

# Outcomes and Challenges of Democracy

**Dictatorship** : A ruler with absolute powers  
**Military rule** : Rule by a Military Commander  
**Monarchy** : Rule by a king who is chosen by heredity  
**Social conflicts** : Conflicts that arise because of social diversity

- Democracy is believed to be superior to other political systems as it provides a more equitable political order. It provides better scope for resolution of differences and better quality of decision making. Mistakes committed under democratic system can be rectified without recourse to violent revolutions.
- In real practice, these ideals remain far from being achievable.
- We should not expect from democracy what lies beyond its scope. Moreover, achievement does not depend on just the presence of conditions necessary for achievement. The conditions need to be properly used.
- Democracy is slow in delivering results because the execution has to be done in a manner that it is not perceived as ruthless by the people. Since democratic decisions are in the long run more acceptable than dictatorial decisions, the former are preferable, even if relatively slow.
- Dictators and Monarchs stand on prestige even if their decision shows adverse results. In a democracy, it is easier to reverse a decision, if it creates resentment among the people. The government policy on creation of Special Economic Zones (SEZ) on agricultural lands had to be revised after the fiasco in Nandigram (West Bengal).
- Decisions taken under democracy are transparent. Public money can be spent only on public purposes.
- The success of democracy should be evaluated keeping in mind the (i) regular conduct of elections, (ii) passage of laws and tax proposals only by elected legislatures and lastly (iii) access of common men to government rules and regulations governing him.
- Most democracies have been able to stand up to these criteria. However, it cannot be said that they have always been responsive to people's aspirations.
- Alternative systems may deliver quicker results but there is no guarantee that the decisions taken would be guided by the motives of public interest.
- Economic growth is also relatively slow under democracy. But democracy cannot be held responsible, if people have a poor work culture.
- Even when economic development does take place, a democratic system alone is no guarantee that the fruits of growth shall be equitably distributed among various sectors of the society. While one democracy may spend more on public education and health, the other may spend more on buying arms and ammunitions for defence.

- Even though the poor comprise majority, in countries like India, democracy has failed to address the problem of poverty. Votes are cast on considerations of caste and economic development gets a back seat on the agenda of political parties.
- Democracy promotes social harmony by making special provisions for minorities and disadvantaged groups. However, it is not always possible to concede all minority demands. More so, if they clash with the provisions existing in the country's constitution.
- Democracy ensures greater individual freedom than dictatorship or monarchy. The system however becomes slow when it comes to dealing with age old traditions. The plight of Dalits and denial of equal status to women are examples.
- Democracy can be more meaningful, if the responsibility for social reforms is shared by voluntary groups outside the government.

**Challenge** : A difficulty that carries within it an opportunity for reform

**Deepening Democracy** : Strengthening institutions and practices of democracy

**Expansion of Democracy** : Applying democratic principles across all regions

**Political funding** : Raising of funds by political parties

- Democratic government all over the world have to face a variety of challenges to be meaningful to the people.
- When democracy is installed, replacing a monarch or a dictator, the first challenge is to dismantle the institution that kept the monarch or the dictator in power. It could be the army. The army has to be under civilian control in a democracy.
- The second challenge lies in distribution of powers among the various social groups. The institutions to whom powers have been delegated under the constitution should be free from official interference and their autonomy should be respected.
- A number of international organizations like the World Bank, or the Security Council are far from democratic in their functioning. Big powers like the USA practice democracy at home but not in international forums.
- At the national level, public institutions like Banks do not treat the craftsmen and the industrialists at par, even though they have lost millions of rupees as bad debts lying with the latter.
- Political parties do not always respect the federal character of the Indian constitution. Whenever it suits their political purposes, they use the office of the Governor to dismiss a State government that is being run by a political opponent.
- The political party in power often goes out of its way to please those from whom it expects or gets electoral support. These are some of the challenges that democracy faces at the national level.

