form of govt. in which people rule themselves through the representatives who are elected by them

2. The elected members from the govt. and make policies and run the administration of the country.

3. The govt. elected by the people is also accountable to them.

3 Mark Questions

1. List the various aspects and qualifications which help in giving a clear definition of democracy.

Ans. 1. The rulers elected by the people must take all the major decisions

2. Elections must offer a choice and fair opportunity to the people to change the existing rulers.

3. Choice and opportunity should be available to all the people on an equal basis

4. Besides political rights, some social and economical rights are offered to the

citizens by the democracy.

5. Power sharing is the spirit of democracy and is necessary between government and social groups in a democracy.

2. “Democratic governments are better than its alternatives”. Explain the statement?

Ans. 1. Democratic government is a legitimate government

2. It may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive or clean. But it is the people’s own govt.

3. There is overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world in countries with democratic regimes as well as countries without democratic regimes.

3. How democracy accommodates social diversity?

Ans. 1. It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view.

2. It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community. In terms of religion, or race or linguistics groups. Rule by majority means that in case of every decision or in case of every election, different persons or groups may and can form a majority.

3. Democracy remains a democracy only as long as every citizen has a choice of living in majority, at some point of time.

4. How can we measure democracy on the basis of its expected outcome?

Ans. To measure a democracy on the basis of its expected outcomes we have to observe the following practices and institutions like

1. In a democracy free and fair elections should be there.

2. Open criticism and debate on major policies and legislations.

3. Citizens right to information about the functioning of government.

4. Whether the democracies are providing a fair chance to everyone, to participate in elections and decision making process.

5. What is meant by an accountable, responsive and legitimate government? Explain.

Ans. Accountable: A democratic government develops mechanism for citizens to take part in decision-making process. For this free and fair elections, open debate on major policies, legislation, Right to information- such rights are given to the citizens.

Responsive: Democracy is a responsive government. It is responsive towards the needs and expectations of the citizens. It takes care and makes policies for the welfare of the citizens.

Legitimate: A democratic government is a legitimate government. It is elected by the people and people wish to be ruled by the representatives elected by them.

6. “Any imperfection in the government functions is blamed on democracy”. Is it right?

Ans. Every individual expects a lot from democracy. Democracy is expected to solve all the socio-economic, political and economic problems of the country. Democracy is expected to give equality of status to every citizen. It is expected that there would not be any type of discrimination on ground of gender, race, religion or region. The reality is that everything is expected out of democracy. Any imperfection in any such area is termed as undemocratic. It should be realized that democracy is a form of government that creates conditions which will ensure equality of citizens before the law of the country. But the citizens have to know their rights and freedom and they should try to enforce them. A democratic set up does not ensure all the right policies. Individuals have to take advantage of the good conditions created by democracy and make good policies. Thus it is not right that any information in any area is thrown on democracy.

7. Why we felt that democracy is a better form of Government? Give reasons

Ans. 1. It promotes equality among citizens.
2. It enhances the dignity of the individuals.
3. It improves the quality of decision making
4. It provides a method to resolve conflict.
5. It allows room to correct mistake.

8. What outcomes can one reasonably expect of democracy?

Ans. 1. In the political sphere- Right to vote, Right to contest elections.
2. In the economic sphere-Minimized Economic inequalities.
3. In the Social sphere-Equal protection to women, SCs, STs, OBCs.

9. Are democracies based on political and economic equalities? Explain.

Ans. 1. All citizens have equal role in electing representatives.
2. Parallel to the process of bringing individuals into the political arena, we find growing economic inequalities.
3. Democracy does not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.
4. The ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and income.

10. How is democratic government known as responsive government? Explain.

Ans. 1. It produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs of and expectations of the citizens.

2. Democracy is based on the idea of deliberations and negotiations.

3. Democratic government is attentive to the needs and demands of the people.

4. A government which is able to respond to grievance faster is able to avoid confrontation and provide good governance.

11. Why is democratic government known as legitimate government?

Ans. 1. A democratic government is called legitimate government because it is people's own government.

2. There is an overwhelmingly support for the idea of democracy all over the world.

3. People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them.

4. Democratic government is attentive to the needs and demands of the people.

12. How does democracy accommodate social diversities?

Ans. 1. It reduced the possibility of tension.

2. It evolves mechanism to negotiate the differences.

3. It expands democratic rights to minority and weaker section of society.

4. It ensures the dignity and equal rights to all its citizens.

13. How democracies are based on political and economic equalities?

Ans. 1. All citizens have equal role in electing representatives.

2. Parallel to the process of bringing individuals into political arena, we find growing economic inequalities.

3. Democracy does not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.

4. The ultra rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and income.

5. At the bottom of the society, the people have very little to depend on. It is very difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, house, education and health.

14. How far it is correct to say that democracies have not been able to reduce poverty?

Ans. 1. The ability of democracy to achieve higher developments worries us.

2. Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities. Although majority of voters constitute the poverty ridden group, yet democratically elected government do not appear to be as keen to address the question of poverty as we would expect them to.

3. The situation is much worse in some other countries .People in several poor countries are now dependent on rich countries even for food.

15. List any three reasons in support of the statement that democratic government is better than its alternatives.

Ans. 1. A democratic government is people's own government. That is why it receives overwhelming support from all over the world.

