



SHIKSHA CLASSES

Sub. : D. P.
Std. : X (CBSE)

Answer Paper
Outcomes of Democracy

Total Marks : 20

SECTION "A"

Q.1 : Democracy is based on the idea of. 1

Ans. : (c) Deliberation and negotiation.

Q.2 : Which of the following forms of government has support in genial? 1

Ans. : (a) Democracy.

OR

Which of the following factor is often missing from a non democratic government?

Ans. : c) Transparency

Q.3 : "Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people." is said by- 1

Ans. : (a) Abraham Lincoln.

Q.4 : Which are the features of dictatorship? 1

Ans. : d) all of these.

Q.5 : A democratic government is. 1

Ans. : (d) All of above.

OR

In a democratic government, a citizen has the right and the means to examine the decisions taken by the government. It is known as-

Ans. : (a) Transparency

SECTION "B"

Q.6 : "Democratic governments are better than its alternatives". Explain the statement. 3

Ans. : 1. Democratic government is a legitimate government

2. It may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive or clean. But it is the people's own government.

3. There is overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world in countries with democratic regimes as well as countries without democratic regimes.

OR

Explain the characteristics of Democracy.

Ans. : The Characteristics of democracy are:

1. **Elected representative :** The people among themselves elect representatives who would govern them.

2. **Civil liberties** : Civil liberties such as freedom of speech, expression, etc are provided to the people.
3. **Independent judiciary** : The judiciary is free from the control of the executive and hence results in a more democratic resolution of disputes.
4. **Organised opposition party** : An organised opposition party is an essential part of the democracy as it keeps a check on the government.
5. **Rule of law** : Rule of law prevails in a democracy and no one is above the law. The law is supreme and all citizens are equal in the eyes of the law.

Q.7 : How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government? 3

- Ans. :**
1. Democracy is a form of government in which people rule themselves through the representatives who are elected by them
 2. The elected members from the government and make policies and run the administration of the country.
 3. The government elected by the people is also accountable to them.

OR

: List the various aspects and qualifications which help in giving a clear definition of democracy.

- Ans. :**
1. The rulers elected by the people must take all the major decisions.
 2. Elections must offer a choice and fair opportunity to the people to change the existing rulers.
 3. Choice and opportunity should be available to all the people on an equal basis.
 4. Besides political rights, some social and economical rights are offered to the citizens by the democracy.
 5. Power sharing is the spirit of democracy and is necessary between government and social groups in a democracy.

SECTION "C"

Q. 8 : Read the following passage and answer the following questions. 4

If democracies are expected to produce good -----
----- to lag behind dictatorships in this respect.

1) What do we expected from democracy? 1

Ans. : We expected that democracies produce good government.

2) In which type of government economic growth rate is high? 1

Ans. : Dictatorships

3) On which factors economic development depends on? 2

Ans. : Economic development depends on several factors-country's population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country.

SECTION "D"

Q.9 : Explain the merits of democracy. 5

Ans. : Merits of Democracy :

1. The participation of the individual members in the government facilitates to enlist their sympathy and co - operation to the success of the government.

2. It is helpful to promote patriotism among the people and prevents the occurrence of violent revolutions.
3. It helps to make progress and development and enables changes to take place in a peaceful manner.
4. It ensures the people freedom of speech, conscience, assembly and action.
5. It guarantees liberty and equality, which are necessary for human development.
6. In a democracy, the rights and interests of every section of the people in a democratic state are adequately safeguarded. It can command the resources of all, because it stands for the benet of all.

OR

: Describe the features of dictatorship.

Ans. : Features of Dictatorship :

1. **One Party, One Leader and One Programme :** In dictatorship only one party is allowed to exist and it is the dictator's own party. Other political parties, associations and organizations are not allowed to function. These are banned. All opposition to the dictator is ruthlessly suppressed. Hitler used to say, "Swastika or gallows".
2. **Absence of Individual Liberty :** The individual does not enjoy any liberty or rights under dictatorship. Maximum obedience to the laws is equated to the maximum liberty. People are not allowed any liberty of speech, association and press. All agencies of education and propaganda such as schools, collages, radio, papers and films are controlled by the state. In the words of Mussolini "people do not want liberty but they want law and order. "No criticism against the dictator is tolerated. People are supposed to believe and obey. Democratic slogans of liberty, equality and fraternity are replaced by slogans like duty, discipline and sacrifice. Mussolini asserted, "Liberty is a dead carcass, I kick it."
3. **National Glorification :** Dictators glorify their nations to an illogical extreme. A mad sense of patriotism is inculcated in the minds of the people. They are made intensely nationalistic. The state is regarded as the march of God on earth. The state is considered to be the end and the individual a means to that end. People are supposed to sacrifice their lives on the alter of state.
4. **Glorification of War :** Dictators glorify war. War is considered to be essential for the normal health of body-politic. The state is all powerful and it must enhance its prestige. The dictators adopt a war-like policy and glorify brute force as the means for achieving national greatness. In the opinion of Hitler, "In eternal warfare, mankind has become great; in eternal peace it will be ruined."
5. **Racialism :** Dictators preach racialism. The Germans under Hitler regarded themselves to be superior to the people living in the rest of the world. They claimed that they belonged to the ancient Aryan stock. As such they regarded themselves to be superior to others. Similarly, the Italians claimed that they belonged to the race of the ancient Roman conqueror and that they had a divine mission to conquer the world.

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