- In meeting these challenges, first priority needs to be accorded to curb the influence of muscle and money power in elections. There is also a need for some institutional change that would ensure that Governors do not act as agents of political party in power at the center. There is need for State funding of elections so that politics does not remain confined to the rich and the few political families.
- We may also consider debating alternative systems in place of the existing, first past the post system. There is also a need for reservations of seats for women who cannot be expected to compete with men on an even turf under the existing social order.
- Social legislations alone would not be the right solutions for meeting challenges to democracy. A better alternative would

be to empower people through legislations like the Right to Information Act. People's movements can be more effective in social matters rather than the legislatures.

- Getting rid of corrupt politicians is also a serious challenge to democracy. Replacing corrupt politicians by a dictator may sound nice but offers no guarantee that the dictator too wouldn't turn corrupt after a period of being in power.
- There can be no definition of democracy that may be valid for all times. As the system grows, people's expectation wouldn't also grow. The old definition would then no longer remain valid. We can at best identify some features that are a must and some others that are desirable.

## Exercise

# 1

**DIRECTIONS :** This section contains multiple choice questions. Each question has 4 choices (1), (2), (3) and (4) out of which only one is correct. Choose the correct option.

- Which is/are main characteristics of democracy ?  
 (1) Promotes equality among citizens  
 (2) Enhances the dignity of the individual  
 (3) Improves the quality of decision making  
 (4) All the above are true
- The form of government in which accountable, responsible and legitimate government can be attained in purest form is  
 (1) Communism (2) Democracy  
 (3) Autocracy (4) None of these
- In a democratic system, there is a possibility of some delay in decision making because  
 (1) democracy is less efficient political system.  
 (2) democracy is based over deliberation and negotiation which takes time.  
 (3) democratic bodies have mismanagement and misadministration.  
 (4) None of these
- Which one is normally missing in a non-democratic government ?  
 (1) Efficiency (2) Accountability  
 (3) Transparency (4) None of these
- Legitimacy of government is properly assured in which form of government ?  
 (1) Autocracy (2) Democracy  
 (3) Theocracy (4) None of these
- In the context of democracies, which of the following idea is correct?  
 (1) Conflicts among the people  
 (2) Economic inequalities among people  
 (3) Differences of the opinion about how marginalized sections are to be treated  
 (4) The idea of political inequality
- Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting  
 (1) Equality (2) Dignity of individual  
 (3) Freedom (4) All the above
- Democracy has been successful in eliminating economic inequality  
 (1) Rapidly  
 (2) Slowly but steadily  
 (3) It is not successful in eliminating inequality  
 (4) None of these
- Approximately, how many percent of Indian population is living below poverty line ?  
 (1) 20% (2) 30%  
 (3) 40% (4) None of these
- In a healthy democracy, "majority" signifies  
 (1) Rule of majority community  
 (2) Rule of majority of those people who show maximum percentage of population  
 (3) Rule of majority of diverse society  
 (4) None of these
- Studies on political and social inequalities in democracy show that  
 (1) Democracy and development go together  
 (2) Inequality exist in democracy  
 (3) Inequality does not exist under dictatorship  
 (4) Dictatorship is better than democracy
- Dignity of woman is properly preserved in  
 (1) Democracy (2) Theocracy  
 (3) Autocracy (4) None of these
- The main outcomes of democracy is/are  
 (1) Accountable responsible and legitimate government  
 (2) Reduction of inequality and poverty  
 (3) Accommodation of social diversity  
 (4) All the above
- Which of the following is the major challenge of democracy?  
 (1) Challenge of expansion of democratic values.  
 (2) Deepening of democracy  
 (3) Both  
 (4) None of these