2. People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them.

3. Democratic government is legitimate government.

4. Democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot ignored.

16. "Transparency is the most important feature of democracy." Analyze.

Ans. 1. Democracy ensures that decision-making will be based on norms and procedures.

2. So, citizens who want to know if a decision was taken through correct procedures can find this out.

3.The people have the right and the means to examine the process of decision-making. This is all what transparency is meant for.

17. Why is it said that democracies are not free from evils? Explain.

Ans. 1. Most democracies fall short of elections that provide a fair chance to everyone and in subjecting every decision to public debates.

2. Democratic governments do not have a very good record when it comes to sharing information with citizens.

3. Democracies often frustrate the needs of the people and often ignore the demands of a majority of it population.

18. 'Democracies always respond to the needs of people'. Analyze the statement..

Ans. 1. In a democracy the government is known a responsive government as it responds to the needs of the people.

2. A non democratic government may and can respond to the people's needs, but it all depends on the wishes of the people who rule.

3. A democracy requires that the rulers have to attend to the needs of people. A democratic government is a better government because it is a more accountable form of government.

4. In a democracy there is always a space for public discussion and a room for correction.

19. Do you agree with the outcome of democracy that it proves to be a better government regarding economic growth of a country? Explain.

Ans. 1. It is true that during last 50 years dictatorship have shown slightly higher rate of economic growth in comparison to many democracies.

2. But we all know that there are many other factors that determine that economic growth of a country like- population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country etc.

3. So even when there is nominal difference in the rate of economic growth between countries under dictatorship and democracy, it is better to prefer democracy as it has several other positive outcomes like dignity and freedom of citizens.

20. Why is a democratic government considered less efficient? Give any three reasons.

Ans. 1. Deliberations and discussions in the legislature consume lot of time.

2. The fear of majority and public opinion is a big obstacle in the efficient working of the government.

3. Deliberations and negations cause delay in taking decisions or getting the plans executed. This also adversely affects efficiency.

21. Has democracy led to the development, security and dignity of the people?

Ans. Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government.

Democracy promotes dignity and freedom of the individuals. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. This has been achieved in various degrees in various democracies. We can take the case of dignity of women. Most societies across the world were historically male dominated societies. Long struggles by women have created some sensitivity today. On the other hand, in non-democracies, individual freedom would not have legal and moral support. Democracies in India have also strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunities. Perhaps it is the recognition that makes ordinary citizens value their democratic rights.

22. 'It is said that democracy is a rule of the majority. The poor are in majority. So democracy must be a rule of the poor'. Justify the answer with suitable arguments.

Ans. No it is not justified, because the rule of majority does not mean the rule of people who are in majority in number. If the number of poor people in India is more it does not mean that the rule should be of poor. The majority means that the rule of majority government. The political party who won maximum number of

seats can form government if political party is able to prove its majority in the house.

23. What do you mean by civil liberties?

- Ans. 1. Freedom of speech and expression.
2. Freedom of religion and thought.
3. Freedom to form association and freedom to move.
4. Legal liberty or freedom to a fair trial.

24. Why do people prefer democracy? Explain with four reasons.

- Ans. 1. Democracy promotes equality among citizens.
2. Democracy enhances dignity of individuals.
3. Quality involves in decision making.
4. Democracy provides acceptable method to resolve conflict.

25. How does democracy leads to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens in political sphere?

- Ans. 1. Democracy provides a conducive political environment to citizens for their popular participation in politics
2. Every adult citizen has the right to vote and right to contest.
3. Every citizen can form political party.

26. How does democracy leads to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens in economic sphere?

- Ans. 1. Democracy stands for equal economic status to all citizens.
2. In democracy every citizen has right to do any profession.
3. In democracy government undertakes extensive social welfare schemes and achieve universal economic growth rate.
4. Democracy government took so many welfare schemes to remove poverty.

27. How does democracy leads to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens in social sphere?

- Ans. 1. Democratic government tries to resolve differences, respect differences and try mechanism which can negotiate differences.
2. It is also a form of society as well as a social order which promotes dignity and freedom of the individual.

28. Explain the characteristics of Democracy?

- Ans. 1. Elected representatives
2. Elections

3. Civil liberties
 4. Rules of law
 5. Independent judiciary
 6. Organized opposition parties
 7. Freedom of religion of culture
-

29. Describe the features of dictatorship?

Ans. Following features can be explained-

1. Monopoly of powers.
 2. One party
 3. Faith in force
 4. Emphasis on duty and discipline
 5. Belief in racial superiority
-

30. "Democracy is better than any other form of government." Give arguments in favors of this statement Or Explain the merits of democracy.

Ans. Democracy is considered to be the best form of government and most of the countries in the world have adopted it. Following are the merits of democracy-

1. It safeguards the interest of the people
2. Based on the principle of equality
3. Possibility in administration
4. Political education to the people
5. Little chance of revolution
6. Based on public opinion
7. Helps people to become good citizens
8. Accommodate all diversities and differences.

5 Mark Questions

1. Democracy means delay in the decision making. Which one is preferable- quick decision making process of dictatorship or slow decision making process of democracy?

