

OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY

Syllabus

- *How do we assess democracy's outcomes?*
- *Accountable, responsive and legitimate government*
- *Economic growth and development*
- *Reduction of inequality and poverty*
- *Accommodation of social diversity*
- *Dignity and freedom of the citizens*



Learning Outcomes

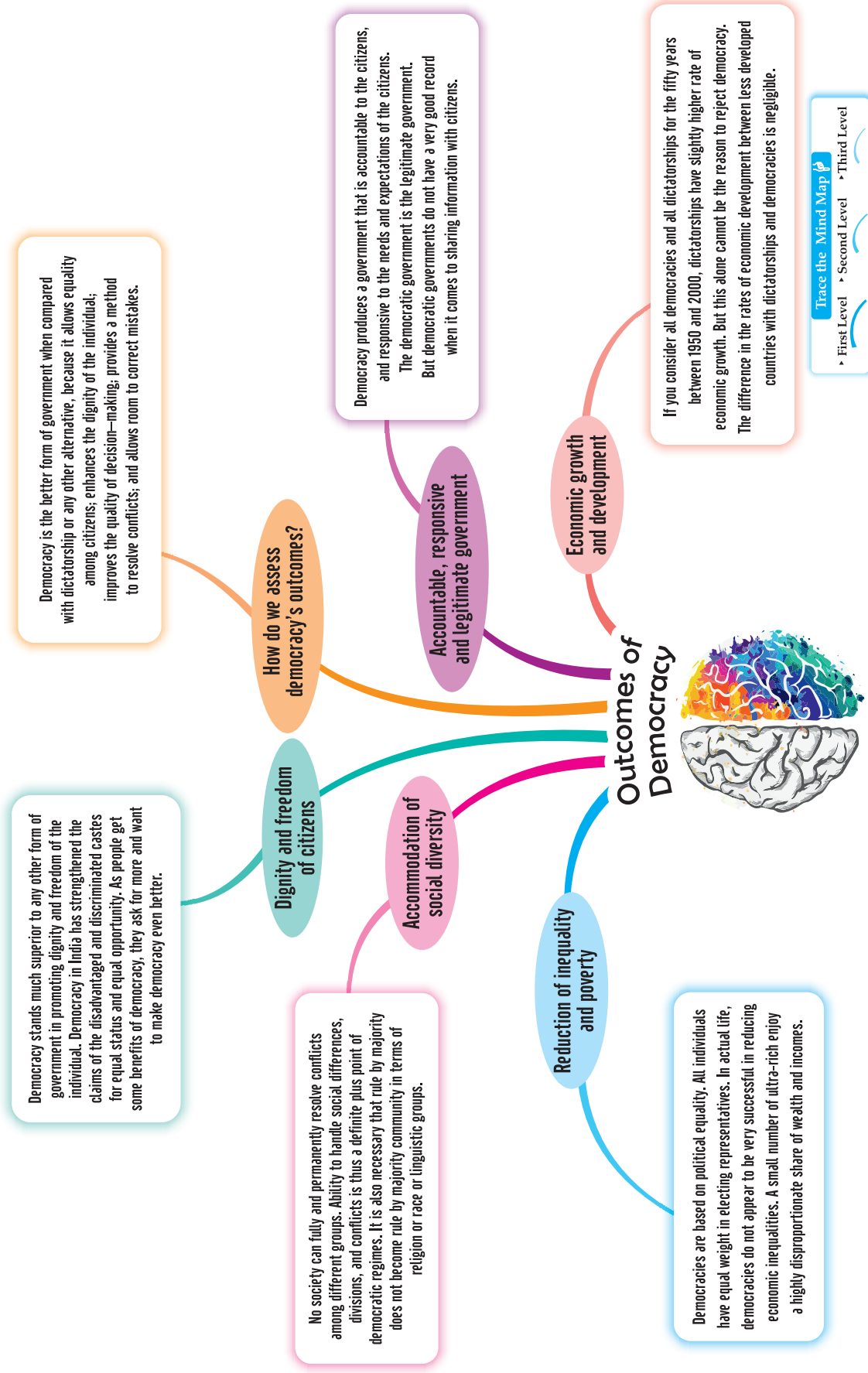
- *Evaluate the functioning of democracies in comparison to alternative forms of governments.*
- *Understand the causes for continuation of democracy in India.*
- *Distinguish between sources of strengths and weaknesses of Indian democracy.*



Revision Notes

How do We Assess Democracy's Outcomes?

- **Is Democracy a better form of government when compared with dictatorship or any other alternative?**
Democracy is better because:
 - It promotes equality among citizens.
 - It enhances the dignity of the individual.
 - It improves the quality of decision-making.
 - It provides a method to resolve conflicts.
 - It allows room to correct mistakes.
- **Is the Democratic government efficient? Is it effective?**
 - Imagine that other forms of government may take decisions very fast. But it may take decisions that are not accepted by the people and may, therefore, face problems.
 - Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. So, some delay is bound to take place.
 - In contrast, the democratic government will take more time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision.
 - But because it has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective.
- So, the cost of time that democracy pays is perhaps worth it.



➤ **Outcomes out of every Democracy:**

- As a political outcome of Democracy, we expect an accountable, responsive and legitimate government.
- As an economic outcome, we expect that democracies produce economic growth and development, and reduce poverty and inequality.
- As a social outcome, we expect democracy to accommodate the social diversity in a society, and provide dignity and freedom to all citizens.

Political Outcomes

➤ **Democracy is an accountable, responsive and legitimate government:**

- Democracy ensures that decision-making is based on norms and procedures. So, a citizen has the right and the means to examine the process of decision-making. This is known as transparency. Democracy follows standard procedures and is accountable to the people.
- Democratic governments have a very good record when it comes to sharing information with citizens and are much better than any non-democratic regime in this respect. Democracy is attentive to the needs and demands of the people and is largely free of corruption.
- There is one respect in which democratic government is certainly better than its alternatives. Democratic government is a legitimate government. It may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive or clean. But a democratic government is the people's own government.

Economic Outcomes

➤ **Economic growth and development**

- Economic development depends on several factors—country's population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country, etc.
- However, the difference in the rates of economic development between less developed countries with dictatorships and democracies is negligible.
- Overall, we cannot say that democracy is a guarantee of economic development. But we can expect democracy not to lag behind dictatorships in economic development.

➤ **Democracy reduces economic inequality and poverty**

- Democracies have growing economic inequalities. A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a lion's share of wealth and those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon and find it very difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, house, education and health.
- Democratically elected governments address the question of poverty by making various welfare schemes to remove poverty.
- Democracies not only make welfare schemes but also give reservations for socially and economically backward people in jobs, elections and educational institutions.

