

Outcomes of Democracy

Question 1.

The difference in the rates of economic developments between less developed countries with dictatorships and democracies is:

- (a) Less
- (b) More
- (c) Negligible
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Negligible
It is negligible.

Question 2.

Democracies are based on:

- (a) Social equality
- (b) Caste equality
- (c) Economic equality
- (d) Political equality

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Political equality
Democracies are based on political equality.

Question 3.

Democracies do not appear to be very successful in:

- (a) Reducing economic inequalities
- (b) Reducing political inequalities
- (c) Reducing caste distinction
- (d) All the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Reducing economic inequalities
Democracies are not very successful in reducing economic equalities.

Question 4.

The poor constitute:

- (a) A small proportion of our voters
- (b) A large proportion of our voters
- (c) Less amount of money
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) A large proportion of our voters
The poor constitute a large proportion of our votes.

Question 5.

People in several poor countries are now dependent on the rich countries:

- (a) For education
- (b) For weapons
- (c) Food supplies
- (d) For medicines

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Food supplies
They are dependent on food supplies.

Question 6.

Democracies usually develops a procedure to:

- (a) Fulfil their needs
- (b) Give equal rights to all
- (c) Conduct their competition
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Conduct their competition
Democracies usually develop a procedure to conduct their competition.

Question 7.

No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts:

- (a) Among caste systems
- (b) Rich and poor
- (c) Among different groups
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Among different groups
No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups.

Question 8.

Non-democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to:

- (a) Caste differences
- (b) Religious differences
- (c) Social differences
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Social differences
Non-democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to social differences.

Question 9.

Majority and minority opinions are:

- (a) Permanent
- (b) Not permanent
- (c) Temporary
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Not permanent
These are not permanent.

Question 10.

Democracy remains democracy only as long as every citizen has a chance of being:

- (a) Minority at some point of time
- (b) Majority at some point of time
- (c) Fully recognized
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Majority at some point of time

Democracy remains democracy only as long as every citizen has a chance of being majority at some point of time.

Question 11.

Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting:

- (a) Dignity and freedom of the individual
- (b) Freedom of the people
- (c) Rights of people
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Dignity and freedom of the individual

It promotes the dignity and freedom of the individual.

Question 12.

Most societies across the world were historically:

- (a) Male dominated societies
- (b) Female dominated societies
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) All the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Male dominated societies

In the past almost all societies were male dominated societies.

Question 13.

Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for:

- (a) Their upliftment
- (b) For equal status
- (c) For equal status and equal opportunity
- (d) All the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) For equal status
and equal opportunity

Question 14.

The most distinctive feature of democracy is that:

- (a) It is the right government
- (b) It considers rich and poor equal
- (c) Its examinations never gets over
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Its examinations never gets over

The most distinctive feature of democracy is that its examination never gets over.

Question 15.

Most individuals today believe that their vote makes a difference to the way the government:

- (a) Is run and to their own self-interest
- (b) Can be changed
- (c) Can be destroyed
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Is run and to their own self-interest

The way the government is run and to their own self interest.

Question 16.

Which are the positive features of democracy?

- (a) Promotes equality among citizens
- (b) Enhances the dignity of the individual
- (c) Provides a method to resolve conflicts
- (d) All the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) All the above

All the above are positive statements of democracy.

Question 17.

Democracy is seen to be good in principle:

- (a) But felt to be not so good in its practice
- (b) But wide in practice
- (c) And much better in practice
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) But felt to be not so good in its practice

Democracy is seen to be good in principle but felt to be not so good in its practise

Question 18.

Our interest and fascination for democracy often pushes us into taking a position that democracy:

- (a) Cannot address all socio-economic and political problems
- (b) Can address all socio-economic and political problems
- (e) Can solve our problems
- (d) Cannot do anything

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Can address all socio-economic and political problems

We always think that democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems.

Question 19.

One of the most basic outcomes of democracy should be that it produces a government that:

- (a) Can may rules for the country

- (b) Can allow citizens to vote
- (c) Is accountable to the citizens
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Is accountable to the citizens

Democracy should always produce a government that is accountable to the citizens.

Question 20.

Democracy is based on the idea of:

- (a) Deliberation and negotiation
- (b) Rule for all
- (c) All are equal
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Deliberation and negotiation

Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation.

Question 21.

A democratic government will take:

- (a) Less time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision
- (b) More time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision
- (c) No time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) More time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision

A democratic government will always take more time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision.

Question 22.

Most democracies fall short of election that provide:

- (a) A fair change to everyone
- (b) Fair rules to everyone
- (c) Fair rights to everyone
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) A fair change to everyone

Most democracies fall short of elections that provide a fair chance to everyone.

Question 23.

Democratic governments do not have a very good record when it comes to:

- (a) Sharing information with government
- (b) Sharing rights to everyone
- (c) Sharing information with citizens
- (d) All the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Sharing information with citizens

Democratic governments do not have a very good record when it comes to sharing information

with citizens.

Question 24.

In substantive terms it may be reasonable to expect from democracy a government that is:

- (a) Attentive to the needs of the people
- (b) Demands of the people
- (c) Free of corruption
- (d) All the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) All the above
All the above factors.

Question 25.

The routine tales of corruption are enough to convince us that democracy:

- (a) Is free of all evils
- (b) Is not free of all evils
- (c) Is the right choice
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Is not free of all evils
Democracy, is no doubt, not free of all evils.

