

# Outcomes of Democracy (CH-7) Important Questions

## Class 10 Social Science (Civics) Chapter 7

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### 1 Mark Questions

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**Q1. Which South Asian country is dictatorship preferred over democracy?**

**Ans.** Pakistan

**Q2. Which South Asian country has always had a democratic government since independence?**

**Ans.** India

**Q3. On what ground is a dictatorship form of government better than a democracy?**

**Ans.** Economic Growth

**Q4. Which South Asian country remains least doubtful about the suitability of democracy for its country?**

**Ans.** India

**Q5. Which aspect of democracy describes that it is a government run by the consent of the people?**

**Ans.** Political Aspect

**Q 6. Which form of government stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual?**

**Ans.** Democratic form of government.

**Q7. Why is there a delay in decision-making and implementation in a democracy?**

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

**Q8. Decisions taken by which type of government are likely to be more acceptable to the people and more effective?**

**Ans.** Democratic government

**Q9. Who has said " Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people."**

**Ans.** Abraham Lincoln

**Q 10. What does mean transparency?**

**Ans.** Right to examine decision making process,

### **3/5 Marks Questions**

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**Q1. Democracy accommodates social diversities." Support the statement with examples.**

**Ans.** Democracy accommodates social diversities in the following ways :-

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

**Q2. How are democratic governments better than other forms of governments ? Explain.**

**Ans.** government because of the following reasons:-

- Democracy promotes equality among citizens.
- Democracy enhances dignity of individuals
- Democracy improves the quality of decision making.
- Democracy develops competitive attitude
- Democracy evolves mechanism to negotiate
- Democracy represents the general view
- Democracy provides and accountable, responsive and legitimate government.

**Q3. What are the differences between democratic and non-democratic governments in the decision-making process?**

**Ans.** The difference between democratic and non-democratic governments In the decision-making process are as under:-

- The decision-making process in a non-democratic government is quick whereas in a democratic government is slow.

- In a non-democratic government implementation of the decisions is fast whereas in a democratic government is slow,
- The non-democratic government does not follow any fixed procedure but democratic governments have to follow certain procedures.
- Democratic government is based on deliberation and negotiation but non-democratic governments does not bother about such deliberation or public opinion.

**Q4. What is the main outcome of democracy with reference to the reduction of Inequality and poverty? Give any two arguments to support your answer.**

**Ans.** Democracy is based on political equality, All individuals have equal rights in electing representatives. Parallel to the process of bringing individuals into the political arena on an equal footing, find growing economic inequalities. A few 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 society have very little to depend upon. Their incomes have been declining and sometimes they find it difficult to meet their basic needs in life such as food, clothing, housing, education, and health.

**Q5. Examine any three features on the basis of which a maximum number of countries claim to practice democratic politics.**

**Ans.** When any country follows this pattern, then they are able to claim to practice democratic politics:

- Elections are held at regular intervals and are free and fair,
- Freedom of speech, expression, and thought is another feature of democracy.
- The dignity of the individual is recognized.
- All are treated equally and their value of a vote is the same.
- Everyone has a share in democracy.

**Q6. “In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.” Support this statement by giving three arguments.**

**Ans.** Democracies are based on political equality.

All citizens have equal rights in electing representatives but:-

- The same thing does not happen in the economic field
- Economic equality comes from the equitable distribution of wealth, but this is not true in a democracy.
- The poor are becoming poorer and sometimes they find it difficult even to meet their basic needs of life such as food, shelter, health, and education.
- Democracy has not been able to provide minimum facilities to all the people.

**Q7. Explain the main features that are common in all democratic set-ups of governments,**

**Ans.** Common features in all the democratic set-ups are:

- Elections are held at regular intervals and are free and fair.
- Democracy has a multi-party system and elections are held on the basis of a universal adult franchise.
- Freedom of speech, expression, and thought is another feature of democracy.
- The media is free and helps in building sound public opinion.
- Democracy gives its citizens a sound political system based on equality.
- Another feature of a democracy is a strong opposition that keeps in check the ruling party or the government.
- One can correct one's mistakes in a democracy and avoid conflicts.

**Q8. How are complaints treated as a testimony to the success of democracy? Explain with five facts.**

**OR**

**“The fact that people are complaining is itself a testimony to the success of democracy.” Justify the statement by giving points.**

**Ans.** Expectations from democracy also function as a criterion for judging any democratic country. People's complaints in a democracy are itself a testimony to its success as it shows that people have developed awareness and the ability to expect and look critically at power holders. Examples of complaints of the following type can prove that  
point:-

- Democracy sets up a slow and inefficient government.
- It is unsuccessful in reducing economic exploitation.
- It is not free of the evil of corruption.
- It takes too much time to reach a conclusion.
- It is not able to end social discrimination,
- The responsibilities of all mean the responsibility of none in democracy.

**Q9. How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?**

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

- Democratic government is responsible to the people. It cares about the opinions, needs, and expectations of the people. In a democratic government, people have the right to choose their leaders and have control over their leaders.
- In a democratic government, citizens are able to participate in decisions making. In this way, the basic outcome of democracy is that it produces a government, accountable to the citizens.

- Democracy produces legitimate government because, after every four or five years, the representatives of the people are elected by secret ballot. The majority party forms a government that works according to the constitution.

**Q 10. Write three merits and demerits of each of the dictatorships.**

**Ans.**

**Merits of dictatorship:-**

- There are no competing political parties. Which ensures stability in the government.
- The orders are carried out as soon as they are passed in a dictatorship. This brings speed and efficiency to the system.
- The dictators take all the decisions themselves. This enables them to take quick and decisive decisions.

**Demerits of dictatorship:-**

- Suppression of Civil Liberties. The people are not allowed to disagree with the policies and programs of the government.
- As all the decisions are taken by the dictators themselves, therefore, they do not consult anybody before taking decisions
- Violence: Violence is very common in dictatorships. Dictators can go to any extent to remain in the power.

**Q 11. Mention a few factors that determine the economic growth of a country.**

**Ans.** The factors that determine the economic growth of a country are:

- Population
- Size
- Natural Resources
- Relationships with other countries
- Global situation
- Geographic position
- Economic policies of the government.

**Q 12. List the various aspects and qualifications which help in giving a clear definition of democracy.**

**Ans.**

- The rules elected by the people must take all the major decisions.
- Elections must offer a choice and fair opportunity to the people to change the existing rulers.
- Choice and opportunity should be available to all people on an equal basis.
- Besides political rights, some social and economic rights are offered to the citizens by democracy.

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