Social Outcomes

➤ **Democracy accommodates social diversity**

- Democracies usually develop a procedure to accommodate various social groups. This reduces the possibility of social tensions becoming explosive or violent.
- No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups. But democracy is best to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts.

➤ **An example of Sri Lanka reminds us that democracy must fulfil two conditions to achieve an accommodation of social divisions:**

- It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply ruled by the majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view.
- It is also necessary that rule by the majority does not become rule by the majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc. Rule by majority means rule by the majority's choice.

➤ **Democracy promotes the dignity and freedom of the citizens**

- Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting the dignity and freedom of the individual by providing Fundamental Rights. Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings.

- The passion for respect and freedom is the basis of democracy. Democracies throughout the world have recognised this, at least in principle. This has been achieved in various degrees in various Democracies.
- Take the case of the dignity of women, most societies across the world were historically male-dominated societies.
- Long struggles by women have created some sensitivity today that respect for equal treatment of women is necessary ingredient of a Democratic society.
- Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity.

➤ Conclusion

- A Democracy always strives towards a better goal. People constantly demand more benefits in a Democracy. There are always more expectations.
- People now look critically at the work of those who hold power, the rich. They express their dissatisfaction loudly. It shows they are no longer subjects but citizens of a Democratic country.



Know the Terms

- **Dictatorship:** Under Dictatorship, all the powers are vested in a single person or in a group of people.
- **Legitimate government:** Legally chosen government is called a Legitimate government.
- **Transparency:** To examine the process of decision making in a Democracy.
- **Accountable government:** The government is elected by the people and therefore responsible to them.
- **Responsive government:** The government in which people have the right to know the process of decision-making.
- **Economic Development:** It is the development of economic wealth of countries, regions or communities for the well-being of their inhabitants.
- **Dictatorship:** A form of government in which one person or a small group possesses absolute power without effective constitutional limitations.
- **Economic Inequality:** It is the difference found in various measures of the economic well-being among individuals in a group, among groups in a population or among countries.
- **Social Diversity:** It is all of the ways that people within a single culture are set apart from each other. Elements of social diversity can include ethnicity, lifestyle, religion, language, tastes and preferences.
- **Social Divisions:** When social differences amongst different communities increase and one community are discriminated against because of the differences, it becomes a social division. For example, the social difference between the upper castes and lower castes becomes a social division as the Dalits are generally poor and face injustice and discrimination.



(A) OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1 Mark Each



Stand Alone MCQs

(1 Mark Each)

1. Modern Democracies maintain a Check and Balance System. Identify the correct option based on the Horizontal Power Sharing arrangement.

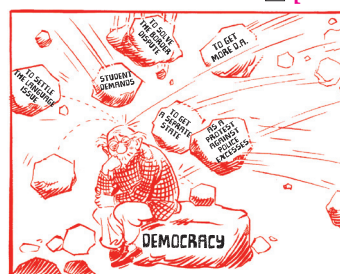
[U] [Delhi Set-I, 2020]

- (A) Central Government, State Government, Local Bodies.
- (B) Legislature, Executive, Judiciary.
- (C) Among different social groups.
- (D) Among different pressure groups.

Ans. Option (B) is correct

Explanation: The Constitution provides for a proper Check and Balance System. For that purpose, the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary have Horizontal Powers that maintain a balance in the system. The Legislature has powers over the Executive and Judiciary. The Executive has power over Legislative and Judiciary.

2. Study the picture and the answer the question that follows: [R] [CBSE SQP, 2020]



Which of the following options best signifies this cartoon?

- (A) Demand for separate state from Democratic government.
- (B) Democratic Government is facing territorial issues with the bordering states.
- (C) Democratic Government is coping with multiple pressures through accommodation.
- (D) Democratic Government accepts demands based on a separate states.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Democratic Government is coping with multiple pressures through accommodation. Society has different groups in terms of social and cultural aspects. Democracy develops a procedure to be best suited to evolve the mechanism to negotiate these differences.

AI 3. Why is Democratic Government better than other alternatives? U + A

- (A) It promotes equality among political parties.
- (B) It helps in economic growth.
- (C) It helps in creating a pollution-free environment.
- (D) It promotes equality among citizens.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Democratic government enhances the dignity of the individual and no individual is discriminated against on the basis of caste, religion, colour or creed.

4. Which form of government is considered best? R

- (A) Monarchy
- (B) Democracy
- (C) Communist
- (D) Anarchy

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Democracy improves the Quality of Decision-making. It provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts. It enhances the dignity of Citizens. It allows correcting its own mistakes.

5. What is meant by an Accountable government? U

- (A) In an accountable a government, people have the right to elect the leaders to form government and if possible they participate in decision-making process.
- (B) In an accountable government, people do not have the right to elect leaders.
- (C) In an accountable government, people are a part of decision-making process.
- (D) In an accountable government, only a privileged section of the society is allowed to vote.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: A government is said to be accountable when it allows its Citizen to participate in its decision making and also frames or develops various laws or policies by which citizens can hold the government responsible for any of their policies or programmes.

6. What is meant by economic inequality? U

- (A) It is a situation of equal distribution of Wealth.
- (B) It is the unequal distribution of Income and opportunity between different groups in Society.
- (C) It is the distribution of wealth on the basis of Gender.
- (D) It is the distribution of wealth on the basis of education.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Economic inequality refers to the disparities in Incomes and opportunities in a society.

AI 7. In which area does Democracy fail to achieve the same results as in Dictatorship? A

- (A) Social development
- (B) Economic development
- (C) Political development
- (D) Development on the basis of religion

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: People are discriminated according to their caste, creed, religion, sex, rich or poor which is not the case in a Dictatorship form of government.

AI 8. Which system can reduce the possibility of tension and conflict among different groups of Society? A

- (A) Monarchy
- (B) Anarchy
- (C) Communism
- (D) Democracy

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Column A		Column B	
(i)	Democracy	(a)	Able to handle social divisions and conflicts
(ii)	Non-democratic regimes	(b)	Have higher rate of economic growth
(iii)	Dictatorships	(c)	Suppress internal social differences
(iv)	Democratic regimes	(d)	Promotes equality among citizens

- (A) (i)-(a),(ii)-(b),(iii)-(c),(iv)-(d)
- (B) (i)-(d),(ii)-(c),(iii)-(b),(iv)-(a)
- (C) (i)-(c),(ii)-(a),(iii)-(d),(iv)-(b)
- (D) (i)-(b),(ii)-(d),(iii)-(a),(iv)-(c)

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Column A		Column B	
(i)	Transparency and Decision-making	(a)	Social outcome of Democracy
(ii)	Dignity and freedom of Women	(b)	Political outcome of Democracy
(iii)	Economic growth and development	(c)	Political outcome of Democracy
(iv)	Accountable and responsive government	(d)	Economic outcome of Democracy

- (A) (i)-(a),(ii)-(b),(iii)-(c),(iv)-(d)
- (B) (i)-(b),(ii)-(c),(iii)-(d),(iv)-(a)
- (C) (i)-(b),(ii)-(a),(iii)-(d),(iv)-(c)
- (D) (i)-(c),(ii)-(a),(iii)-(d),(iv)-(b)

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

11. Analyze the information given below, considering one of the following correct options:

"It is expected from a government that it should bring economic growth and development. But many democracies of the world are unable to fulfill this expectation because of population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities, etc."

