

# **VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYAPITH SHAKTI UTTHAN ASHRAM LAKHISARAI**

## **NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Social Science Civics Chapter 2 What is Democracy? Why Democracy?**

1. Here is some information about four countries. Based on this information, how would you classify each of these countries. Write 'democratic', 'undemocratic' or 'not sure' against each of these.

(a) Country A: People who do not accept the country's official religion do not have a right to vote.

(b) Country B: The same party has been winning elections for the last twenty years.

(c) Country C: Ruling party has lost in the last three elections.

(d) Country D: There is no independent election commission.

**Answer:**

(a) Undemocratic

(b) Not sure

(c) Democratic

(d) Undemocratic

2. Here is some information about four countries. Based on this information, how would you classify each of these countries. Write 'democratic', 'undemocratic' or 'not sure' against each of these.

(a) Country P: The parliament cannot pass a law about the army without the consent of the Chief of Army.

(b) Country Q: The parliament cannot pass a law reducing the powers of the judiciary.

(c) Country R: The country's leaders cannot sign any treaty with another country without taking permission from its neighbouring country.

(d) Country S: All the major economic decisions about the country are taken by officials of the central bank which the ministers cannot change.

**Answer:**

(a) Undemocratic

(b) Democratic

(c) Undemocratic

(d) Undemocratic

3. Which of these is not a good argument in favour of democracy? Why?

(a) People feel free and equal in a democracy.

(b) Democracies resolve conflict in a better way than others.

(c) Democratic government is more accountable to the people.

(d) Democracies are more prosperous than others.

**Answer:**(d) Democracies are more prosperous than others.

This is not a good agreement as the prosperity of a country cannot be determined through its form of government but through its economic condition. For example, a democratic country like India is still a developing country, while a country following monarchy rule is economically strong.

**Page No: 38**

**4. Each of these statements contains a democratic and undemocratic element. Write out the two separately for each statement.**

**(a) A minister said that some laws have to be passed by the parliament in order to conform to the regulations decided by the World Trade Organisation (WTO).**

**(b) The Election Commission ordered re-polling in a constituency where large-scale rigging was reported.**

**(c) Women's representation in the parliament has barely reached 10 percent. This led women's organisations to demand one-third seats for women.**

**Answer:**

(a) Democratic: Passing of the laws by the Parliament.

Undemocratic: Conforming to the regulations decided by the World Trade Organisation.

(b) Democratic: The order to re-poll by the Election Commission.

Undemocratic: large scale rigging was reported

(c) Democratic: Demand by Women's Organisation to reserve one-third seats for women.

Undemocratic: Women's representation in parliament is less than 10 percent.

**5. Which of these is not a valid reason for arguing that there is a lesser possibility of famine in a democratic country?**

**(a) Opposition parties can draw attention to hunger and starvation.**

**(b) Free press can report suffering from famine in different parts of the country.**

**(c) Government fears its defeat in the next elections.**

**(d) People are free to believe in and practice any religion.**

**Answer:**

(d) "People are free to believe in and practise any religion" is not a valid reason because there are lesser chances for famine to take place in a democratic country. This is because practicing of religion is not at all related to famine.

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