15. Expansion of democratic values contain
  - (1) Application of basic principle of democratic government across all the regions
  - (2) Ensuring greater power to the local government.
  - (3) Extension of federal principle to all the units of federation.
  - (4) All of the above.
16. Deepening of democracy refers to
  - (1) strengthening of the institutions and practices in democracy
  - (2) Removing inequality from society
  - (3) Making democracy fruitful to common people
  - (4) None of these
17. General Pinochet is related to which country ?
  - (1) Uruguay (2) Brazil
  - (3) Argentina (4) Chile
18. Which country has experienced its first democratically elected president after independence ?
  - (1) South Africa (2) Ghana
  - (3) Zambia (4) None the these
19. "Aung San Suu Kyi" belongs to
  - (1) Thailand (2) Myanmar
  - (3) Laos (4) Indonesia
20. Which form of government is practised in China?
  - (1) Presidential democracy
  - (2) Parliamentary democracy
  - (3) Communism
  - (4) None of these
21. "Nelson Mandela", the eminent personality of the world belongs to
  - (1) Ghana (2) South Africa
  - (3) Columbia (4) None of these
22. Women are not allowed in public activities in
  - (1) India (2) China
  - (3) Pakistan (4) Saudi Arabia
23. Ethnic tension between Serbs and Albanians was on the rise in
  - (1) Yugoslavia (2) Nigeria
  - (3) Morocco (4) None of these
24. The separatist group, L.T.T.E is active in which country?
  - (1) Bhutan (2) Nepal
  - (3) Sri Lanka (4) Maldives
25. Civil War between Catholics and Protestant has ended in
  - (1) Northern Ireland (2) Spain
  - (3) Poland (4) None of these
26. Juan Evo Morales is the Prime Minister of
  - (1) Peru (2) Bolivia
  - (3) Argentina (4) None of these
27. Military rule is imposed in which country / countries?
  - (1) Myanmar (2) Thailand
  - (3) Both (1) and (2) (4) None of these
28. "Right to Information Act" has been helpful in
  - (1) Transparency of administration
  - (2) Reducing inequality
  - (3) Maintenance of law and order
  - (4) None of these
29. Choose the correct statement.
  - (1) Legal constitutional changes by themselves cannot overcome challenges to democracy
  - (2) Some times legal change may be counter productive
  - (3) Democratic reforms are to be brought about principally through political practice
  - (4) All the above are correct
30. Choose incorrect statement about democracy
  - (1) The ruler 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 current rulers.
  - (3) The voting rights should be available only to educated people.
  - (4) All the above are correct.
31. Democratic reforms are to be brought about principally through
  - (1) Political practice (2) Legal practice
  - (3) Social practice (4) None of these

## Exercise

## 2

### Matching Based Questions

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1 to 5) :** Match Column-I with Column-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the columns.

- |    |                   |  |
|----|-------------------|--|
| 1. | <b>Column I</b>   | <b>Column II</b>   |
|    | (A) Monarchy      | (p) A ruler with absolute power                                |
|    | (B) Dictatorship  | (q) Rule by a king who is chosen by heredity                   |
|    | (C) Democracy     | (r) Rule by supreme commander of armed forces                  |
|    | (D) Military rule | (s) Rule by representatives chosen by citizens of the country. |

- |    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| 2. | <b>Column I</b>                         | <b>Column II</b>   |
|    | (A) Foundational challenge of democracy | (p) Strengthening the democratic insitutions and practices of democracy.           |
|    | (B) Expansional challenge of democracy  | (q) Removing non democratic or military regime and establishing a Sovereign state. |

- (1) A → (q); B → (p); C → (s); D → (r)
- (2) A → (p); B → (r); C → (s); D → (q)
- (3) A → (q); B → (s); C → (r); D → (p)
- (4) A → (s); B → (r); C → (q); D → (p)

- (C) Challenge of deepening of democracy (r) Application of basic principle of democratic government across all the regions, social groups and institutions

- (1)  $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (q); C \rightarrow (p)$   
 (2)  $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (q)$   
 (3)  $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (p)$   
 (4)  $A \rightarrow (p); B \rightarrow (q); C \rightarrow (r)$

3. **Column I**

(A) Myanmar

(B) Nepal

(C) Northern Ireland

(D) Bolivia

- (1)  $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (q)$   
 (2)  $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (p)$   
 (3)  $A \rightarrow (p); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (q)$   
 (4)  $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (q); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (s)$

4. **Column I**

(A) Ghana

(B) Chile

(C) Poland

(D) Belgium

- (1)  $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (r)$   
 (2)  $A \rightarrow (p); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (r)$   
 (3)  $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (p)$   
 (4)  $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (q)$

5. **Column I**

(A) Iraq

(B) Saudi Arabia

(C) Pakistan

(D) Yugoslavia

**Column II**

(p) Civil War has ended but Catholics and Protestants are yet to develop trust.