- (A) Economic outcomes
- (B) Economic growth and development
- (C) Legitimate government
- (D) Reduction of inequality and poverty

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

12. Analyze the information given below, considering one of the following correct options:

"Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual. Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. Often conflicts arise among individuals because some feel that they are not treated with due respect. The passion for respect and freedom the basis of democracy."

- (A) Dignity and freedom of disadvantaged groups.
- (B) Dignity and freedom of women.
- (C) Dignity and freedom of the citizens
- (D) Accommodation of social diversity

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

13. Find the incorrect option from the following:

- (A) Democracy enhances the dignity of the individual.
- (B) It provides a method to resolve conflicts.
- (C) Improves the quality of decision making.
- (D) Allows room to make more mistakes.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: In Democracy there is a space for public discussion on the mistakes committed. As in a democracy, the main power is with the citizens so if they make a wrong choice in choosing the representative then it can be changed they can vote others and the mistake would be corrected.

14. Find the incorrect option from the following:

- (A) Most societies across the world historically Female dominated societies.
- (B) Long struggles by Women have created some sensitivity today.
- (C) Respect and equal treatment of women are ingredients of a Democratic Society.
- (D) That does not mean that Women are always treated with respect.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The World order has since inception been a Patriarchy defined. Almost all the societies are Male dominated for one or other reason which led to the oppression and suppression of Women or where it is not so, Women were not given opportunities to prove themselves or to claim their independence alongside the men.



Assertion and Reason Based MCQs (1 Mark Each)

Directions : In the following questions, A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false and R is true.

1. **Assertion (A):** Transparency means openness, communication and accountability of the government.

Reason (R): Transparency is considered missing in a Democratic government.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Transparency is when a citizen has the right and the tools to know how a decision has been taken by the government. A democracy ensures that Decision making will be based on certain norms and procedures. A citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through correct procedures can find this out.

2. **Assertion (A):** Bangladesh is a country where more than half of its population lives in luxury.

Reason (R): Sometimes the poor find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, house, education and health.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Some of the main reasons for high poverty rate in Bangladesh are Calamitous Weather, Weak Infrastructure and Gender inequality that prevents Women from contributing to the economy. One of the factors that generate poverty is the prevalence of Natural disasters.

3. **Assertion (A):** At least one fourth of the globe is still not under Democratic government.

Reason (R): Because the challenge for Democracy in these parts of the world is very stark.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The reason is that these countries face foundational challenges of transitioning to a Democracy. It also involves bringing down the existing government which proves to be economically, socially and politically difficult.

4. **Assertion (A):** Power sharing is the spirit of Democracy.

Reason (R): As the Rights of the people are not limited to the Right to Vote, stand in elections and form Political Organizations.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Power sharing is the spirit of Democracy because it is one of the foundational principles on which the concept of Democratic rule is based. In a Democracy, the people have a right to be consulted on how they should be governed and all the citizens tend to have the same political and legal rights.

5. **Assertion (A):** Democratic reforms are to be brought about principally through political practice.

Reason (R): Any proposal for political reforms should think only about what is a good solution but not care about who will implement it and how.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Democratic reforms can be carried out by them by improving the quality of participation by the citizens in political affairs. The reforms should be carried out by politically aware people so that the decision can be taken with complete awareness. It must be carried out through political practices to strengthen the Democracy.

6. **Assertion (A):** The third challenge deepening of Democracy is usually not faced by every Democracy in one form or another.

Reason (R): This involves strengthening the country and practices of Democracy.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: The third challenge deepening of Democracy is faced by every Democracy in one form or the other. The deepening of Democracy involves strengthening the institutions and practice of Democracy. The ordinary people have different expectations from Democracy in different Societies.



Case-based MCQs

(1 Mark Each)

- I. Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

In a Democracy, we are most concerned with ensuring that people will have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers. Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making, that affects them all. Therefore, the most basic outcome of democracy should be that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens. Some people think that democracy produces less effective government. It is, of course, true that non-democratic rulers are very quick and efficient in decision making and implementation, whereas, democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. So, some

delay is bound to take place. But, because it has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective. Moreover, when citizens want to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures, they can find this out. They have 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. There is another aspect in which democratic government is certainly better than its alternatives: democratic government is legitimate government. It may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive, or clean. But a democratic government is people's own government. [CBSE SQP, 2020-21]

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate options:

1. People's Right to choose their Rulers is called as the:

(A) Right to Initiate (B) Right to Plebiscite
(C) Right to Vote (D) Right to Referendum

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

2. Which of the following options helps in promoting transparency in the governance?

(A) Right to Education
(B) Right to Information
(C) Right against Exploitation
(D) Right to Speech and Expression

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: "Right to Information" means the right to ask for and obtain Information of Public importance.

3. _____ make/s the government legitimate.

(A) Credibility of politicians
(B) People's movements
(C) Free and fair elections
(D) Holding of powers

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Free and fair elections helping to promote peaceful, democratic political transformation that lead to increased stability and prosperity in a Democratic nation.

4. Decisions in a Democracy are more acceptable to the people because they are:

(A) Taken swiftly and implemented quickly.
(B) Taken by giving privileges to the people.
(C) Taken through Elites' votes.
(D) Taken after following due processes.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

- II. Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

If Democracies are expected to produce good governments, then is it not fair to expect that they would also produce development? Evidence

shows that in practice many democracies did not fulfil this expectation.

If you 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. But this alone cannot be the reason to reject democracy. As you have already studied in economics, economic development depends on several factors: country's population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country, etc. However, the difference in the rates of economic development between less developed countries with dictatorships and democracies is negligible. Overall, we cannot say that democracy is a guarantee of economic development. But we can expect democracy not to lag behind dictatorship in this respect. When we find such significant difference in the rates of economic growth between countries under dictatorship and democracy, it is better to prefer democracy as it has several other positive outcomes.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate options:

1. **Between Democracies and Dictatorships, who had a slightly higher rate of economic growth?**

(A) Democracies (B) Dictatorships
(C) Both (D) None of them

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: In Dictatorial regimes, the Rules and Regulations are rigid and compulsory. The Citizens who disobey are severely punished.