Ans. Democracy involves debates and deliberations in the parliament before making a law. The views of all the members of parliament are taken into consideration before taking the final decision. Dictatorship means decisions taken by one person or one party. Different views of other members of the government or public are not considered. Democracy means delay in the decision making process as the debates take a long time. It means that the implementation will also take time. Dictatorship means quick decisions. But those decisions are orders of the

government and people are not allowed to disagree with them. Even citizens are not supposed to criticize the decisions made by the government. Democracy is better even if it takes more time in making the decisions. At least, the views of the citizens are considered and they are not ordered to just follow them. Individuals can disagree with the policies of the government and show their protest against the government.

2. How can democracy accommodate the dignity of women and caste discrimination in one system?

Ans. In case of dignity of women, most societies across the world were historically male dominated societies. Long struggles by women have created some sensitivity today that respect to and equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society. That does not mean that women are actually always treated with respect. But once the democratic principle is recognized, it becomes easier for women to wage a struggle against what is now unacceptable legally and morally. Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity. There are instances still of caste-based inequalities and atrocities, but these lack the moral and legal foundations. Perhaps it is the recognition that makes ordinary citizens value their democratic right.

3. Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens.” Support this statement with suitable arguments.

Ans. 1. Democracy develops a harmonious social life. Democracies accommodate various social divisions.

2. Democracies usually develop a procedure to conduct their competition. This reduces the possibility of these tensions becoming explosive or violent.

3. In democracies people learn to respect the differences and also evolve mechanism to negotiate the differences.

4. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that government functions to represent the general view.

5. Democracy has ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflict.

4. Do you believe that democracy can reduce economic disparities? Give reasons to support your answer.

Ans. Yes, this is far of following reasons;

1. A democracy believes in equitable distribution and makes efforts to serve the poor at the root level.

2. A democracy believes in providing equal opportunity to all. Democratic governments have been supporting poor people through various schemes to uplift their economic level.
 3. Poor people are being provided food and shelter at a subsidized rate and also free medicines and treatment facilities.
 4. They are being insured for any unhappenings so that their families do not get crushed.
 5. They are being provided free education, reservation in educational institution and government jobs, etc.
-

5. “Corruption is a serious problem faced the Indian Democratic System”. Explain.

- Ans.** 1. It has now become an accepted fact that leaders use money to win favour of the votes. This reason lessens the very spirit of democratic values.
2. There is an ever increasing tendency among the political parties to give tickets to those who are rich. The parties think that they could win not only their own seats but also help the party monetarily.
3. Now scams by leaders and governments have become a routine tale in the Indian democracy. Many of the popular leaders are facing trials for corruption charges against them.
4. It has been seen that the wards of the prominent leaders of party easily get tickets for election. The party workers keep serving for years but sometimes outsiders get tickets.
5. It has now become a traditional in many of the popular political parties that the chair is inherited.
-

6. How do people take part in decision making in democracy? Explain.

- Ans.** 1. Decisions are made by the representatives elected by the people. These representatives represent the ideas and opinions of those voters who have elected them to take decisions on their behalf.
2. In a democracy, people want to know if a decision was taken through correct procedure, can find this out. In this way, they have some degree of control over the whole process of decision making.
3. In a democracy people have the right and mean to examine the process of decision making.
4. Sometimes important issues are put forward by the government for public debate before a decision is taken.
5. Demonstration, movement, pressure groups, etc. provide means in the hands of people to influence decision making.
-

7. Which factors sustain democracy in India?

Ans. 1. Democracy is based on the principles of equality, liberty and brotherhood. To achieve the prescribed goal the framers of our constitution adopted the aims like secularism, socialism democratic republic.

2. The framers of our constitution provided for a representative democracy in a liberal framework in order to sustain democracy.

3. In our country there are periodic elections for all levels of the government.

4. All elections are based on secret ballot and universal adult franchise.

5. Our Constitution has given complete liberty to pressure and other organized or unorganized.

8. How do we assess democracy's outcome?

Ans.

Comparative analysis between democracy and dictatorship.

It provides accountable, responsible, representative and legitimate government.

It develops mechanism for the people's participation in the decision making process.

It promotes economic development. At the same time democracy has the characteristics of economic inequality and disparities.

We can also assess its outcome on the basis of the way it accommodates the social diversities.

It also promotes dignity and freedom of the citizens

Short Answer Type Questions [3 Marks]

Question 1.

'A democratic government is a legitimate government.' Support the statement with arguments.

Answer:

A democratic government is a legitimate government because of the following reasons.

- It may be slow, less efficient or not always responsive or clean, but it is people's own government.
- It has planned institutions and practices for its functioning, such as:
 1. free and fair elections.
 2. regular public debates.
 3. right to information to citizens.
 4. planned legislations.

- In a democracy, decisions are taken in a very transparent manner citizens have the chance to examine the process of decision-making.

Question 2.

‘Democracy accommodates social diversities.’ Support the statement with examples.

Answer:

Democracy accommodates social diversities in the following ways.

- Democracy develops competitive attitude: Democracy develops a procedure to conduct competition among social classes. This reduces the possibility of conflicts and social tensions.
- Democracy evolves mechanisms to negotiate: No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups, but we can certainly learn to respect these difference and can also evolve mechanisms to negotiate the differences. Democracies are best suited to produce this outcome.
- Democracy represents the general view: Democracy ensures that the government should not be made by the majority but it should have the representation of minority as well.

Question 3.