(q) A reformist becomes head of the nation which deteriorates the economic regimes.

(r) Constitution is yet to be framed.

(s) Army rulers are getting global acceptance

**Column II**

(p) Government has imposed martial law

(q) Just attained independence.

(r) undergoing constitutional reforms

(s) Military ruler defeated in election but have control over many unstitutions.

(s) failed democracy

- (1)  $A \rightarrow (p); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (r)$   
 (2)  $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (p)$   
 (3)  $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (r); D \rightarrow (p)$   
 (4)  $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (q)$

**Statement Based Questions**

6. Consider the following statements  
 (a) Democracy are very quick and efficient in decision making and implementation.  
 (b) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiations.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (1) (a) only (2) (b) only  
 (3) Both (a) and (b) (4) Neither (a) or (b)

7. Consider the following statements

- (a) In recent past, all dictatorial regimes have slightly higher rate of economic growth  
 (b) All democratic regimes have better economic growth than dictatorship

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (1) (a) only (2) (b) only  
 (3) Both (a) and (b) (4) Neither (a) or (b)

8. Consider the following statements

- (a) Democratic government is based on majority right and minority rule  
 (b) Democratic government is based on majority right and minority rule.  
 (c) A democratic government is based on majority rule only.  
 (d) A democratic government is based on minority rights only.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (1) (a) only (2) (b) only  
 (3) (c) only (4) (d) only

9. Consider the following statements

- (a) Right to information act as watching of democracy.  
 (b) Laws that give political actors incentives to do good things have chance of working.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (1) (a) only (2) (b) only  
 (3) Both (a) & (b) (4) Neither (a) & (b)

10. Consider the following statements

- (a) New laws can curb the wrong political practices  
 (b) Political reforms are only successful by proper implementation of laws.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (1) (a) only (2) (b) only  
 (3) Both (a) and (c) (4) Neither (a) nor (c)

**Passage Based Questions**

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 11 to 16) :** Read the passage(s) given below and answer the questions that follow.

**Passage 1**

Democracies are based on political equality. All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives. Parallel to the process of bringing individuals into the political arena on an equal footing, we find growing economic inequalities. A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes. Not only that, their share in the total income of the country has been increasing. Those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon. Their incomes have been declining. Sometimes, they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, house, education and health.

11. Small number of ultra rich citizens share in national income is
  - (1) increasing (2) decreasing
  - (3) same as previous years (4) None of the above
12. Indian government adopted many economic policies for
  - (1) all the citizens
  - (2) poor citizens
  - (3) middle income group citizens
  - (4) only for selected citizens based on their religion
13. Economic disparity in India is
  - (1) increasing (2) decreasing
  - (3) same (4) None of above
14. Economic disparity is least in
  - (1) USA (2) UK
  - (3) Russia (4) Hungary

### **Passage 2**

Uttar Pradesh government got a survey done and found out that most of the doctors posted in the rural primary health centres are simply not there. They live in a town, carry out private practice and visit the village where they are posted only once or twice in the entire month. Villagers have to travel to towns and pay very high fee to private doctors even for common ailments.

