Outcomes of Democracy

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 37 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. The most basic outcome expected of democracy is a government that is:
   (a) run by one leader **(b)** free of all disagreement
   (c) always fastest in decisions **(d)** accountable and responsive to citizens

2. What is the book's verdict on democracy and economic growth?
   (a) much better than other forms
   (b) a definite plus point
   (c) dictatorships slightly higher, gap negligible in poor countries
   (d) not very successful

3. What is meant by "deliberation"?
   (a) a citizen's right to know about government decisions
   (b) the people's own, chosen government
   (c) the right to check whether decisions followed procedure
   (d) discussion and negotiation before deciding

4. In the book's table, the top 20% in Hungary get 34.4% of national income. If national income were ₹7,200 crore, how much would they get, to the nearest crore?
   (a) ₹3,197 crore **(b)** ₹4,723 crore **(c)** ₹2,477 crore **(d)** ₹248 crore

5. In the book's table (1950–2000), poor countries under dictatorship grew at 4.34%. Suppose an economy of ₹5,400 crore grew at that rate for one year. About how much would it grow, to the nearest crore?
   (a) ₹5,634 crore **(b)** ₹234 crore **(c)** ₹2,344 crore **(d)** ₹288 crore

6. In the 2007 South Asia survey, 62% of people in Nepal said democracy is preferable. In a sample of 1,600 people with that share, how many is that?
   (a) 992 people **(b)** 9,920 people **(c)** 608 people **(d)** 1,152 people

7. Which of these helps make a government accountable, according to the book?
   (a) regular, free and fair elections **(b)** postponing elections
   (c) secret decisions by one leader **(d)** banning newspapers

8. In South Africa, per the book's table, the bottom 20% get 2.9% of national income. Out of ₹6,100 crore, how much is that, to the nearest crore?
   (a) ₹482 crore **(b)** ₹3,953 crore **(c)** ₹177 crore **(d)** ₹1,769 crore

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. What is meant by an accountable government?

10. Explain each term: (a) deliberation (b) the right to information

11. What is the book's verdict on democracy and (a) accommodating social diversity (b) dignity and freedom?

12. In the United Kingdom, the top 20% get 45% and the bottom 20% get 6% of national income (book's table). For a national income of ₹4,300 crore, how much does each group get, to the nearest crore?

13. In the book's table, the top 20% in Hungary get 34.4% of income and in the USA 50%. What is the difference, and which country is more equal?

14. In the 2007 South Asia survey, 71% in Sri Lanka preferred democracy. Out of 7,000 people, how many is that, and how many did not choose it?

15. From the book's growth table (1950–2000): democracies 3.95%, dictatorships 4.42%. For an economy of ₹7,600 crore, about how much would each rate add in a year, to the nearest crore?

16. In the book's example, Nannu applied for a duplicate ration card and got it within a week of filing a Right to Information application. If he had waited 21 days before filing, about how many weeks was that, and what does the example show?

Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. How is democracy accountable, responsive and legitimate?

18. Match each with its verdict: (a) dignity and freedom (b) economic growth (c) accountable and legitimate government. Choose from: much better than other forms; dictatorships slightly higher, gap negligible in poor countries; mixed record, but clearly legitimate.

19. (a) In the USA, the top 20% get 50% and the bottom 20% 4% of national income: how many times the bottom share is the top share, to one decimal place? (b) Out of ₹3,800 crore, how much does the bottom 20% get, to the nearest crore? (c) Why has democracy not reduced inequality much?

20. (a) In the book's table, how much faster did dictatorships grow than democracies overall (4.42% vs 3.95%), and among poor countries (4.34% vs 4.28%)? (b) For an economy of ₹8,100 crore, what is the overall gap worth in a year, to the nearest crore? (c) Why does the book still prefer democracy?

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	**(d) accountable and responsive to citizens**	—
2	**(c) dictatorships slightly higher, gap negligible in poor countries**	—
3	**(d) discussion and negotiation before deciding**	—
4	**(c) ₹2,477 crore**	34.4% of 7,200
5	**(b) ₹234 crore**	4.34% of 5,400
6	**(a) 992 people**	62% of 1,600
7	**(a) regular, free and fair elections**	—
8	**(c) ₹177 crore**	2.9% of 6,100
9	**A government that answers to citizens for its decisions and can be questioned by them.**	—
10	**(a) discussion and negotiation before deciding (b) a citizen's right to know about government decisions**	—
11	**(a) a definite plus point (b) much better than other forms**	—
12	**top 20%: ₹1,935 crore; bottom 20%: ₹258 crore**	45% and 6% of 4,300
13	**15.6 percentage points; Hungary**	50 − 34.4
14	**4,970 preferred it; 2,030 did not**	71% of 7,000
15	**democracy ₹300 crore, dictatorship ₹336 crore**	3.95% and 4.42% of 7,600
16	**3 weeks; the right to information helps hold officials accountable.**	21 ÷ 7
17	**Regular free elections, open debate on policies and the right to information make governments accountable; responsiveness is mixed; but democracy is clearly legitimate as the people's own government.**	—
18	**(a) much better than other forms (b) dictatorships slightly higher, gap negligible in poor countries (c) mixed record, but clearly legitimate**	—
19	**(a) about 12.5 times (b) ₹152 crore (c) The poor are a large share of voters,**	50 ÷ 4; 4% of 3,800

Q	Answer	Working
	but elected governments have been less keen on poverty than expected.	
20	**(a) 0.47 and 0.06 percentage points (b) about ₹38 crore (c) The gap is small, and democracy has other outcomes like dignity, freedom and legitimacy.**	4.42 − 3.95; 4.34 − 4.28; 0.47% of 8,100