‘Democratic governments in practice are known as accountable.’ Support the statement.

Answer:

Democratic governments in practice are known as accountable because

- people have the right to choose their representatives and they have control over the rulers.
- if these elected representatives do not work properly, people have a chance to not elect them in the next election.
- people have the right to examine the decision-making process. The Right to Information enables the people to run a check on the government.

Long Answer Type Questions [5 Marks]

Question 4.

How are democratic governments better than the other forms of governments?

Compare.

Answer:

Democracy is not a mere form of government. It is a form of society as well as a social order. It is always preferable and superior to any other form of government because of the following reasons.

- Democracy promotes equality among citizens: In democracy, each citizen is given equal rights and freedoms. There is no discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, colour, etc. Democracy aims at equitable distribution of incomes and products among citizens.
- Democracy enhances dignity of individuals: Democracy permits political equality for all its citizens. In democracy, there is absence of any domination and conflicts Thus, it implies every citizen enjoys dignity and freedom in democracy.

- Democracy improves the quality of decision-making. As democracy is based on deliberation and negotiations, it improves the quality of decision-making. In a democracy, every citizen takes part in the decision-making process, either directly or indirectly through the elected representatives.
- Democracy develops competitive attitude: Democracy usually develops a procedure to conduct competition among the social differences. This reduces the possibility of social tensions becoming explosive or violent.
- Democracy evolves mechanisms to negotiate: No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups, but we can certainly learn to respect these differences and also evolve mechanisms to negotiate the differences. Democracies are best suited to produce this outcome.
- Democracy represents the general view: The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view,
- Democracy provides an accountable, responsive and legitimate government: The most basic feature of democracy is that it produces a government which is accountable to the citizens, responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens and its legitimate. {any five)

Question 5.

‘Democracy stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom of the citizens.’ Justify the statement.

Answer:

Democracy stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom of the citizens. This statement can be justified giving the following arguments.

- Democracy promotes equality. It gives equal treatment to every person.
- It involves every person in the decision-making process. Every citizen has a right to information.
- The passion for respect and freedom are the bases of democracy. It accepts dignity of women as a necessary ingredient of society. Democracy recognises the principle of equal treatment to women unlike non-democratic governments.
- The same is true of caste inequalities. Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated cases for equal status and opportunity.
- Also, democracy has to meet the expectations of citizens and people have the right to complain about the functioning of democracy.

Question 6.

‘Democracies are not appearing to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.’ Analyse the statement.

Answer:

‘Democracies are based on political equality but they are not appearing to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities’. The following points analyse the statement.

- A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes. Their share in the total income of the country has been increasing.
- The have-nots lead a frugal life and they have very little to depend upon. Their incomes have been declining and they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life.

- According to a recent report, India is the second most unequal country in the world with 54 per cent wealth controlled by millionaires.
- The poor constitute a large population of voters. No party wants to lose their votes but they do not seem very interested in addressing the question of poverty.
- People in several poor countries are dependent on rich countries for food with Bangladesh being the worst with half of its population living in poverty.

Question 7.

‘A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of democratic project.’ Justify the statement.

Answer:

A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of democratic project. This statement can be justified giving the following arguments.

- When citizens show their dissatisfaction, it clearly shows that they are actively taking part in democratic projects, because this system is their own.
- A public expression of dissatisfaction shows that people are not just forcefully following or agreeing with whatever they are told.
- It shows that they are enjoying their freedom and hence they are no more subjects but are responsible citizens.
- Their freedom and transformation from the status of subjects to that of citizens is the main aim of democracy.
- As people get benefits, they ask for more. This makes democracy better

Very Short Answer Type Questions [1 Mark]

Question 8.

How can you say that democracies are based on political equality?

Answer:

Democracies are based on political equality as they provide equal rights to all the citizens to contest elections and cast vote and ensure equal opportunity to be elected. They also subscribe to one vote, one value and equal political rights.

Question 9.

What is meant by transparency?

Answer:

Right or means to examine the process of decision-making is called transparency.

Question 10.

Why is a democratic government better than other alternatives?

Answer:

Democracy is a better form of government because it is legitimate, accountable, responsive, promotes equality among citizens, enhances dignity of the individual, improves quality of decision-making and allows room to correct mistakes.

Question 11.

Which form of government is considered the best?

Answer:

Democratic form of government is considered the best as it enhances dignity of the individual by giving every person equal treatment.

Short Answer Type Questions [3 Marks]

Question 12.

‘Democracy is more effective than its other alternatives.’ Justify the statement.

Answer:

Refer to answer 4

Question 13.

How is democracy accountable and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens? Analyse.

Answer:

There is no denying the fact that democracy is accountable and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens. Democracy produces an accountable government in the following ways.

- A democratic government ensures that people are able to choose their leaders and keep a check on them.
- In an accountable government, people have the right to elect the leaders to form government and if possible they participate in the decision-making process.
- Citizens also have the right to evaluate the decision-making process. Democracy produces a responsive government in the following ways.
- Democracy produces a responsible government which is responsible for satisfying the needs and aspirations of people.
- It promotes the formation of public opinion, needs and expectations of the citizens.
- There are proper deliberations and negotiations before arriving at any decision.

Question 14.

‘There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world.’ Support the statement.

Answer:

There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world because of the following reasons.