In democratic regimes, as the Leaders and Bureaucrats think about their profits only, the government is not much keen to remove poverty and develop the country economically.

2. **The difference in the rates of economic development between less development countries with Dictatorships and Democracies is:**

(A) Very vast (B) Slightly noticeable
(C) Very low (D) Negligible

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: The economic growth rate in all Dictatorial regimes was 4.42 per cent as compared to all Democratic regimes' 3.95 per cent during the period 1995-2000.

3. **What is meant by Economic Inequality?**

(A) It is a situation of equal distribution of wealth.
(B) It is the unequal distribution of income and opportunity between different groups in society.
(C) It is the distribution of wealth on the basis of gender.
(D) It is the distribution of wealth on the basis of education.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Income inequality varies by social factors such as sexual identity, gender identity, age and race or ethnicity, leading to a wider gap between the upper and working class.

4. **Which Development depends on country's population, size, global situation and cooperation from other countries?**

(A) Social Development
(B) Financial Development
(C) Economic Development
(D) Political Development

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Economic development of a country can be measured by its per capita income, literacy rate, health status, infant mortality rate and life expectancy of persons living in that country.

- III. **Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:**

Democracies are based on political equality. All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives. Parallel to the process of bringing individuals into the political arena on an equal footing, we find growing economic inequalities. A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes. Not only that, their share in the total income of the country has been increasing. Those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon. Their incomes have been declining. Sometimes they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, house, education and health. In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities. The poor constitute a large proportion of our voters and no party will like to lose their votes. The situation is much worse in some other countries. In Bangladesh, more than half of its population lives in poverty. People in several poor countries are now dependent on the rich countries even for food supplies.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate options:

1. **Democracies are based on Political:**

(A) Consequences (B) Equality
(C) Diversity (D) Leaders

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Democracies are based on Political Equalities as all Citizens have an equal roles in electing their Representatives.

2. **Which Country's more than 50% population lives in poverty?**

(A) Myanmar (B) Pakistan
(C) Bangladesh (D) India

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

3. In which manner does the share of poor people affects the total income of a Democratic Country?

- (A) Decreasing (B) Constant
(C) Increasing (D) None of these

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

4. People in poor countries are dependent on the rich countries for _____.

- (A) Food (B) Clothing
(C) Education (D) All of the above

Ans. Option (D) is correct.


Explanation: Rich countries have a moral obligation to aid poor countries.

(B) SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS



Very Short Answer Type Questions

(1 Mark Each)

1. How can Democratic reforms be carried out by politically conscious citizens?  [Delhi Set-I, 2019]

Ans. Democratic reforms can be carried out by politically conscious citizens by increasing and improving the quality of political participation i.e., active participation in the functioning of the government. [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019]

2. How can democratic reforms be carried out by movement?  [Delhi Set-II, 2019]

Ans. Democratic reforms carried out by movements increase and improve the quality of political participation. [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019]

3. Which form of government is better – Democratic or Non-democratic?   [O.E.B.]

Ans. Democratic government.

4. What is meant by transparency?   [O.E.B.]

Ans. To examine the process of decision-making in a Democracy is known as transparency.

5. How can you say that Democracies are based on Political Equality?   [O.E.B.]

Ans. Democracy gives political equality by granting every individual the Right to vote.




6. What do you understand by Economic growth?   [O.E.B.]


Ans. Increase in domestic production and Services leading to all round growth in people's standard of living is known as Economic growth.



Short Answer Type Questions

(3 Marks Each)

 1. Establish the relationship between Democracy and Development.  +  [Board Term-II, 2016]
OR

Explain the relationship between Democracy and Development. 

Ans. The relationship between Democracy and Development are:

Democracies are expected to produce development. Development depends upon many factors, i.e., size of the population, global

situation, cooperation from other countries, etc. In democracies, time is taken on discussion and reaching a decision. So, it is slow, but it is not unjust or inappropriate. 3

2. When is Democracy considered successful? Explain.  [Board Term-II, 2016]

Ans. Democracy is considered to be successful when:

- (i) The Rulers elected by the people take all major decisions and not the rich and powerful.
- (ii) The Elections offer a free choice and opportunity to the people.
- (iii) The choice available to all the people is based on political equality. $1 \times 3 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

3. "Some people think that democracy produces a less effective government." Analyse the statement.

 +  [Board Term-II, 2015]

Ans. It is true some people think that Democracy produces a less effective government because:

- (i) Non-Democratic rulers do not have to bother about deliberation in assemblies or worry about majorities and public opinion.
- (ii) They can be very quick and efficient in decision-making and implementation.
- (iii) But Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. So, some delay is bound to take place.
- (iv) Most democracies fall short of elections that provide a fair chance to everyone.
- (v) Democratic governments do not have a very good record when it comes to sharing information with citizens.
- (vi) Democracies often frustrate the needs of the people and often ignore the demands of a majority of their population. (Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]


4. State any three merits of Democracy.

 [Board Term-II, 2015]

Ans. Merits of Democracy are as follows:

- (i) Democracy assures equality in every sphere of life like political, social and economic.
- (ii) It upholds basic individual liberties like freedom of speech, etc.
- (iii) Due obedience to laws. $1 \times 3 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

AI Q 5. "Transparency is the most important feature of Democracy." Analyse. **E**  **[O.E.B.]**

Ans. Transparency is the most important feature of Democracy:

- (i) Democracy ensures that decision-making will be based on certain norms and procedures.
- (ii) So, a citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through correct procedures can find this out.
- (iii) The citizen has the right and the means to examine the process of decision-making. This is known as transparency.

AI 6. Discuss any three factors that describe the successful working of democracy in India.

A  **[O.E.B.]**

Ans. The factors which are responsible for the Successful Working of Democracy in India are:

- (i) In India, there is an autonomous Election Commission. Free and fair elections are held periodically. The people elect their representatives through the Election Procedure.
- (ii) The local governments take care of the issues about their regions. The Panchayati Raj system enables people to participate in governance.
- (iii) Freedom of press and media enables the people to be well informed about governmental activities.
- (iv) In India, there are a large number of Political Parties with different bases. They compete with each other to get public support. They participate in the Democratic process.
- (v) In India, an independent judiciary is very important for the success of Democracy.

