

## CHAPTER-5 | Outcomes of Democracy

QUIZ  
PART-01

1. Which of the following is considered a key strength of democracy?
- Promotes inequality among citizens
  - Enhances the dignity of the individual
  - Avoids public debate
  - Limits decision-making to a few leaders (B)

**Explanation:** Democracy enhances individual dignity, promotes equality, and provides a way to correct mistakes.

2. Why do some people blame democracy when problems remain unsolved?
- Because democracy itself creates problems
  - Because democracy is too fast in decision making
  - Because they expect democracy to solve all problems instantly
  - Because democracy ignores public participation (C)

**Explanation:** People often assume democracy will solve all problems, but it only provides a framework for change, not immediate solutions.

3. What is one reason democratic governments take more time in decision-making?
- They lack leadership
  - They must follow deliberation and negotiation
  - They ignore rules and laws
  - They never conduct debates (B)

**Explanation:** Democratic decision-making involves deliberation and negotiation, which may cause delays but make outcomes more acceptable.

4. Which of the following best defines a legitimate government?
- One that rules by force
  - One that follows rules, laws, and respects citizens' rights
  - One that is led by the military
  - One that avoids accountability (B)

**Explanation:** A legitimate government is lawful, fair, honest, and respects citizens' rights.

5. Which practices show whether a democracy is functioning properly?
- Military control and secrecy
  - Regular elections and open debates
  - Appointments by hereditary rule
  - Elections without citizen participation (B)

**Explanation:** Free and fair elections, open debate, and citizens' right to information are signs of healthy democracy.

6. In terms of responsiveness, what is expected from democratic governments?

- To be free of corruption and attentive to people's needs
- To ignore citizens' demands
- To focus only on economic growth
- To provide jobs only to party supporters (A)

**Explanation:** Democracies are expected to be responsive and corruption-free, though in practice they often fall short.

7. What does the Anti-Democracy argument claim about decision-making?
- Non-democratic rulers take longer to decide
  - Democracies are less efficient because they are slower
  - Democracies avoid discussions altogether
  - Non-democracies always make better decisions (B)

**Explanation:** Non-democracies appear efficient as they skip deliberation, but democracies prioritize broader acceptance of decisions.

8. Which factor affects economic development apart from the type of government?
- Only party politics
  - Global situation and population size
  - Religious uniformity
  - Military strength (B)

**Explanation:** Economic development depends on population size, global context, cooperation, and national priorities—not just regime type.

9. Between 1950–2000, which system showed slightly higher economic growth?
- Democracies
  - Dictatorships
  - Monarchies
  - Military rule (B)

**Explanation:** Data shows dictatorships had a slightly higher growth rate (4.42%) compared to democracies (3.95%), though the difference is marginal.

10. Why do people still prefer democracy despite its shortcomings?
- Because it guarantees instant development
  - Because it ensures dictators remain in power
  - Because it offers dignity, equality, and legitimacy
  - Because it avoids elections (C)

**Explanation:** Democracy is valued worldwide as it ensures dignity, equality, freedom, and legitimate rule even if not perfect in practice.