



CLASS X
POLITICAL SCIENCE
CHAPTER 4
OUTCOME OF DEMOCRACY

SOLUTIONS

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

A. Give very short answer

Q1. How are elections conducted in democracy?

Ans:- Regular, free and fair elections are conducted in democracy.

Q2. Why can't China have free and fair elections?

Ans:- China can't have free and fair elections because there is single party system (Communist rule) in China.

Q3. What is transparency in the government?

Ans:- Transparency in government means citizens right to know whether the decision is taken through correct procedures and to examine the process of decision making .

Q4. What is right to information?

Ans:- It is an Act which empower the citizens to seek information from state or central government departments and offices. It promotes transparency and accountability in the working of the Government.

Q5. In what ways does democracy transform a subject to the status of a citizen?

Ans:- By developing awareness and ability to expect and look critically at power holders democracy transforms people from the status of subject into that of a citizen.

B. Give Short Answer:

Q1. What are the four practices followed by the so called democratic countries of the world?

Ans:-

- (i) Democratic countries have formal constitutions.
- (ii) They hold elections regularly.
- (iii) They have political parties.
- (iv) They guarantee rights of citizens.

Q2. How does democracy improve the quality of decision making?

Ans:-

- a) As democracy is based on the idea of deliberation, more time is taken to follow procedures before arriving at a decision.
- b) The decision is both more acceptable to the people and more effective.
- c) Democracy ensures that decision-making will be based on norms and procedures.
- d) A citizen has the right and means to examine the process of decision making.



ജിനാറേഷനാൽ യു.ഇ. ടെക്നോളജി (എം.എ)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)

Government of Manipur

Q3. How do democratic governments have the room to correct mistakes?

Ans:- There is no guarantee that mistakes cannot be made in democracy. No forms of government can guarantee that. The advantage in a democracy is that such mistakes cannot be hidden for long. There is a space for public discussion on these mistakes. Thus there is a room for correction. Either the rulers have to change their decisions, or the rulers can be changed. This cannot happen in a non-democratic government.

Q4. Why is it said that some delay is bound to take place in decision making in democracy?

Ans:-

- (i) Democracy is based on idea of deliberation and negotiation.
- (ii) In democracies more time is taken to follow procedure before arriving at a decision.

Q5. Why are majority and minority opinions not permanent in a true democracy?

Ans:- Majority and minority opinions are not permanent in a true democracy because-

- (i) Rule by majority does not become rule by majority opinion.
- (ii) The majority must consult and respect the views of the minority.

C. Give long answers (Essay type):

Q1. How is democratic government accountable, responsible and legitimate?

Ans:- The following measures ensure the democratic government accountable responsible and legitimate:

- (i) In democracy, the people have the right to choose their representative.
- (ii) People have control over their representative as they are answerable to the citizens for the policies implemented.
- (iii) People participated in the decision making process either directly or indirectly through their elected representative.
- (iv) People and political parties have the right to criticize and question the government policies.
- (v) A democratic government is a legitimate government since it is elected by the people in the legally held elections.

Q2. How do we confirm that democratic government is dominant over its rivals?

Ans:- Democracy is better than other form of government because-

- (i) Democracy promotes equality among citizens but other forms of governments do not promote equality among citizens.
- (ii) Democracy enhances the dignity of individuals but other forms of governments do not.
- (iii) It improves the quality of decisions making whereas other forms of government do not.
- (iv) It provides a method to resolve conflicts but others governments do not.
- (v) It allows room to correct mistakes but other governments do not.



সিঙ্গাৰোংগেংলৈ আৰু নক্সাৰোংলৈ (আৰু)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)

Government of Manipur

Q3. Discuss how democracy is superior to any other forms of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual.

Ans:- Democracy is considered much superior to any other forms of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual due to the following reasons:

- (i) Equal treatment of women is necessary elements of a democratic society.
- (ii) Democracy accommodates all social and religious differences.
- (iii) Democracy strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity.
- (iv) There has been reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the government jobs and in the legislatures in democratic government.
- (v) In democracy women also get reserved seats at least in the Panchayati Raj (local self-government).

Q4. How can you say that complaint of the people is itself a testimony to the success of democracy?

Ans:-

- a. People have developed awareness and the ability to expect and look critically at power holders.
- b. A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of democratic government.
- c. Democracy transforms people from the status of subject into a citizen.
- d. More expectations from the government means a success of democracy
- e. As people get some benefits of democracy they ask for more and want to make democracy even better.

Q5. Analyze the ways in which India accommodate social difference?

Ans:-

- a. Democracy is a form of government which aims at giving equal rights and opportunity to all the citizens.
- b. Democracy does not believe in any kind of discrimination among citizens on grounds of caste, religion, colour, sex, race, or region etc.
- c. Democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that government functions to represent the general view.
- d. In India seats are reserved for the members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Parliament and State legislatures.
- e. Seats have also been reserved for women in local government institutions.

