

**CBSE Test Paper - 04**

**Chapter - 22 Outcomes of Democracy**

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1. Which of the following is/are the most basic outcome of democracy?

- i. It produces a government that is accountable to the citizens.
- ii. Responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.
- iii. it is neither accountable nor responsive

Choose the most appropriate option. **(1)**

- a. i and ii
- b. i only
- c. i, ii and iii
- d. ii only

2. Which of the following point does not justify that the democracy is better? **(1)**

- a. Promotes equality among citizens
- b. Improves the quantity of decision-making;
- c. Provides a method to resolve conflicts
- d. Enhances the dignity of the individual

3. Democracies are very much different from each other in terms of which factor(s)?

- i. their social situations
- ii. their economic achievements
- iii. their cultures.

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

- a. i and ii
- b. i, ii and iii
- c. Only iii
- d. i and iii

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4. \_\_\_\_\_ lag behind \_\_\_\_\_ in terms of economic growth. **(1)**
    - a. Communal-ism, Democracies
    - b. Monarchy, Democracies
    - c. Democracies, Dictatorships
    - d. Dictatorships, Democracies
  5. In a democratic system, the inability to achieve \_\_\_\_\_ often worries us. **(1)**
    - a. Lesser economic progress
    - b. Moderate economic development
    - c. Higher economic development
    - d. Lesser economic development
  6. Suggest the main features of dictatorship. **(1)**
  7. To whom a democratic government is responsible? **(1)**
  8. Name the law which empowers the people to find out what is happening in government? **(1)**
  9. In which neighbouring country of India is democracy not preferred over dictatorship? **(1)**
  10. When is democracy considered successful? Explain. **(3)**
  11. Why is a democratic government considered less efficient? Give any three reasons. **(3)**
  12.
    - i. What are the most basic outcomes of democracy?
    - ii. Why are there delays in decision-making in democracies?
    - iii. Mention any two issues on which democracy has failed. **(3)**
  13. Why has political funding become a threat to democracy? **(3)**
  14. Which factors sustain democracy in India? **(5)**
  15. How do people take part in decision making in democracy? Explain. **(5)**

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**Answers**

1. a. i and ii

**Explanation:** Democracy produces a government that is accountable to the citizens. It is answerable to the citizens and Responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.

2. b. Improves the quantity of decision-making;

**Explanation:** Democracy Improves the quality of decision- making.

3. b. i, ii and iii

**Explanation:** Democracies are very much different from each other in terms of their social situations, their economic achievements and their cultures

4. c. Democracies, Dictatorships

**Explanation:** If all democracies and all dictatorships for the fifty years between 1950 and 2000 are taken into consideration, dictatorships have slightly higher rate of economic growth.

5. c. Higher economic development

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

6. The main features of dictatorship are:

- i. No Constitution
- ii. Monopoly overpower
- iii. No value of public opinion
- iv. No individual has freedom or dignity
- v. Dictator's decision is supreme.

7. A democratic government is responsible to the people as the representatives of the

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democratic government are elected by the people. Democracy produces a government that is accountable to the citizens.

8. Right to Information Act
9. In Pakistan, democracy is not preferred over dictatorship as only 37% of people prefer democracy.
10. Democracy is considered to be successful when:
  - i. The government is accountable to the people, responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.
  - ii. It ensures economic growth and development.
  - iii. There is a reduction in inequality and poverty.
  - iv. The rulers elected by the people take all major decisions and not the rich and powerful.
  - v. The elections offer a free choice and opportunity to the people.
  - vi. The choice is made available to all the people based on political equality.
11.
  - i. Deliberations and discussions in the legislature consumes lot of time.
  - ii. The worries of majority and public opinion stands as a big obstacle in the efficient working of the government.
  - iii. Deliberations and negotiations can cause delay in taking decisions or getting the plans executed. This also adversely affects efficiency.
12.
  - i. Democracy produces a government that should be accountable to the citizens and responsive to the needs and expectation of the citizens. This is the very basic outcome of a democratic government.
  - ii. The ideas of deliberation and negotiation are the basic pillars of democracy. So, there is bound to be some delay in a democracy that results from decision-making and its implementation.
  - iii.
    - a. Democracy often ignores the demands of the majority of its population.
    - b. It cannot even control the increasing corruption in society.
13. Money is needed for the election process and also to run a political party. Most political parties are dependent on money given by big business houses. In return, if these parties happen to win in the elections, these business houses will expect some

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kind of favour from the government. That's why the poor and middle classes do not agree to participate in the electoral process. Hence, a majority of people keep away from politics and have little voice in politics.

14. We assess democracy's outcome on the basis of its comparative outlook and socio-economic and political achievements like:
  - i. Comparative analysis between democracy and dictatorship.
  - ii. It provides accountable, responsible, representative and legitimate government.
  - iii. It develops a mechanism for the people's participation in the decision-making process.
  - iv. It promotes economic development. At the same time, democracy has the characteristics of economic inequality and disparities.
  - v. We can also assess its outcome on the basis of the way it accommodates the social diversities.
  - vi. It also promotes dignity and freedom of the citizens.
15.
  - i. 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.
  - ii. In a democracy, if people want to know whether a decision was taken through correct procedure, they can find this out. this is called Transparency. In this way, they have some degree of control over the whole process of decision making.
  - iii. In a democracy people have the right and means to examine the process of decision making.
  - iv. Sometimes important issues are put forward by the government for public debate before a decision is taken.
  - v. Demonstration, movement, pressure groups, etc. provide means in the hands of people to influence decision making.