**OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY**

**Q.1: Which of the following forms of government has support in genial**  
(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) Abrahm Lincoin  
(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) 20. (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.