

Outcome of democracy

1. What is the primary outcome of democracy?

- a) Economic growth
 - b) Political accountability
 - c) Religious harmony
 - d) Increased corruption
- Answer: b) Political accountability
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2. Which of the following is NOT an outcome of democracy?

- a) Responsive government
 - b) Equality among citizens
 - c) Monopoly of power
 - d) Respect for diversity
- Answer: c) Monopoly of power
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3. What is meant by "transparency" in democracy?

- a) Centralized decision-making
 - b) Secrecy in governance
 - c) Citizens having the right to know how decisions are taken
 - d) Economic stability
- Answer: c) Citizens having the right to know how decisions are taken
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4. Which of the following promotes democracy?

- a) Dictatorship
 - b) Political freedom
 - c) Suppression of minorities
 - d) Unchecked power
- Answer: b) Political freedom
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5. A democracy ensures _____.

- a) Elimination of inequality
- b) Equality before the law
- c) Economic equality for all citizens

d) Rule of the elite

Answer: b) Equality before the law

6. What is the main feature of a successful democracy?

a) High economic growth

b) Responsiveness to the needs and expectations of citizens

c) Single-party dominance

d) Lack of opposition

Answer: b) Responsiveness to the needs and expectations of citizens

7. Which of the following is a social outcome of democracy?

a) Power concentration

b) Economic stability

c) Accommodation of social diversity

d) Religious intolerance

Answer: c) Accommodation of social diversity

8. In a democracy, decisions are based on _____.

a) The interests of one person

b) The majority opinion

c) Military power

d) Secrecy

Answer: b) The majority opinion

9. What does democracy ensure for minorities?

a) Suppression of their rights

b) Equal opportunities and protection

c) Isolation from decision-making

d) Complete dominance

Answer: b) Equal opportunities and protection

10. Which is NOT a political outcome of democracy?

a) Free and fair elections

b) Decentralization of power

- c) Accountability of leaders
 - d) Military dictatorship
- Answer: d) Military dictatorship
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11. In a democracy, which institution checks the powers of the government?

- a) Judiciary
 - b) Police
 - c) Bureaucracy
 - d) Military
- Answer: a) Judiciary
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12. How does democracy reduce inequality and poverty?

- a) By ensuring equal wealth distribution
 - b) By enforcing laws for equality of opportunity
 - c) By favoring the rich
 - d) By abolishing taxes
- Answer: b) By enforcing laws for equality of opportunity
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13. Why is democracy considered better than other forms of government?

- a) It ensures military rule
 - b) It allows citizens to participate in decision-making
 - c) It concentrates power in one hand
 - d) It suppresses opposition
- Answer: b) It allows citizens to participate in decision-making
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14. What does the term "dignity of the individual" mean in a democracy?

- a) Citizens' rights are recognized and respected
 - b) Citizens are ruled by elites
 - c) Individual opinions are ignored
 - d) Dictators make decisions for all
- Answer: a) Citizens' rights are recognized and respected
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15. In a democracy, the government is _____.

- a) Accountable to the people**
- b) Above the law**
- c) Chosen by military power**
- d) Based on hereditary succession**

Answer: a) Accountable to the people

16. What is a necessary condition for democracy?

- a) Free press**
- b) Economic prosperity**
- c) Single-party dominance**
- d) Religious unity**

Answer: a) Free press

17. How does democracy help in resolving conflicts?

- a) By suppressing opposition**
- b) By giving everyone a voice**
- c) By focusing on economic growth alone**
- d) By concentrating power**

Answer: b) By giving everyone a voice

18. What is an important outcome of democracy with respect to decision-making?

- a) Quick decisions without consultations**
- b) Delay in decision-making**
- c) Decisions based on procedures and deliberations**
- d) Decisions based on individual preferences**

Answer: c) Decisions based on procedures and deliberations

19. In a democracy, people have the freedom to _____.

- a) Choose their leaders**
- b) Violate laws**
- c) Ignore the Constitution**
- d) Suppress minority groups**

Answer: a) Choose their leaders

20. What is the significance of "rule of law" in a democracy?

- a) Laws apply only to the ruling class
 - b) All citizens are equal before the law
 - c) Laws are decided by the elites
 - d) None of the above
- Answer: b) All citizens are equal before the law

21. Which of the following represents economic outcomes of democracy?

- a) Higher GDP
 - b) Equal distribution of resources
 - c) Inequality and poverty reduction
 - d) All of the above
- Answer: d) All of the above

22. Which factor does NOT strengthen democracy?

- a) Active participation of citizens
 - b) Free and fair elections
 - c) Concentration of power
 - d) Independent judiciary
- Answer: c) Concentration of power

23. Democracy is based on _____.

- a) Military strength
 - b) Popular sovereignty
 - c) Wealth accumulation
 - d) Dictatorship
- Answer: b) Popular sovereignty

24. How does democracy protect freedom?

- a) By suppressing free speech
- b) By ensuring fundamental rights for all citizens
- c) By concentrating power in the government

d) By removing accountability

Answer: b) By ensuring fundamental rights for all citizens

25. Why is democracy criticized in terms of efficiency?

a) It often leads to hasty decisions

b) Decision-making processes can be time-consuming

c) It does not involve public opinion

d) It discourages debates and discussions

Answer: b) Decision-making processes can be time-consuming