D. Fill up the blanks:

Q1. In Bangladesh more than _____ of its population live in poverty

- a) one third
- b) half
- c) two third
- d) three fourth

Ans: b) half



শিগাৰোংফাংলৈ আৰু নক্সাৰাংলৈ (আংল)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)

Government of Manipur

Q2. It may be reasonable to expect from democracy a government that is _____ to the needs and demands of the people

- a) attentive
- b) negligible
- c) disinterested
- d) discredited

Ans: a) attentive

Q3. Which one is odd in democracy?

- a) free and fair elections
- b) dignity of the individual
- c) majority rule without consulting minority
- d) equal treatment before law

Ans: c) majority rule without consulting minority

Q4. Which of the following is correct?

- a) Inequalities do not exist under dictatorship
- b) Dictatorship is better than democracy
- c) Democracy can remove poverty easily
- d) Democracy and freedom go together

Ans: d) Democracy and freedom go together.

EXTRA QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Q1. How do various democracies differ from each other?

Ans:- The distinguish elements of democracies are-

- a) They differ in social situation
- b) They differ in economic achievement
- c) They differ in their cultures.

Q2. What is the most basic outcome of democracy?

Ans:- The most basic outcome of democracy is that it produces a government that is accountable to the people, and responsive to the needs and expectation of the people.

Q3. Why is the democratic government accountable to the people, and responsible to the needs and expectation of the people?

Ans:- The democratic government is accountable to the people, and responsible to the needs and expectation of the people because people have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers. Whenever possible and necessary citizens should participate in decision making that affects them all.



Q4. Mention any two disadvantages of democracy? OR Why do some people think that democracy produces less effective government?

Ans:-

- a) It always worries about majorities and public opinion and
- b) It delays its decisions.

Q5. Mention any two outcomes on which democracy has failed.

Ans:-

- a. Corruption
- b. Non-attentive to the needs of the people.

Q6. Why there is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy?

Ans:- There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy because a democratic government is people's own government.

Q7. Why it is said that ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is a definite plus point of democratic regimes?

Ans:- Because they have evolved a mechanism to negotiate the differences.

Q8. “Expectation from democracy also function as the criteria for judging any democratic country”? Explain.

Ans:-

- a) The most distinctive feature of democracy is that its examination never gets over. As it passes one test, it follows another test.
- b) As people get some benefits of democracy they ask for more and want to make democracy even better.
- c) Expecting more and complaining more is itself a testimony to the success of democracy
- d) A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of democratic government.

Q9. What are the different kinds of challenges of democracy?

Ans:-

- a) *Foundational challenges*- Countries that do not have the democratic set up face the challenge of making transition to the democratic form of government.
- b) *Challenge of Expansion*- Countries already having the democratic set up face the challenge of expanding it to various social groups, institutions and regimes.
- c) *Deepening of democracy*- This challenge is faced by all the democracies. Every democratic country needs to strengthen its institutions and practices that ensure democracy.

Q10. Give three social factors on which economic development of a country depends?

Ans:-

- a. Country's population size
- b. Global situation and
- c. Co-operation from other countries.



মণিপুরৰ শিক্ষা আৰু সঞ্চালন বিভাগ (সংসদ)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)

Government of Manipur

Q11. What are the great challenges faced by the Indian democracy?

Ans:- Communalism, casteism, regionalism, poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, movement for women empowerment etc. are the great challenges faced by the Indian democracy.

Q12. Why has India been known as one of the greatest democratic countries in the world?

Ans:- Every democratic country faces a challenge in one form or another. India too faces challenges like communalism, casteism, regionalism, poverty, illiteracy, unemployment etc. However, India could overcome all these challenges slowly with great care. Most of the challenges have been overcome to a large extent. That is why India had been known as one of the greatest democratic countries in the world.

Q13. What is the most distinctive feature of democracy?

Ans:- The most distinctive feature of democracy is that its examination never gets over. As it passes one test, it follows another test.

Q14. Give a testimony to the success of democracy.

Ans:- Expecting more and complaining more is itself a testimony to the success of democracy.

Q15. Give five reasons which sustain democracy in India.

Ans:

- a. Democracy was the like of the makers of the constitution.
- b. Mahatma Gandhi, Nehru, Ambedkar etc., were aspirants of democracy.
- c. Indian democracy accommodates all the differences in caste, creed, religions, race etc.
- d. India's political institutions are all democratic in structure.
- e. At present people's participation in the politics is much higher than before.

Q16. How can a democratic government be made accountable?

Ans:

- a) By conducting discussions and negotiations.
- b) By ensuring transparency.
- c) By holding regular, free and fair elections.



মণিপুরৰ শিক্ষা আৰু সঞ্চালন বিভাগ (সংসদ)
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)
Government of Manipur