- A democratic government is people’s own government. People wish to be ruled by the representatives elected by them.
- It promotes equality among citizens.
- It improves the quality of decision-making.
- It provides room for correction of mistakes.
- It has the ability to generate its own support. (any three)

Question 15.

'Some people think that democracy produces a less-effective government.' Analyse the statement.

Answer:

Some people think that democracy produces a less-effective government because of the following reasons.

- In democracy, decisions are delayed because of a long decision-making process. Too many people have to be consulted before reaching a consensus. , Non-democratic governments take quick decisions as they are not worried about deliberations and public opinion.
- Democratic governments do not have a very good record when it comes to sharing information with the citizens.
- Democracies often frustrate the aspirations of the people and often ignore the demands of a majority of its population.

Long Answer Type Question [5 Marks]

Question 16.

Why do we feel that democracy is a better form of government than any other form? Explain.

Answer:

Refer to answer 4

Short Answer Type Questions [3 Marks]

Question 17.

How is a democratic government known as a responsive government? Explain with an example

Answer:

Refer to answer 13

Question 18.

How is a democratic government known as a responsive government? Explain with examples.

Answer:

Refer to answer 13

Question 19.

Why is a democratic government known as a legitimate government? Explain

Answer:

Refer to answer 1

Long Answer Type Questions [5 Marks]

Question 20.

How is democracy a better form of government in comparison with other forms of governments? Explain.

Answer:

Refer to answer 4

Question 21.

How do democracies accommodate various social divisions? Explain with examples.

Answer:

Democracies accommodate various social divisions and differences in the following ways.

- Democracy usually develops a procedure to conduct competition among social divisions. It reduces the possibility of social tensions becoming violent.
- Democracy evolves mechanisms to negotiate. No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups. Democracies are best suited to produce this outcome.
- Democracy presents the general view. The majority always needs to work with minority so that the government functions to represent the general view. Hence majority and minority views are not permanent.
- Democratic regimes do not suppress internal social differences. They do not turn a blind eye to such differences.
- Democratic governments have the ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts.

Question 22.

‘A democratic government is efficient and effective.’ Analyse the statement.

Answer:

A democratic government is efficient and effective. This statement can be analysed giving the following arguments.

- A democratic government is mainly a government of people. It is the people who run a democracy by electing their own government.
- A democratic government works for the betterment and welfare of the people.
- A democratic government promotes equality of status and opportunity. There is no discrimination on the basis of caste, class, gender, religion, etc.
- A democratic government gives freedom of thought, expression and belief, (ie) In a democratic government, the rights of the people are protected. They can even fight if their rights are encroached.

Short Answer Type Questions [3 Marks]

Question 23.

'An ideal government would not only keep itself away from corruption but also make fighting corruption and black money a top priority.' Justify the statement by highlighting the values attached to it.

Answer:

An ideal government would not only keep itself away from corruption but also make fighting corruption and black money a top priority. The statement can be justified by highlighting the following values attached to it.

- Legitimacy: An elected government is expected to work for the welfare of the people. Corruption and black money are the source of all social evils like poverty, inflation and poor political ethics. A government who fails to control corruption loses its legitimacy to rule.
- Responsive: It is the people's representatives that rule. It is therefore necessary that they respond to the eradication of corruption and accumulation of black money. If not so, people get discouraged to re-elect them.
- Accountability: An elected government is accountable to the people for the management of policy and its resources. It has to get support of the people for every policy it frames. Thus, fair distribution and allocation of resources cannot be done without doing away with corruption. Transparency has to be maintained in the process of governing.

Question 24.

How do you feel that democracy is better than any other form of government? Explain.

Answer:

Refers to answer 4

Question 25.

How are democratic governments accountable? Explain with three examples.

Answer:

Refers to answer 13

Question 26.

Explain any three common features of democracies.

Answer:

The following are the three common features of democracies.

- Regular elections: In a democratic government, the general elections are held to elect a new government.
- Right to vote: All the citizens of the country, of and above a certain age, have the right to vote.
- Political parties: Political parties are an essential part of democracy. They put up candidates who contest the election.

- Rule of law: Another common feature of all democracies is that it ensures rule of law. Law is supreme and all the citizens are equal in the eyes of law. No one is above the law.

Question 27.

Explain any three conditions under which democracies are able to accommodate social diversities.

Answer:

Refer to answer 2

Long Answer Type Questions [5 Marks]

Question 28.

‘Democracy is seen to be good in principle but felt to be not so good in practice.’ Justify the statement.

Answer:

Democracy is seen to be good in principle but felt not to be so good in practice. The following points will justify the statement.

- In a democracy, people expect to have their needs and expectations fulfilled but because every country has a diverse culture and regions, it is not possible to look after everyone’s needs.
- Even though democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion, there are instances where the minority opinions is not taken into account for a general view.
- If there is corruption, then people lose faith in the government and then do not feel the need to vote which is not healthy for the country because democracy is a people’s government.
- Regular elections may lead to change in the ruling party, which causes instability and fall of economic development.
- If people are not wise in choosing their representatives then even though there is room to correct mistakes, the country will suffer and so will the people.

Question 29.

‘Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities’. Examine the statement with examples.

Answer:

Refers to answer 6

Question 30.

‘Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens.’ Support the statement with suitable examples.