(Any three)

AI 7. What are the expected Outcomes of Democracy? Explain. **U**  **[O.E.B.]**

Ans. The expected Outcomes of Democracy are as follows:

- (i) A government that is chosen and accountable to the people is called a Democratic government.
- (ii) A government that is responsive to the needs of the people.
- (iii) Economic growth and development reducing all forms of Inequality and end of Poverty.
- (iv) Accommodating all social diversities.
- (v) Ensuring the dignity and freedom of the individuals.

(Any three)

COMMONLY MADE ERROR

- ➔ Students have misunderstood the question. They have written about Social and Political Outcomes, etc.

ANSWERING TIP

- ➔ The students should mention about the accountability of the government in a Democratic set up.

8. Examine the Political Outcome of Democracy.

C + A [Board Term-II, 2016]

- Ans. (i)** Right to the citizens to choose their leaders and keep a check on them.
- (ii)** If required people can participate in decision-making either directly or through indirectly or through Representatives
- (iii)** It produces an accountable, responsive and legitimate government. **1 × 3 = 3**

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

9. "Democratic governments in practice are known as accountable." Support the statement with arguments. **A [Board Term-II, 2016]**

Ans. Democratic governments in practice are accountable because:

- (i) It is right to expect Democracy to form a government that follows procedures and is accountable to the people.
- (ii) It is also expected that the Democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens to take part in decision making whenever they think it is fit.
- (iii) The democratic government is accountable to the people. If it ignores the will of the people, they will not elect their ruler in the next General Election.
- (iv) The procedures and Decision-making process should be transparent for a democratic government to be accountable to the people.

(Any three)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

10. "Democratic government is Legitimate government." Support the statement with arguments.

A [Board Term-II, Delhi Set-II, 2016]

OR

Why is Democratic government known as Legitimate government? **A**

- Ans. (i)** A Democratic government is called a Legitimate government because it is the people's government.
- (ii)** It may be slow, less efficient and not very responsive and clean, but it is people's government.
- (iii)** There is overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world. People of South Asia, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan and Nepal do not doubt the suitability of democracy for their own country.
- (iv)** People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them. Democracy's ability to generate its support makes it more legitimate. **(Any three)**

11. Why has Political Funding become a threat to Democracy? **R [Board Term-II, 2015]**

Ans. Most the political parties are dependent on money given by big business houses. 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.

AI 12. How is Democracy accountable and responsible to the needs and expectations of the Citizens? Analyse. [E] [Board Term-II, OD Set-I, II, III 2015]

OR

How does a democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government? [U]

Ans. Democracy produces an accountable, Responsive and Legitimate government as:

- (i) People have the right to choose their Rulers and have control over the Rulers.
- (ii) Whenever possible and necessary, they should participate in decision-making on issues that affect them all.
- (iii) Democracy produces a government, which is accountable to the citizens.
- (iv) Democracy is based on the idea of liberation and negotiation.
- (v) Decision-making is based on norms and procedures and its transparency.

(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

13. How is Democratic government known as Responsive government? Explain with an example. [U] [O.E.B.]

Ans. A Democratic government has to be responsive to the needs of its citizens.

- (i) Through pressure groups, and public protests, the democratic government can check the popularity of its decisions and mechanism of administering justice.
- (ii) A government that can respond to grievances faster can avoid confrontation and provide good governance.

AI 14. How can a Democratic government be made accountable? Explain. [U] [O.E.B.]

Ans. A Democratic government can be made accountable by:

- (i) Conducting discussions and negotiations.
- (ii) Ensuring transparency.
- (iii) Holding regular, free and fair elections.
- (iv) Having open public debates. (Any three)

AI 15. 'It may be reasonable to expect from a Democratic government that is attentive to the needs and demands of the people and is largely free of corruption.' Explain this statement in three points. [U] [O.E.B.]

Ans. Corruption of government:

- (i) Democracies often frustrate the needs of people and often ignore the demands of the majority.
- (ii) The routine tales of corruption are enough to convince us that democracy is not free from this evil.
- (iii) But a Democratic government is people's own government and pays heed to their demands.

- (iv) People have believed that democracy will be attentive and make policies that will free the country from corruption. (Any three)

AI 16. How Democracies have been able to reduce Poverty? Elaborate. [A] [O.E.B.]

Ans. Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities. Although the majority of voters constitute the poverty ridden group, yet democratically elected governments do not appear to be as keen to address the question of poverty as you would expect them to. The situation is much worse in some of the countries where people depend upon rich countries for food supplies. But even then, democracy is favoured because it provides the opportunity to change the rulers.

17. How is Social diversity accommodated in Democracy? Explain with examples.

[R] [OD Set II, 2017]

OR

What are the two conditions to accommodate Social diversities in a Democracy? Mention any one exception to this. [R] [Board Term-II, 2015]

OR

What are the conditions under which Democracies accommodate Social diversities? [U] [O.E.B.]

- Ans. (i)** It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply ruled by the majority. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view.
- (ii)** It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by the majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group. The exception is Sri Lanka where majoritarianism is followed.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017] $2 + 1 = 3$

AI 18. "Democracy accommodates Social diversities." Support the statement with examples.

[A] [Board Term-II, OD Set-II, 2016]

Ans. Democracy accommodates social diversities:

- (i) Democracies develop a procedure to conduct their competition. This reduces the possibility of social tensions becoming explosive or violent.
- (ii) No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups. But we can certainly learn to respect these differences and can evolve a mechanism to negotiate these differences.
- (iii) Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus, a definite plus point of democratic regimes.
- (iv) **Example:** Belgium has successfully negotiated differences among its ethnic population. This reduces the possibility of tensions.

(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

COMMONLY MADE ERROR

- ➔ There is no example in few answer-sheets. Students have overlooked second part of the question.

ANSWERING TIP

- ➔ The students should give a specific and detailed example instead of general.

AI 19. Explain the condition under which dignity and freedom of the citizens can be promoted.

[O.E.B.]

Ans. The conditions are as follows:

- To promote the dignity and freedom of the citizens, all individuals should be treated as equals. Once this principle is recognised, it becomes easier for individuals to wage a struggle against what is not acceptable legally and morally.
- Claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated against for equal status and equal opportunity should be strengthened. Inequalities and atrocities lack moral and legal foundations. $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

AI 20. Describe the favourable conditions generally provided to people under a Democratic rule.

[O.E.B.]

Ans. Favourable conditions generally provided to people under a Democratic rule are:

- It promotes dignity to everyone irrespective of caste, creed and religion.
- It ensures the freedom of the individual.
- It provides equal status and opportunity.
- It provides positive reservation for Women and other advantages for discriminated groups.

