

CBSE Test Paper - 05

Chapter - 22 Outcomes of Democracy

1. If all democracies and all dictatorships are taken in consideration for the fifty years between 1950 and 2000, ___ have slightly higher rate of economic growth. **(1)**
- a. Democracies
 - b. Communalism
 - c. Monarchy system
 - d. Dictatorships

2. Non democratic rulers do not have to bother about ____.

- i. Deliberation in assemblies
- ii. Worry about majorities
- iii. Public opinion.

Choose the correct one. **(1)**

- a. ii and iii
 - b. i and iii
 - c. Only ii
 - d. i, ii and iii
3. Ability to handle _____ is a definite plus point democratic regimes. **(1)**
- a. Social divisions
 - b. Conflicts
 - c. Social differences
 - d. All of the given
4. _____ factor is often missing from a non-democratic government. **(1)**
- a. Employment opportunities
 - b. Transparency
 - c. Equality

d. High growth rate

5. Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the _____ for equal status and equal opportunity. **(1)**

a. Rich and ultra rich class

b. Disadvantaged castes and Discriminated castes

c. Middle class and poor class

d. Advantaged group and Women

6. How can you say that democracies are based on political equality? **(1)**

7. Name the country which has the most stable democracy? **(1)**

8. Which idea has successfully eliminated by democracy? **(1)**

9. Which aspect of democracy describes that it is a government run by the consent of the people? **(1)**

10. Why is democratic government known as legitimate government? **(3)**

11. State any three merits of democracy. **(3)**

12. How can we measure democracy on the basis of its expected outcome? **(3)**

13. What are the expected outcomes of democracy? Explain. **(3)**

14. What are the demerits of democracy? **(5)**

15. "Democracy stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom of the citizens". Justify the statement. **(5)**

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Answers

1. d. Dictatorships

Explanation: If we consider all democracies and all dictatorships for the fifty years between 1950 and 2000, dictatorships have slightly higher rate of economic growth. The inability of democracy to achieve higher economic development worries us.

2. a. i, ii and iii

Explanation: Non-democratic rulers do not have to bother about deliberation in assemblies or worry about majorities and public opinion. So, they can be very quick and efficient in decision making and implementation

3. d. All of the given

Explanation: Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes.

4. b. Transparency

Explanation: Citizens has the right and the means to examine the process of decision making. This is known as transparency. This factor is often missing from a non-democratic government.

5. b. Disadvantaged castes and Discriminated castes

Explanation: Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity.

6. Democracy is the rule of the majority and gives political equality by granting every individual the right to vote. All citizens have equal rights to influence decision-making and have equal access to political power may it be rich or poor. Parallel to the process of bringing individuals into the political arena on an equal footing.

7. USA.

8. Dmocracy has successfully eliminated the idea of political inequality.

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9. Political aspect of democracy describes that it is a government run by the consent of the people. All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives.
10. i. A democratic government is called legitimate government because it is people's own government.
ii. There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world.
iii. People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them.
iv. Democratic government is attentive to the needs and demands of the people
11. Merits of Democracy are:
- i. It provides a government which is accountable to the citizens, responsive to the needs and expectations of citizens.
ii. Democracy assures equality in every sphere of life like political, social and economic.
iii. It ensures economic growth and development.
iv. It upholds basic individual liberties like freedom of speech, etc.
v. It leads to a peaceful and harmonious life among citizens.
12. To measure a democracy on the basis of its expected outcomes we have to observe the following practices and institutions like
- i. In a democracy, free and fair elections should be there.
ii. Open criticism and debate on major policies and legislation.
iii. Citizens right to information about the functioning of government.
iv. Whether the democracies are providing a fair chance to everyone, to participate in elections and decision-making process.
13. The expected outcomes of democracy are as follows:
- i. A government that is chosen and accountable to the people is called democratic government
ii. A government that is responsive to the needs of the people.
iii. A legitimate government.
iv. Attentive to the needs and demands of people and free from corruption.
v. Economic growth and development reducing all forms of inequality and end of

poverty,

- vi. Accommodating all social diversities.
- vii. Ensuring the dignity and freedom of the individuals.
- viii. Helping citizens to lead a peaceful and harmonious life.

14. Democracy is better than any other form of government. It gives equal rights and freedom to every individual. But then also, it has some demerits. Following are the demerits of democracy

- i. **Unstable government:** There are lots of political parties in a democracy that are allowed to criticise the government and its policies. Sometimes, it leads to the downfall of the ruling party and re-elections in the country. This gives instability to the government. Most of the times no party gets a majority and coalition government is formed, this leads to uncertainty.
- ii. **Slow and inefficient government:** Democracy is slow in its functioning. The decision-making process involves long debates and deliberations in Parliament. This takes a lot of time before the decisions are actually taken.
- iii. **Incompetence** Democracy allows every individual to voice his concern. As a result, everybody focusses on his personal interests and not the collective interests which sometimes leads to incompetent and wrong selections of the candidates in the government.
- iv. **Role of money and muscle power in a democracy:** Money plays an important role at the time of the elections. A lot of money is needed to organise demonstrations, public meetings and speeches hence the candidates who can raise a lot of money for the party, are given party tickets. Also, candidates with criminal connections sideline the eligible candidates.
- v. **No scope for morality:** In democracy elections are all about power play and competition so candidates use dirty tricks to win.

15. Democracy stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom to the citizens:

- i. Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings.
- ii. Democracy allows its citizen to live freely and to share its ideas in any field.
- iii. Women in a democratic country have also enhanced their dignity and live freely

in the male dominated country like India.

- iv. The passion for respect and freedom is the basis of any democracy.
- v. Democracies throughout the world have recognized this. It has been achieved in various degrees in various democracies.
- vi. Long struggles by women have given them respect and equal treatment.
- vii. Democracy gave equal protection and opportunities to the people of low caste, it also helps in maintaining the dignity of its citizen.
- viii. In many democracies, women were deprived of their right to vote for a long time, which they have achieved now.
- ix. In India, 1/3rd of seats have been reserved for women in local bodies.
- x. Democracy has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity.