

EXERCISE

A. Very Short Answer Type Questions

- Q.1** Why is democracy preferred as the better form of government than dictatorship ?
- Q.2** What is the delimma regarding the practical aspect of democracy ?
- Q.3** What are the basic elements of democracy in practical sense ?
- Q.4** In what ways are democracies different from each others ?
- Q.5** What thought should be put in to assess the outcome of democracy ?
- Q.6** What should be the basic outcome of democracy ?
- Q.7** What is the importance of casts of time in decision making ?
- Q.8** What do democracies ensure regarding decision making ? What can we expect from democracy regarding its outcome ?
- Q.9** Is the democratic government efficient and effective ?
- Q.10** List out the factors for the economic development. Do democracies produce economic development ?
- Q.11** Examine the forms of economic inequality in democracy.
- Q.12** Do democracies appear to be successful in reducing economic inequalities ?
- Q.13** What do you mean by civil liberties ?
- Q.14** How has dignity of women been ensured in a democracy ?
- Q.15** List out the merits and demerits of democracy ?

B. Short Answer Type Questions

- Q.1** How can we measure democracy on the basis of its expected outcome ?

- Q.2** In what ways a democratic government is better than its alternatives ?
- Q.3** Examine the political outcome of democracy.
- Q.4** Write a note on economic outcome.
- Q.5** Discuss the social outcome of democracy.
- Q.6** The ideals, principles and norms of democracy requires certain conditions to be implemented. Explain the statement.
- Q.7** When was democracy introduced in India ? Examine its relevance ?
- Q.8** Discuss the factors that denote the successful working of democracy in India.
- Q.9** Explain any four outcomes on which democracy has failed.
- Q.10** "Democratic government is a legitimate government." Explain ?
- Q.11** "To accommodate social diversities democracy must fulfil some basic conditions" Explain the basic conditions.

C. Long Answer Type Questions

- Q.1** How do we assess democracy's outcome ?
- Q.2** What outcome can one reasonably expect of democracies ?
- Q.3** Can or should democracy be judged by its outcome ?
- Q.4** Does democracy in India meet these expectations ?
- Q.5** What sustains democracy in India ?

D. Multiple Choice Questions

- Q.1** When was democracy introduced in India ?
(A) 1947 (B) 1952 (C) 1950 (D) 1954
- Q.2** Political out come signifies -
(I) Accountable and responsible government
(II) Military rule
(III) Legitimate government
(IV) Restricted popular participation

- (A) (I), (III), (IV) (B) (I), (II), (III)
(C) (I) and (II) (D) (I) and (III)
- Q.3** The basic elements of democracy -
(I) Liberty and equality
(II) Fraternity and national unity
(III) International understanding and broader outlook
(IV) Universal adult franchise
Consider the statements -
(A) (I), (II) and (III) (B) (I) and (II)
(C) (III) and (IV) (D) All the above
- Q.4** Social outcomes cover the area like -
(I) Dignity and freedom of citizens
(II) Ban on child labour
(III) Untouchability and discrimination
(IV) Gender equality
(A) I, II and IV (B) I, III and IV
(C) II and IV (D) I only
- Q.5** What is the rate of economic growth in poor countries under democracy during 1950-2000.
(A) 4.28 % (B) 5.6 %
(C) 6.79 % (D) 4.7 %
- Q.6** In which country, more than half of its population lives in poverty -
(A) India (B) Sri Lanka
(C) Brazil (D) Bangladesh
- Q.7** is the democracy in which the citizens rule themselves.
(A) Indirect democracy
(B) Direct democracy
(C) Military democracy
(D) All the above
- Q.8** is the democracy in which the citizens elect their representatives.
(A) Direct democracy
- (B) Dictatorship
(C) Indirect democracy
(D) None of these
- Q.9** About percent children are not going to school.
(A) 30 (B) 40
(C) 50 (D) 60
- Q.10** percent people are still living under poverty line in India.
(A) 15 % (B) 19 %
(C) 22 % (D) 26 %

ANSWER KEY

Q.No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	C	D	D	A	A	D	B	C	B	C