(Any three)

AI 21. Explain any three weaknesses of Democracy.

[O.E.B.]

- Ans.**
- Democracies take more time in Decision-making.
 - Democracies fall short of elections that provide a fair chance to everyone and subjecting every decision to public debate.
 - The routine tales of corruption are enough to convince that democracies are not free of evil.

AI 22. Explain the ways in which Democracy can be redefined to make democracy more effective.

[O.E.B.]

Ans. Ways in which democracy can be redefined to make democracy more effective:

- Ensures that views of the minority are respected.
- Eliminates caste, religion and gender-based discrimination.
- People enjoy extensive rights from right to vote to participate in elections.
- People enjoy social and economic rights. (Any three)



Long Answer Type Questions

(5 Marks Each)

AI 1. "Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation". Examine the statement.

[CBSE SQP, 2020]

Ans. Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation:

- Democracy gives importance to deliberation and public opinion.
- The Democratic government will take more time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision.
- Its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective.
- Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures.
- Transparency as persons have the right and the means to examine the process of decision making.
- It follows procedures and is accountable to the people.
- The democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable.
- Democratic government follows mechanisms for citizens to take part in decision making whenever they think fit.

(Any other relevant point)

(Any five points to be explained) (1×5=5)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2020]

COMMONLY MADE ERROR

- ➔ Meaning of words like 'deliberation and negotiation' are not clear to few students. They have used wrong words.

ANSWERING TIP

- ➔ Advantages of Democracy should be discussed in detail.

AI 2. Describe any five Outcomes of Democracy.

[Delhi Set-II, 2019]

Ans. Five Outcomes of Democracy:

- Accountable, responsive and legitimate government.
- Economic growth and development.
- Reduction of inequality and poverty.
- Accommodation of social diversity.
- Dignity and freedom of the citizens.
- Any other relevant point to be explained.

(Any five points to be explained.) 1×5=5

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019]

Detailed Answer:

Five Outcomes of Democracy are:

- (i) In a Democratic nation, the government is accountable to the Citizens. It is responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens. Moreover, the government is efficient and effective. The democratic governments work on the principle of deliberation and negotiation, so delays take place.
- (ii) In a democracy, decisions are based on norms and procedures. Decision making is transparent, *i.e.* every citizen has the right to examine the entire process of decision making.
- (iii) In a democracy, the right to question the process of decision making is absent.
- (iv) It is provided that a democratic government is accountable, but there isn't any mechanism to hold the government accountable and the decision making is not based on norms and procedures.
- (v) Democracy is solely based on political equality. Every citizen has an equal weight in electing representatives. However, the same is not true in the economic field. In democratic countries, the poor usually become poorer and often find it hard to cater to the basic essentials of life like food, clothing, higher education, and health. Democracies have massively failed in this regard.

COMMONLY MADE ERROR

- ➔ Some students have discussed only one or two outcomes.

ANSWERING TIP

- ➔ All three outcomes, *i.e.*, political, economic and social outcomes should cover this answer.

AI 3. Describe any five factors that make Democracy a better form of government than other alternatives.

A [Delhi Set-I, 2019]

OR

"Democracy is a better form of government than any other form of government". Justify the statement.

A [OD Set-I, 2019]

OR

"Democracy is a better form of government than any other form of government." Analyse the statement with arguments.

A [Board Term-II, Delhi Set-III, 2016]

OR

How are the Democratic governments better than the other forms of governments? Compare.

U [Board Term-II, Delhi Set-I, 2016]

OR

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

A [Board Term-II, OD Set-III, 2015]

Ans. Democracy is better form of government than other alternatives:

- (i) Promotes equality among citizens.
- (ii) Enhances the dignity of the individual.
- (iii) Improves the quality of decision making.
- (iv) Provides a method to resolve conflicts.
- (v) Allows room to correct mistakes.
- (vi) Any other relevant point.

(Any five points to be discussed)

1×5=5

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019]

Detailed Answer:

Democracy is a better form of government when compared with any other form of government because of the following reasons:

- (i) Democracy promotes equality among citizens. Every citizen of the country has equal rights before the law. All individuals have equal weight in electing the representatives.
- (ii) Democracy enhances the dignity of the individual. Giving its citizens equal rights it enhances dignity and freedom of the individual. Democracy gives equal treatment and respect to women, deprived and discriminated castes in our Society.
- (iii) Democracy improves the quality of decision-making. As there is an open debate on major issues in democracy thus, the quality of decisions improves.
- (iv) Democracy provides a method to resolve conflicts. Democracy reduces the possibility of social tension which leads to a peaceful social life. It allows room to correct mistakes.
- (v) A democratic government is a legitimate government. Democracy gets the popular support of the people by holding regular, free and fair elections.

COMMONLY MADE ERROR

- ➔ Few students have also written about disadvantages of Democracy, which is not required.

ANSWERING TIP

- ➔ Students have to discuss only advantages of a Democratic government.

4. "A Democratic government is efficient and effective." Analyse the statement. **A**

OR

"The cost of time that Democracy pays is perhaps worth it." Justify. **C**  [O.E.B.]

Ans. (i) Imagine a government that may take decisions very fast. But it may take decisions that are not accepted by the people and may, therefore, face problems.

- (ii) In contrast, the Democratic government will take more time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision.
- (iii) However, because it has followed procedures, its decisions may be more acceptable to the people and more effective. So, the cost of time that democracy pays is perhaps worth it. 5

AI 5. Describe the importance of Democratic government as an accountable and legitimate government. [Delhi Set-I, 2019]

Ans. Importance of Democratic Government:

- (i) It produces a government that is accountable to citizens.
- (ii) It responds to the needs and expectations of citizens.
- (iii) It ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures for transparency making it accountable.
- (iv) It has great success in setting up regular and free elections.
- (iv) Democracy's ability to generate its own support is the most positive feature. $1 \times 5 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019]

Detailed Answer:

The importance of Democratic government as an accountable and legitimate government can be understood from the following points:

- (i) Democracy produces an accountable government. Accountable government is the one, whose every action is justified. We often find in democratic government that the rulers are elected by the people. A government comes in power due to the majority of the public have voted for it. The government is apprehensive that the same public may not vote it to power next time if it does not fulfil their expectations. These elected representatives constitute the government and participate in the decision-making process on behalf of the people. Also the people (citizens) have the right and means for examining the process. This is known as transparency and is very essential for proper governance in the country.
- (ii) Democracy produces responsible government. A democracy carries with it certain important liberal ideals of governance. They include, regular free and fair elections, public debate on major policies and legislations, the openness of information regarding major government policies and legislation and corruption free government. All these factors contribute towards making democratic government a responsive form of government. For example, after a prolonged period of mass protest and negotiation, the UPA government had to finally agree to people's demands and introduce the Lokpal Bill in the Parliament.
- (iii) Democracy produces a legitimate government. Legitimate government is a government under which law and action of the government are revealed to the people and government functions in a transparent manner.