Answer:

Democracy leads to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens as it gives to its citizens a sound political system based on social equality. We can prove the statement by citing the following instances.

- Democracy provides a conducive political environment to citizens for their popular participation in politics.
- Every citizen has the right to vote and right to contest election.
- Democracy stands for equal economic status to all citizens.
- In democracy, government undertakes extensive social welfare schemes and achieve universal literacy rate.
- In the social sphere, democracy tries to help its citizens to lead a peaceful and harmonious life by accommodating various social divisions and providing social equality to its citizens.
- Democratic governments try to resolve differences, respect differences and try mechanisms which can negotiate differences. (any five)

Question 31.

‘Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual.’ Support the statement with suitable examples.

Answer:

Refer to answer 5

Question 32.

How does Indian democracy meet the expectations of Indian people regarding democratic outcomes? Explain with examples.

Answer:

Indian democracy meets the expectations of Indian people regarding democratic outcomes in the following ways.

- India can claim to be the largest democracy in the world, granting political freedom and equality to all.
- People by virtue of fundamental rights participate in the governance of the country.
- Indian democracy has ensured power sharing to all the groups and has given adequate representation to women, and diverse and weaker sections of the society. For instances, reservation policy, language policy and principle of secularism.
- It provides for smooth and legitimate transformation from one government to another by means of electoral competition.
- It is an accountable government, which ensures transparency. It is also responsive to the needs and aspirations of the citizens.

Short Answer Type Questions [3 Marks]

Question 33.

Explain any three conditions in which democracies are able to accommodate social diversities.

Answer:

Refer to answer 2

Question 34.

Explain any three ways in which democracy has succeeded in maintaining dignity and freedom of citizens

Answer:

Refer to answer 5

Question 35.

How are democracies able to accommodate social diversities? Explain with three examples.

Answer:

Refer to answer 2

Question 36.

Explain any three merits of democratic governments over dictatorship.

Answer:

The following are the three merits of democratic governments over dictatorship.

- Democracy conducts regular, free and fair elections, promotes equality among citizens and allows room to correct mistakes. In a dictatorship, the leader comes to power after a show of force and people are relegated to secondary positions.
- In democracy, decision-making is slow but is based on the needs and aspirations of the citizens. Decisions are taken after deliberation and negotiations. In a dictatorship, rulers do not have to consider about deliberations and assemblies or think about public opinion.
- Democratic government is a legitimate government, elected by the people (where everyone enjoys the right to vote). It is people's own government. These factors are missing in a dictatorship.

Long Answer Type Questions [5 Marks]

Question 37.

'Democracy is seen to be good in principle but felt to be not so good in practice.' Support the statement with an argument

Answer:

Refer to answer 28

Question 38.

Explain four ways in which democracies have been able to reduce inequality and poverty.

Answer:

Four ways in which democracies have been able to reduce inequality and poverty are as follows.

- It ensures political equality by giving equal voting rights to every citizen,

- It provides a suitable environment for group activism which leads to equal opportunity to raise the concerns of poor people.
- It supports the redistributive mechanism for transferring economic benefits on the basis of requirement of any section of society. This leads to more equitable division of benefits to underprivileged which reduces poverty.
- It protects the rights of every citizen without discrimination on the basis of economic status ensuring social equality.

Question 39.

Why do we feel that democracy is a better form of government than any other form of government? Explain.

Answer:

Refer to answer 4

Question 40.

Explain with examples how democracy leads to a peaceful and harmonious life among citizens.

Answer:

Refer to answer 30

Question 41.

How do democracies stand much better to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the citizens. Explain.

Answer:

Refer to answer 5

Question 42.

How do democracies stand much superior to any other form of government in reducing inequality and poverty. Explain.

Answer:

Refer to answer 38

Short Answer Type Questions [3 Marks]

Question 43.

How do democratic governments ensure transparency? Explain any three points.

Answer:

Democratic governments ensure transparency in the following ways.

- They make sure that decision-making will be based on norms and procedures.
- They allow every citizen to participate in decision-making, directly or indirectly, through representatives.

- Citizens can examine and find out about the correctness of the procedure of decision-making using their right to information.
- They are accountable to the people. If people are not satisfied with the way the government works, they have the right to change the government in the next general elections.
- They provide people with power to demand answers from their representatives and reduce the chances of corruption.

Question 44.

Explain any three characteristics of democracy.

Answer:

Refer to answer 26

Question 45.

Explain the role of democratic governments in reducing economic disparities.

Answer:

The democratic governments play an important role in reducing economic disparities by adopting the following measures.

- Government ensures equitable distribution of wealth, so as to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor.
- Government undertakes extensive social welfare schemes and strives to achieve universal literacy rate.
- Government takes care to provide equal opportunities to all. It makes sure that no discrimination is being done on the basis of economic status, caste, etc.

Question 46.

How do democracies accommodate social diversity? Explain.

Answer:

Refer to answer 2

Question 47.

‘Constant complaints by people can be seen as a testimony to the success of a democracy.’ Explain.

Answer:

Complaints are treated as testimony to the success of democracy in the following ways.

- Complaints highlight the awareness of the people and their expectations from the system that has been put in place.
- It reflects that citizens are not overawed by those in power and can objectively and critically examine the difference they have made.
- It is a measure of their participation in public debates which democracy seeks to encourage.
- A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of the democratic project.
- It shows that people have transformed themselves from being subjects to being citizens.

