



POLITICAL SCIENCE

BOOKS - MCGROW HILL EDUCATION

POLITICAL SCIENCE (HINGLISH)

**CHALLENGES AND OUTCOMES OF
DEMOCRACY**

Elementary Questions

1. Which of the following is the challenge to democracy?

A. Corrupt leaders

B. Illiterate citizens

C. Communalism

D. All of these

Answer: D



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2. The challenge of making the transition to democracy from a non-democratic government is known as

- A. Foundational challenge
- B. Challenge of Expansion
- C. Deepening of democracy
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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3. The following step/steps can be taken for the removal of poverty in India:

- A. Check the ever-growing population
- B. Development of industries
- C. Increase the agricultural production
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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4. Strengthening of the institutions and practices of democracy implies the following challenge to democracy:

- A. Challenge of expansion
- B. Challenge of deepening
- C. Structural challenge
- D. Foundational challenge

Answer: B



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5. Which of the following countries disintegrated due to the ethnic tension between Serbs and Albanians?

A. Sri Lanka

B. Belgium

C. Yugoslavia

D. Bolivia

Answer: C



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6. Studies on political and social inequalities in democracy show that

A. Inequalities exist in democracies

B. Development under democracy is not much different from that of dictatorships

C. Democracy and development go together

D. Dictatorship is better than democracy

Answer: A



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7. A democratic government is

A. An accountable government

B. A responsive government

C. A legitimate government

D. All the above

Answer: D



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8. Political outcome signifies

A. Accountable and responsible government

B. Military rule

C. Legitimate government

D. Restricted popular participation

A. A,C and D

B. C , A and B

C. A and B

D. A and C

Answer: D



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9. Which of the following is not true about democracy?

A. It always worries about majorities and public opinion.

B. It improves the quality of decision making.

C. Decision making is faster and quicker.

D. It allows a room to correct mistakes.

Answer: C



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10. When was democracy introduced in India?

A. 1947

B. 1952

C. 1950

D. 1962

Answer: C



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11. The basic outcome of democracy is

A. Political, social and economic outcome

B. Military outcome

C. Restricted and limited welfare policies

D. Elimination of poverty

Answer: A



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12. On the basis of the rates of economic growth for different countries during 1955-2000 the best performance has been by

A. All democratic regimes

B. All dictatorial regimes

C. Poor countries under dictatorship

D. Poor countries under democracy

Answer: A



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13. Studies on political and social inequalities

in democracy show that

A. Democracy and development go together

B. Inequalities exist in democracies

C. Inequalities do not exist under dictatorship

D. Dictatorship is better than democracy

Answer: B



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14. A government that takes decision by following norms and a proper procedure is:

A. An accountable government

B. A responsible government

C. A transparent government

D. A stable government

Answer: C



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15. Economic growth depends on which of the following?

A. Size of the population of the country

B. Territory or area of the country

C. Global scenario

D. Co-operation among various nations

Answer: D



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A. A,C and D

B. C , A and B

C. A and B

D. A and C

Answer: D



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17. Which form of government is found in most of the countries of the world?

- A. Dictatorship
- B. Democracy
- C. Absolute monarchy
- D. Rule of the army

Answer: B



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18. A democratic government is responsible to

- A. The President
- B. The Prime Minister
- C. Chief Justice of India
- D. The people

Answer: D



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19. In the context of assessing democracy, which among the following is the odd one out? Democracies need to ensure

- A. A fair and free election
- B. Dignity of the individual
- C. Majority rule
- D. Equal treatment before law

Answer: B



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20. In the context of democracies, which of the following ideas is correct: democracies have successfully eliminated

A. Conflicts among people

B. Economic inequalities among people

C. Differences of opinion about how marginalised sections are to be treated

D. The idea of political inequality

Answer: D





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21. The following is the feature of dictatorship:

- A. Rule of one individual or party
- B. No faith in religion
- C. Faith in force and war
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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22. The following is the best form of government for promoting dignity and freedom of the individual

- A. Democracy
- B. Dictatorship
- C. Army Rule
- D. None of these

Answer: D



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23. Name any two countries which have the most stable democracies.

A. USA and China

B. USA and Switzerland

C. Pakistan and Switzerland

D. Libya and Sudan

Answer: B



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24. Which government is superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual?

A. Dictatorship

B. Secular

C. Democracy

D. All of theses

Answer: C



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25. Name any one country which is suffering from great economic inequality.

A. USA

B. UK

C. France

D. Bangladesh

Answer: D



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High Order Thinking Questions

1. Strengthening of the institutions and practices of democracy implies the following challenge to democracy

- A. Challenge of expansion
- B. Challenge of deepening
- C. Structural challenge
- D. Foundational challenge

Answer: B



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2. Following is the challenge to democracy

- A. Corrupt leaders
- B. Illiterate citizens
- C. Communalism
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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3. Elimination of discrimination based on caste, religion and gender is important in

A. Democracy

B. Monarchy

C. Dictatorship

D. Army rule

Answer: A



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4. The challenge of deepening of democracy involves

A. Strengthening the education system

B. Strengthening of the institutions and practices of democracy

C. Strengthening the agriculture system.

D. None of these

Answer: B



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5. The challenge of expansion of a democracy requires

A. Lots of funds

B. Lots of industrial development

C. Less decisions should remain outside
the democratic control

D. None of these

Answer: C



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6. Which kind of laws is considered the best for democratic reforms?

A. Laws that empower people to carry out democratic reforms

B. Laws for the politicians and government servants

C. Laws for the students and teachers

D. None of these

Answer: A



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

A. bureaucracy

B. politics

C. transparency

D. None of these

Answer: C



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8. 'Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people is said by

A. Abraham Lincoln

B. George Hooke

C. Peter Pollack

D. None of these

Answer: A



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9. Which type of government is dominant in contemporary world?

- A. People's representative government
- B. Members of political groups
- C. Peoples of state governments
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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13. In the context of assessing democracy, which among the following is the odd one out? Democracies need to ensure

- A. a fair and free election.
- B. dignity of the individual.
- C. majority rule.
- D. equal treatment before law.

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14. In the context of democracies, which of the following ideas is correct democracies have successfully eliminated.

A. Conflicts among people

B. Economic inequalities among people

C. Differences of opinion about how
marginalised sections are to be treated.

D. The idea of political inequality

Answer: D



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15. All suggestions or proposals about overcoming various challenges to democracy are called democratic reforms or _____ reforms.

- A. Dictatorship
- B. Absolute monarchy
- C. Political
- D. Rule of the army

Answer: C



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16. A democratic government is responsible to

- A. President
- B. Prime Minister
- C. Chief Justice of India
- D. The people

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17. Following is/are a feature of dictatorship

A. Rule of one individual or party.

B. No faith in religion.

C. Faith in force and war.

D. All of these

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18. Which one of the following is the best form of government for promoting dignity and freedom of the individual?

- A. Democracy
- B. Dictatorship
- C. Army Rule
- D. None of these

Answer: D



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19. Which of the following countries has the most stable democracy?

A. Sri Lanka

B. U.S.A

C. Indonesia

D. Pakistan

Answer: B



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20. Which one of the following is not a feature of democracy?

A. Preference to a particular religion

B. Election

C. Rule of law

D. Independent Judiciary

Answer: A



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