- (iv) In a Democracy, all the laws are applicable to all the citizens whether rich or poor.
- (v) In a Democracy, there is a political equality, i.e. every vote count has an equal weightage.
- (vi) People have the right to challenge the government policies and actions. If the people are not satisfied with the working of the government, they have the right to change it. (Any five points)

COMMONLY MADE ERROR

- The words 'accountable' and 'legitimate' are not explained in the answer by few students. Explanation is a must.

ANSWERING TIP

- Students should be aware about the literal meaning of words 'accountable and legitimate' before answering this question.

AI 6. "Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities". Justify the statement. [U] [OD Set-I, 2019]

OR

"Democracies are not appearing to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities." Analyse the statement. [A] [Board Term-II, 2016]

Ans. Success of Democracies in reducing economic inequalities:

- (i) We find growing economic inequalities in democratic countries.
- (ii) A small number of ultra-rich enjoys a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes.
- (iii) Their share in the total income of the country has been increasing.
- (iv) The Income of the poor has been decline sometimes they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life.
- (v) Though Democracies gradually reducing the number of poor from poverty and hunger.
- (vi) Any other relevant point to be justified.

(Any five) $1 \times 5 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019]

COMMONLY MADE ERROR

- Very vague answers are written by few students. They should discuss topics to the point.

ANSWERING TIP

- Economic Inequalities between rich and poor should be discussed in this type of answer.


7. "Democracy has failed to reduce Economic Inequality and Poverty." Do you agree? Give arguments in support of your answer.

  [O.E.B.]

Ans. In actual life, Democracies do not appear to be reducing inequalities.

- (i) The poor constitute a large proportion of our voters and no party likes to lose their votes, yet democratically elected governments have not addressed the question of poverty as one would have expected them to.
- (ii) The people in several poor countries are now dependent on rich countries even for food supplies.

Arguments in support:


- (i) It enhances the dignity of the individuals.
 - (ii) It improves the quality of decision-making.
 - (iii) It provides a method to resolve conflicts.
8. "Democracy plays an important role to accommodate Social diversity." Support the statement with examples.  [Delhi Set-II, 2020]

Ans. Democracy accommodates Social Diversities:

- (i) Democracy develops a procedure to conduct competition between various social groups.
- (ii) Democracy ensures that every citizen has a chance of being in majority at some point in time.
- (iii) In a democracy, different communities can peacefully voice their grievances.
- (iv) In democracy the majority needs to work with minority and therefore special rights are provided to minorities.

Example: (i) Belgium has successfully negotiated differences among its ethnic population. This reduces the possibility of tensions.

(ii) In countries like India, accommodation of social division has been done by providing political power to certain backward classes. (1×5=5)

-  9. "Respect and equal treatment of Women are necessary ingredients of a Democratic Society". Examine the statement. [CBSE SQP, 2020]

Ans. Respect and equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a Democratic Society.

- (i) Economic independence or access to an inherited or self-generated income is considered to be the major means of empowering Women.
- (ii) Equal political and civil rights as men.
- (iii) Ways of autonomy and freedom.
- (vi) Distributive justice to reduce inequalities in resources and power.
- (v) Love, universal brotherhood, sincerity, honesty and integrity of character, firm attitude of rendering help.
- (vi) Removing social evils including violence, torture, humiliation, etc.

(Any five points to be explained) [1×5=5]

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2020]

COMMONLY MADE ERROR

- ➡ Most of the students have discussed only Social Inequalities.

ANSWERING TIP

- ➡ There are many issues of Women's inequality like their economic, social and political conditions.

10. "Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual." Justify this statement.


 [Delhi & OD, 2018]

OR

"Democracy is very important for promoting dignity and freedom of the citizens." Support this statement with arguments.

 [Board Term-II, Delhi Set-I, 2017]

OR

"Democracy stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom of the citizens". Justify the statement.  [Board Term-II, OD Set-III, 2016]

OR

Explain with examples, how the dignity and freedom of citizens are best guaranteed in a Democracy.

Ans. Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual:

- (i) Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings.
- (ii) The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of Democracy.
- (iv) Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated groups for equal status and equal opportunities.
- (v) It provides methods to resolve conflicts.
- (vi) Any other relevant point.

(Any five points to be explained) 1 × 5 = 5

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018]

Detailed Answer:

Introduction: Democracy promotes dignity and freedom of individuals.

- (i) People want respect and dignity from fellow beings. The promotion of dignity and freedom of individual is foundation store of Democracy.
- (ii) It has moral and legal force in Constitution. However, no such provision in other forms of government.
- (iii) There is no discrimination based on race, religion, caste, sex and creed.
- (iv) Women have agitated for equal rights and opportunities as men. Democracy has helped in voicing their views and proper support.
- (v) Once, something has a legal force. It becomes easier to raise demands and hold respect. This has improved the situation of Women.

- (vi) This has also helped in empowerment and respect for untouchables by promoting their interests. It is a legitimate government.

Conclusion: Thus, it stands much superior to any other form of grant promoting dignity and freedom of the individual.

COMMONLY MADE ERROR

- ➡ Some students have not understood the question well.

ANSWERING TIP

- ➡ Dignity and freedom of an individual also include equal status and equal opportunities.

- AI** 11. "Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among Citizens." Justify this statement.

□ [Delhi & OD, 2018]

Ans. Democracy leads to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens:

- (i) Democracy accommodates various social divisions.
- (ii) Democracy reduces the possibility of tensions becoming explosive and violent.
- (iii) Ability to handle social differences and conflicts among different groups is a plus point of Democracy.
- (iv) Democracy develops procedure to conduct healthy competitions among different groups in a society.
- (v) Democracy respects differences and provides mechanism to resolve them.
- (vi) Democracy always accommodates minority view.
- (vii) Any other relevant point.

(Any five points to be explained) $1 \times 5 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018]

COMMONLY MADE ERROR

- ➡ Some candidates have written very long answer. They should maintain word limit.

ANSWERING TIP

- ➡ Only merits of democracy are strictly required.

12. "Complaints are treated as testimony to the success of Democracy." Justify this statement.

□ (CBSE Compartment, 2018)

OR

How are complaints treated as testimony to the success of Democracy? Explain.

□ [Board Term-II, 2016]

Ans. Complaints are treated as testimony:

It shows that people have developed awareness and the ability to expect and to look critically at power holders and the high and the mighty. A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of the democratic project. It transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.