#### **Reform proposals:**

- The government should make it compulsory for the doctors to live in the village where they are posted, otherwise their service would be terminated.
  - District administration and police should carry out surprise raids to check the attendance of the doctors.
  - Village Panchayat should be given the power to write the annual report of the doctor of which should be read out in the Gram Sabha meeting.
  - Problems like this can be solved only if Uttar Pradesh is split into several smaller states which can be administered more efficiently.
15. The government should make it compulsory for the doctors to live in the village where they are posted
    - (1) By doing so, government wants to punish doctors.
    - (2) Government wants to discourage expensive hospitals of urban areas.
    - (3) Government wants to improve the healthcare infrastructure of the villages
    - (4) All the above
  16. Village Panchayat should be given the power to write the annual report of doctor posted in the village. It is
    - (1) Decentralisation of power
    - (2) Encouraging grass root democracy
    - (3) Efficient management of grass root
    - (4) To make doctors more accountable

### **Assertion Reason Based MCQ**

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 17 to 23) :** Following questions consist of two statements, one labelled as the '**Assertion**' and the other as '**Reason**'. You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answer to these items using the code given below.

#### **Code :**

- (1) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A:
- (2) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (3) A is true but R is false
- (4) A is false but R is true.

17. **Assertion :** There is more economic growth in democratic countries.  
**Reason :** Democratic government is people's own government.
18. **Assertion :** Democracy ensures dignity and freedom of the citizens.  
**Reason :** Equal right to vote is the basic principle of democracy.
19. **Assertion :** Democratic government should be accountable to the citizens and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.  
**Reason :** Democratic government will take less time to follow procedures before arriving at the decisions.
20. **Assertion :** Political equality is the basis of democracy.  
**Reason :** Political equality means that every citizen has the right to vote and contest in election.
21. **Assertion :** Over a hundred countries of the world are practising some kind of democracy.  
**Reason :** These countries have formal constitutions; regular, free and fair elections and fundamental rights to citizens.
22. **Assertion :** Right to Information Act is a good example of political accountability.  
**Reason :** Laws that give political actors incentives to do good things have more chances of working.
23. **Assertion :** Our neighbour, Pakistan has seen many military rulers.  
**Reason :** Pakistan is not a democratic country.

### **Correct Definition Based Questions**

24. Which of the following is the correct definition of transparency in the political system?
  - (1) Every citizen of the country has an equal right to know about procedures of decisions made by the government
  - (2) A citizen of 18 years or above has the right to know about the procedures of decisions made by the government
  - (3) When only government employees have the right to know about the procedures of decisions made by government.
  - (4) Political leaders, top officers of the government have the right to know about the procedures of decisions made by government
25. Which of the following is the correct definition of Right to Information Act?
  - (1) According to this act, any citizen of India, may request information from a government body (including J & K government organisations) which is required to reply within thirty days.
  - (2) According to this act, any citizen of India may request information from a government body (including J & K government organisations) which is required to reply within thirty days.
  - (3) According to this act, any citizen of India may request information from a government body (including J & K government organisations) which is required to reply. (no time frame is given)
  - (4) None of above

### Feature Based Questions

26. On the basis of the following features, identify the correct type of governance—  
 I. It promotes equality among citizens  
 II. It enhances the dignity of the individuals  
 III. It provides a method to resolve conflicts  
 IV. It is people's own government  
 (1) Monarchy (2) Dictatorship  
 (3) Democracy (4) All of the above
27. On the basis of the following features, identify the correct form of equality—  
 I. It gives the right to every citizens to work belonging to any caste, creed, religion or sex.  
 II. It gives the right of equal wages for a particular work irrespective of caste, creed, religion, or sex of the employee.
- III. It gives the right to work in any government institution to people of all caste, creed, religion or sex.  
 (1) Social equality (2) Gender equality  
 (3) Economic equality (4) All of the above
28. On the basis of the following features, identify the correct type of reforms—  
 I. The financial accounts of every political party and candidate contesting in election should be made public.  
 II. Only a fixed amount of money can be used by the candidate for contesting election  
 III. Any candidate convicted in any criminal or civil case is not eligible for contesting an election.  
 IV. Proposal of increasing the amount of security deposit from ₹10,000.  
 (1) Political reform (2) Electoral reform  
 (3) Social reform (4) All of the above