Question 48.

How is democracy superior to any other form of government? Give three points.

Answer:

Refer to answer 4

Question 49.

Explain any three features of democracy.

Answer:

Refer to answer 26

Question 50.

Explain with three examples how democracy promotes the dignity and freedom of an individual.

Answer:

Refer to answer 35

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS [5 MARKS]

Question 51.

‘Democracy is better form of government than other forms of government.’ Justify the statement

Answer:

Refer to answer 4

Question 52.

Explain any four features that are common in all democratic set-ups of government.

Answer:

Refer to answer 26

Question 1. Economic growth depends on which of the following?

- (a) Size of the population of the country
- (b) Territory or area of the country
- (c) Global scenario
- (d) Co-operation among various nations

Answer: d

Question 2. Social outcomes cover the areas like

- (i) Dignity and freedom of citizens

(ii) Untouchability and discrimination

(iii) Gender equality

(iv) Ban on child labour

(a) (i), (iii) and (iv)

(b) (ii), (i) and (iv)

(c) (ii) and (iv)

(d) (i) only

Answer: b

3. The basic outcome of democracy is

(a) Political, social and economic outcome

(b) Military outcome

(c) Restricted and limited welfare policies.

(d) Elimination of poverty

Answer: a

4. If a government provides its citizens a right and means to examine the process of decision, it is

(a) An accountable government

(b) A responsible government

(c) A transparent government

(d) A stable government

Answer: a

5. What do democracies ensure regarding decision making?

(a) Process of transparency

(b) Decisions taken by the head of the country

(c) Decision by the Council of Ministers

(d) Restricted popular participation in decision making

Answer: a

6. Which of the following is not true about democracy?

(a) It always worries about majorities and public opinion.

(b) It improves the quality of decision making.

(c) Decision making is faster and quicker.

(d) It allows a room to correct mistakes.

Answer: c

7. Why is democracy considered as the better form of government than dictatorship?

- (a) Promotes equality and enhances dignity of the individual.
- (b) Never allows room to correct mistakes.
- (c) Majority community rule
- (d) Provides methods to resolve conflicts

Answer: a

Question 8. Political outcome signifies:

- (i) Accountable and responsible government .
 - (ii) Military rule
 - (iii) Legitimate government
 - (iv) Restricted popular participation
- (a) (i), (iii) and (iv)
 - (b) (iii), (i) and (ii)
 - (c) (i) and (ii)
 - (d) (i) and (iii)

Answer: d

9. A government that takes decision by following norms and a proper procedure is:

- (a) An accountable government
- (b) A responsible government
- (c) A transparent government
- (d) A stable government

Answer: c

10. A democratic government is:

- (a) An accountable government
- (b) A responsive government
- (c) A legitimate government
- (d) All of the above

Answer: d

Question 11. When was democracy introduced in India?

- (a) 1952
- (b) 1950
- (c) 1947
- (d) 1949

Answer: b

12. Among the following which country tops in inequality of income?

- (a) Hungary

- (b) Russia
- (c) South Africa
- (d) UK

Answer: c

Multiple Choice Questions on Democracy Question 13. Among the following regimes which tops the rate of economic growth?

- (a) All democratic regimes
- (b) All dictatorial regimes
- (c) Poor countries under dictatorship
- (d) Poor countries under democracy

Answer: b

14. To measure democracies on the basis 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) Citizens' right to information about the government
- (d) All of the above

Answer: d

15. The basic elements of democracy are:

- A. Universal Adult Franchise
- B. Fraternity and national unity
- C. Liberty and equality
- D. Dignity and freedom of an individual

- (a) A, B & D
- (b) A, C & D
- (c) B, C & D
- (d) A, B, C & D

Answer: d

16. In a democracy, a citizen has the right and means to examine the process of decision-making. This is known as (a) Dictatorship

- (b) Transparency
- (c) Legitimacy
- (d) Equality

Answer: b

17. Consider the following statements. Which of these do not hold true for non-democratic regimes?

- (a) These do not have to bother about public opinion.
- (b) These take less time at arriving at a decision.
- (c) Principle of individual dignity has legal force.
- (d) These often suppress internal social differences.

Answer: c

18. The most basic outcome of democracy is:

- (a) It provides accountability to citizens.
- (b) It addresses socio-economic and political problems.
- (c) It produces good government.
- (d) It accommodates religious differences.

Answer: a

19. Democratic government is better than non-democratic because

- (a) it is a legitimate form of government.
- (b) overwhelming support for the idea all over the world.
- (c) it leads to a just distribution of goods and opportunities.
- (d) it ensures faster economic growth.

Answer: a

20. 'Equal treatment of women' is a necessary ingredient of a democratic society. This means that:

- (a) women are actually always treated with respect.
- (b) it is now easier for women to legally wage struggle for their rights.
- (c) most societies across the world are now increasingly women dominated.
- (d) women are now treated as equals in the political arena.

Answer: b

21. Growth and development of the country in the way of providing better facilities and services to the individual signifies _____ .

Explanation: economic development

22. Denial of opportunities to lead a long health, creative life and to enjoy a decent standard of living is related to _____ .