(To be assessed as a whole.)

5

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018]

13. "A public expression of dissatisfaction with Democracy shows the success of Democratic project." Justify the statement.

□ [Board Term-II, 2016]

Ans. "A public expression of dissatisfaction with Democracy shows the success of the Democratic project" as:

- (i) It shows that people have developed awareness and the ability to expect.
- (ii) People look critically at power holders. They want to make democracy better.
- (iii) They come up with expressions and complaints.
- (iv) They value their Democratic rights.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016] $1\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 5$

14. Describe the role of citizens in a democracy.

□ [Board Term-II, 2016]

Ans. The Role of citizens in a Democracy are as follows:

- (i) Citizens exercise their rights and freedoms and get benefited from the Democratic setup.
- (ii) They must be aware of their Rights and Duties.
- (iii) They should be aware of the issues and problems the country is facing.
- (iv) They must cooperate in maintaining law and order.
- (v) People must consider other's needs and interests also.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016] $1 \times 5 = 5$

COMMONLY MADE ERROR

- ➡ The students mention only about Rights and Duties of the Citizens.

ANSWERING TIP

- ➡ Knowledge of our Fundamental Rights and Duties is must to maintain law and order in our Country.

15. "Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens." Support the statement with examples.

□ [O.E.B.]

Ans. Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among Citizens:

- (i) Democracy accommodates various social divisions.
- (ii) Democracy reduces the possibility of tensions becoming explosive and violent.
- (iii) Ability to handle social differences and conflicts among different groups is a plus point of Democracy.
- (iv) Democracy develops a procedure to conduct healthy competitions among different groups in a Society.
- (v) Democracy respects differences and provides a mechanism to resolve them.
- (vi) Democracy always accommodates minority views.

(Any five)

AI 16. "Democracy is seen to be good in principle but felt to be not so good in practice." Justify the statement.

U  **[O.E.B.]**

Ans. Democracy is seen to be good in principles but not in practice because of the following reasons:

- (i) The decision-making process in a Democracy is time-taking, whereby justice delayed is justice denied.
- (ii) The tyranny of the majority overrides the will of the Minority.
- (iii) Corruption and red-tapism dominate the functioning of Democracies.
- (iv) An illiterate and uninformed electorate fails to give itself a legitimate and accountable government.
- (v) The role of charismatic leaders and dynastic politics dominates political cultures.

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST - 3

Maximum Marks : 30

Timing: 1 Hour

(A) OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1 Mark Each



Stand Alone MCQs

(1 Mark Each)

- Q. 1. Communist Party of India (CPI) was formed in the year
- (A) 1925 (B) 1964
(C) 1980 (D) 1885
- Q. 2. Which one of the following countries has Mono Party system?
- (A) Russia (B) China
(C) Japan (D) Germany
- Q. 3. is a form of government in which one person or a small group possesses absolute power without effective Constitutional Limitations.
- (A) Democracy (B) Dictatorship
(C) Oligarchy (D) Monarchy
- Q. 4. 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



Assertion and Reason Based MCQs

(1 Mark Each)

Directions : In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false and R is true.

- Q. 5. **Assertion (A):** Parties like the Samajwadi Party, (Janata Dal-United) Samta Party and Rashtriya Janata Dal have national level political organisation with units in several states.

Reason (R): Regional parties need not be regional in their ideology or outlook.

- Q. 6. **Assertion (A):** Equal treatment of Women' is a necessary ingredient of a Democratic Society.



Case-based MCQs

(1 Mark Each)

Reason (R): Most Societies across the World are now increasingly Women dominated.

Read the given extract and answer any four of the questions that follows:

Muhammad Yunus is a famous economist of Bangladesh. He received several international honours for his efforts to promote economic and social development for the benefit of the poor. He and the Grameen Bank he started jointly, received the Nobel Peace Prize for the 2006. In February 2007, he decided to launch a political party and contest in the parliamentary elections. His objective was to foster proper leadership, good governance and build a new Bangladesh. He felt that only a political party different from the traditional ones would bring about new political culture. His party would be democratic from the grassroots level.

The launching of the new party, called Nagarik Shakti (Citizens' Power), has caused a stir among the Bangladeshis. While many welcomed his decision, some did not like it. "Now I think Bangladesh will have a chance to choose between good and bad and eventually have a good government," said Shahedul Islam, a government official. "That government, we hope, would not only keep itself away from corruption but also make fighting corruption and black money a top priority."

But leaders of traditional political parties who dominated the country's politics for decades were apprehensive. "There was no debate (over him) winning the Nobel, but politics is different – very challenging and often controversial," said a senior leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party. Some others were highly critical. They asked why he was rushing into politics. "Is he being planted in politics by mentors from outside the country," asked one political observer.

- Q. 7. Muhammad Yunus received the Nobel Peace Prize for the 2006 for
- (A) promoting economic and social development for the benefit of the poor.

- (B) Starting Grameen Bank.
- (C) Launching a new political party in Bangladesh.
- (D) Fighting corruption and black money.

Q. 8. Assertion (A): In February 2007, Muhammad Yunus decided to launch a Political Party and contest in the Parliamentary Elections.

Reason (R): He wanted to foster proper leadership, good governance and build a new Bangladesh.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false and R is True.

Q. 9. "Now I think Bangladesh will have a chance to choose between good and bad and eventually have a good government,". Who made the above statement?

- (A) Muhammad Yunus.
- (B) Shahedul Islam
- (C) Senior leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party.
- (D) None of the above

Q. 10. Nagarik Shakti (Citizens' Power) is a _____.

- (A) Bangladesh Nationalist Party.
- (B) A Bangladeshi communist Party.
- (C) New party launched by Muhammad Yunus.
- (D) A regional Party.

✓ (B) SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

SECTION – A



Very Short Answer Type Questions

(1 Mark Each)

- Q. 11.** What is the guiding philosophy of the Bharatiya Janata Party?
- Q. 12.** Which Party emerged as the largest party with 145 members in the Lok Sabha Elections held in 2004?
- Q. 13.** Why is Democracy considered as the better form of government than Dictatorship?
- Q. 14.** Explain any one characteristic of a Political Party?

SECTION – B



Short Answer Type Questions

(3 Marks Each)

- Q. 15.** Political Parties are essential to democratic government. Support the above statement.

Q. 16. 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.

SECTION – C



Long Answer Type Questions

(5 Marks Each)

- Q. 17.** On the basis of which values will it be a fair expectation that democracy should produce a harmonious social life? Explain.
- Q. 18.** "Respect and equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society". Examine the statement.