## Hints & SOLUTIONS

### Exercise 1

1. (4) In the context of democracy, all the given statements are true.
2. (2) Democracy is a form of government in which accountability, responsibility and legitimacy is ensured.
3. (2) Democracy is based on India of deliberation and negotiation, so some delay is bound to take place.
4. (3) Transparency is often missing in a non-democratic government.
5. (2) Democratic government is a legitimate government. It is a people's government in true form.
6. (4) The democracy has been successful in eliminating the idea of political inequality.
7. (4) All the noble values like equality, dignity of individual and freedom are properly propagated in democracy.
8. (2) Democracy is constantly reducing inequality successfully but at slow rate.
9. (1) In India, approximately 20% of people live below poverty line. These people are so poor that they hardly manage their basic needs.
10. (3) In democracy, the majority rule signifies that in case of every decision or in case of every election, diverse society may be properly represented.
11. (1) Studies reveal the fact that democracy and development go together.
12. (1) Democracy ensures dignity of women in all manner legally and morally.
13. (4) Accountable, responsive and legitimate government, reduction of inequality, accomodaton of social diversity all three are the outcomes of democracy.
14. (3) Expansion of democratic values and deepening of democracy are the major challenges to democracy.
15. (4) All the given options are correct.
16. (1) Deepening of democracy means strengthening of the institution and practices of democracy.
17. (4) General Augusto Pinochet was the military ruler of Chile.
18. (2) John Kufuor (In power since 2001), is the first democratically elected president since independence.
19. (2) Suu Kyi belongs to Myanmar. She was under house arrest for more than 15 years by the army rulers.
20. (3) China has adopted communism and communist party rules there.
21. (2) Nelson Mandela is the former President of South Africa. He struggled against racial discrimination.
22. (4) In Saudi Arabia, there is a rule of Shah and women are barred in all public activities.
23. (1) In Yugoslavia ethnic tension was on the rise between Serbs and Albanian due to which Yugoslavia was disintegrated.
24. (3) Liberation Tigers of Eelam (L.T.T.E) is a separatist group of Sri Lanka which is struggling for separate country through terrorism.
25. (1) The Civil War has ended but Catholics and Protestants are yet to develop trust in the Northern Ireland.
26. (2)
27. (3) In Myanmar and Thailand, military rulers are head of the government.
28. (1) Right to Information Act is a good example of law that empowers the people to find what is happening in the government and acts at watchdogs which provides transparency.
29. (4) All the statements are correct
30. (3) In a democracy, voting right should be available to every adult irrespective of their sex, caste or educational status.
31. (1) The main focus of political reforms should be on ways to strengthen democratic practice and to increase and improve the quality of political participation by ordinary citizens.

### Exercise 2

- |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (1)  | 2. (3)  | 3. (1)  |
| 4. (1)  | 5. (4)  | 6. (2)  |
| 7. (1)  | 8. (1)  | 9. (1)  |
| 10. (2) | 11. (1) | 12. (2) |
| 13. (1) | 14. (4) | 15. (3) |

16. (4)
17. (4) There is less economic growth in democratic countries as compared to dictatorships. But democratic government is certainly better than its alternatives as it is legitimate government. It may be slow, less efficient not very responsible or clean. But is people's own government.
18. (1)
19. (3) Democratic government may not be very quick and efficient in decision making and implementation. Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. So some delay is bound to take place.
20. (1) Political equality is the fundamental right confer to every citizen of India. Every citizen has the right to cast vote and contest in elections of any constitutional post. Democracy is the governance in which citizen elect their representative among themselves to run the administration.
21. (2) Majority of countries are practising democracy as it is considered best form of governance. Although it has many shortcomings, it promotes equality among citizens and all the citizens have equal rights to participate in democracy. It also provides better method to resolve conflicts.
22. (2) Right to Information is a fundamental right under Freedom of Thought and Expression. All the citizens have the right to seek information from government offices.
23. (3) Pakistan is a democratic country. Many military coup had taken place but now elected government is ruling the country.
24. (1) 25. (2) 26. (3) 27.
- (2) 28. (2)