Question 26.

Democratic government is:

- (a) Right choice of government
- (b) Is free of all evils
- (c) People's own government
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) People's own government
Democratic government is people's own government.

Question 27.

Democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself:

- (a) An outcome that cannot be ignored
- (b) An outcome that can be ignored
- (c) An outcome that is right
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) An outcome that cannot be ignored
Democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored.

Question 28.

Evidence shows that in practice many democracies:

- (a) Have fulfilled every expectation
- (b) Have the capacity to do what they want
- (c) Do not fulfil every expectation
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Do not fulfil every expectation
Democracies never fulfil every expectation.

Question 29.

The type of governments which have slightly higher rate of economic growth are:

- (a) Democracies
- (b) Dictatorships
- (c) Monarchy
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Dictatorships
Dictatorships have shown slightly higher rate of economic growth.

Question 30.

The factors which help in economic development are:

- (a) Country's population size
- (b) Global situation
- (c) Cooperation from other countries
- (d) All the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) All the above
All the above factors help in economic development.

Write true (T) or false (F)

1. Democracy enhances the dignity of the individual.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

2. Democracy does not allow room to correct mistakes.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

3. Our interest in and fascination for democracy often pushes us into taking a position that democracy can address all socio-economic and religious problems.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

4. The first step towards thinking carefully about the outcomes of democracy is to recognise that democracy is just a form of government.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

5. 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.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

6. Democracy is based on the idea of trust and negotiation.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

7. Democratic governments take less time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

8. In a non-democratic government there is no transparency.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

9. Democracies have had greater success in setting up regular and free elections and in setting up conditions for open public debate.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

10. Democratic government have a very good record when it comes to sharing information with citizens.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

11. Democracies do not frustrate the needs of the people and often ignore the demands of a majority of its population.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

12. Democratic government is legitimate government.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

13. A democratic government is people's own government.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

14. People, today, never wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

15. Democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

16. In practice many democracies fulfil all their expectations.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

17. Dictatorships have slightly higher rate of economic growth.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

18. It is better to prefer democracy than dictatorship because it has several positive outcomes.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

19. Democracies are not based on political equality.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

20. All individuals do not have equal weight in electing representatives.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

21. A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

22. In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

23. The rich constitute a large proportion of our voters and no party will like to lose their votes.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

24. More than half of Bangladesh's population lives in poverty.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

25. People in several poor countries are now dependent on the rich countries even for medicines.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

26. Democracies usually develop a procedure to conduct their competition.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

27. No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

28. Democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to social differences.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

29. Majority and minority opinions are permanent.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

30. Democracy remains a democracy only as long as every citizen has a chance of being in majority at some point of time.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

Match the following

1.

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. Democracy produces a	(a) in reducing	(A) economic inequalities

government that		
2. Democratic government takes more time	(b) positive	(B) outcomes
3. Democratic government is	(c) legitimate	(C) government
4. Democracy has several	(d) time to follow	(D) procedures
5. Democracies do not appear to be successful	(e) is accountable	(E) to the citizen

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. Democracy produces a government that	(e) is accountable	(E) to the citizen
2. Democratic government takes more time	(d) time to follow	(D) procedures
3. Democratic government is	(c) legitimate	(C) government
4. Democracy has several	(b) positive	(B) outcomes
5. Democracies do not appear to be successful	(a) in reducing	(A) economic inequalities

2.

Column-A	Column-B
1. Democracy promotes equality	(a) idea of deliberation and negotiation
2. Democracy is based on the	(b) political equality
3. Democracy allows room	(c) to resolve conflicts
4. Democracies are based on	(d) among citizens
5. Democracy provides a method	(e) to correct mistake

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
1. Democracy promotes equality	(d) among citizens
2. Democracy is based on the	(a) idea of deliberation and negotiation
3. Democracy allows room	(e) to correct mistake
4. Democracies are based on	(b) political equality
5. Democracy provides a method	(c) to resolve conflicts

Fill in the blanks

1. Democracy improves the of decision making.

▼ Answer

Answer: quality

2. Democracy allows room to correct

▼ Answer

Answer: mistakes

3. Non-democratic rulers do not have to bother about deliberation in or worry about majorities and public opinion.

▼ Answer

Answer: assemblies

4. Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on and procedures.

▼ Answer

Answer: accountable

5. It is right to expect democracy to produce a government that follows procedures and is to the people.

▼ Answer

Answer: norms

6. Most democracies fall short of that provide a fair chance to everyone and in subjecting every decision to public debate.

▼ Answer

Answer: elections

7. Democratic governments do not have a very good record when it comes to sharing with citizens.

▼ Answer

Answer: information

8. Democracies often the needs of the people.

▼ Answer

Answer: frustrate

9. Democratic government is a government.

▼ Answer

Answer: legitimate

10. We cannot say that democracy is a guarantee of development.

▼ Answer

Answer: economic

11. It is reasonable to expect democracies to reduce economic

▼ Answer

Answer: disparities

12. Democracies are based on equality.

▼ Answer

Answer: political

13. In Bangladesh, more than half of its population lives in

▼ Answer

Answer: poverty

14. Democracy is not simply ruled by majority

▼ Answer

Answer: opinion

15. Majority and minority opinions are not

▼ Answer

Answer: permanent
