

# VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYPITH SHAKTI UTTHAN ASHARAM LAKHISARAI

## Class 10 Important Questions Political Science Chapter 8 Challenges to Democracy

Very Short Answer Questions (VSA) 1 Mark

Question 1.

If all the decisions of a political party are made by a single family and all other members are neglected, then what challenge is being faced by that party? (2015 D)

Answer:

Challenge of deepening of democracy.

Question 2.

Explain the meaning of 'challenge'. (2017 D)

Answer:

A challenge is a difficulty that carries within it an opportunity for progress.

Short Answer Questions (SA) 3 Marks

Question 3.

Describe in brief the three challenges faced by democracy.

Answer:

1. Foundational challenge. It relates to making the transition to democracy and then instituting democratic government. It involves bringing down the existing non-democratic regime, keeping military away from controlling government and establishing a sovereign and functional State.
2. Challenge of expansion. It involves applying the basic principle of democratic government across all the regions, different social groups and various institutions. It pertains to ensuring greater power to local governments, extension of federal principle to all the units of the federation, inclusion of women and minority groups, etc. Most established democracies, e.g., India and US, face the challenge of expansion.
3. Challenge of deepening of democracy. This challenge involves strengthening of the institutions and practices of democracy. It means strengthening those institutions that help people's participation and control in the government. It aims at bringing down the control and influence of rich and powerful people in making governmental decisions.

Question 4.

Explain with examples why some laws that seek to ban something are not very

successful in politics. (2011 D)

Answer:

Law has an important role to play in political reform. Carefully devised changes in law can help to discourage wrong political practices and encourage good ones. But legal constitutional changes by themselves are not effective, until carried out by political activists, parties, movements and politically conscious citizens. Any legal change must carefully look at what results it will have on politics. Sometimes it can be counter-productive.

For example, many states have banned people who have more than two children from contesting panchayat elections. This has resulted in denial of democratic opportunity to many poor men and women.

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