Explanation: poverty

23. Decisions taken through the correct procedure by involving the people is known as _____ .

Explanation: transparency

24. The government ruled by the monarch or king of the country is known as _____.

Explanation: monarchy

25. Privileges and rights to be valuable and important for the functioning of democratic society are called _____.

Explanation: civil liberties

26. A democratic government is an accountable government. (True/False)

Explanation: True

27. Democracies have successfully eliminated conflicts among people. (True/False)

False

28. The disadvantaged and discriminated castes have gained in strength due to democracy. (True/False)

True

29. Political outcome signifies Military rule. (True/False)

False

30. Match the columns.

Column A	Column B
(a) A democratic government is a	(i) idea of political inequality
(b) A democracy is attentive to the needs of	(ii) improves the quality of decision making
(c) Democracies have successfully eliminated	(iii) legitimate government
(d) Democracy is considered a better form of government as it	(iv) all citizens

Explanation:

(a) (iii)

(b) (iv)

(c) (i)

(d) (ii)

31. What are the basic elements of democracy in practical sense?

The basic elements of democracy are formal constitutions, regular, fair and free elections, political parties and fundamental rights to citizens.

32. How are most democracies different from each other?

Most democracies are different from each other in terms of their social systems, economic achievements and culture.

33. What should be the basic outcome of democracy?

The basic outcome of democracy should be that it produces an accountable, responsive and legitimate government.

34. Why are non-democratic governments quick and efficient in decision-making and implementation?

Non-democratic rulers do not bother about careful discussion and public opinion.

35. Why are decisions delayed in democracy?

Because democratic governments are based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation.

36. What do democracies ensure regarding decision-making?

Democracies ensure that decision-making is based on norms and procedures.

37. What is meant by transparency?

Or

Explain the meaning of transparency in democracy.

In a democracy, the term transparency signifies that decisions are taken through the correct procedure.

38. In what aspects do the democracies have a greater success rate?

Democracies have a greater success rate in setting up regular and free elections and providing conditions for an open public debate.

39. The record of democracies is not impressive on two counts. What are they?

(a) They are not attentive enough to the needs and demands of the people.

(b) The democracies are not free of corruption.

40. Why is there an overwhelming support for democracy all over the world?

Because a democratic government is people's own government.

41. List any two factors on which economic development depends.

Economic development depends on several factors as under:

- (a) a country's population size
- (b) global situation
- (c) cooperation from other countries
- (d) economic priorities (any two)

42. What is political equality?

All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives.

43. How can you say that democracies are based on political equality?

Or

How is democracy based on political equality in India?

As they ensure and promote universal adult franchise.

44. 'Democracy cannot solve all economic and social problems but still it is perceived.' Why?

'No form of government can fully solve all economic and social problems.

However, it is democracy that creates situations that help citizens to solve their social and economic problems.

45. What is economic inequality?

Economic inequality prevails when a small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and income.

46. Which country is suffering from the adverse form of economic inequality?

Explanation: Bangladesh

47. What is the unique plus point of democratic regimes?

Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts.

48. How long can the democracy remain democracy?

As long as every citizen has a chance of being in majority at some point of time.

49. In what aspects does democracy stand much superior to any other form of government?

Democracy stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom of a person.

50. Trace any two provisions of Indian government to eradicate caste inequalities.

The following are the two provisions of Indian government to eradicate caste inequalities.

- (a) Legal and moral rights have been granted to fight for equal status.
- (b) The practice of untouchability has been banned.

51. List two valid points which promote dignity of women in a democratic government.

Two valid points which promote dignity of women in a democratic government are as follows.

- (a) Women empowerment through reservation and freedom
- (b) Freedom to launch movements against social evils.

52. Which two sections of society get special emphasis in the Indian Constitution regarding equal status and equal opportunities?

Women, the disadvantaged and discriminated castes and tribes.

Question 53. Name any two basic constituents of democracy.

The basic constituents or aspects of democracy are:

- (a) Political: government by consent.
 - (b) Social: social and economic equality.
 - (c) Economic: equal opportunity, equal status and equal distribution of income.
- (any two)

54. What is the dilemma regarding the practical aspect of democracy?

The main dilemma regarding the practical aspect of democracy is that democracy is seen to be good in principle but felt to be not so good in practice.

55. List the countries which strongly believe in democracy and people's rule.

Which country has least belief in the strength of people's vote?

India and USA strongly believe in democracy and Pakistan has least belief in democracy.

Fill in the Blanks

1. Democracy is seen to be good in (i) but not so good in its (ii)
2. We prefer democracy over dictatorships due to reasons.
3. Democracies are different from each other in terms of the (i) situations, their (ii) achievements and their (iii)
4. The most basic outcome of democracy is that it produces a government that is to the citizens.
5. Non-democratic governments are in decision-making and implementation.

6. Democracy is based on the idea of
7. Democratic governments take time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision.
8. Democratic governments a very good record when it comes to sharing information with citizens.
9. Difference in the rate of economic development between less developed countries with dictatorship and less developed countries with democracies is
10. Democracies are mostly based on equality.

Answers

1. (i) principle (ii) practice
2. both moral and prudential
3. (i) social (ii) economic (iii) cultures
4. accountable
5. quick
6. both deliberation and negotiation
7. more
8. do not have
9. negligible
10. political