

**NCERT Solutions**  
**Class 10 Social Science**  
**Chapter 8 Challenges to Democracy**

**1. Identify the form of government.**

**a.**



**b.**



**2. Each cartoon describes a challenge to democracy. Explain what that challenge is.**

**a.**



b.

*Seeing the democracy*



3. What are the challenges that democracy faces?
4. Explain any three features of democracy.
5. Explain foundational challenges with an example.
6. Give an example of challenges of expansion.
7. Write two things that can help in deepening democracy.
8. What are other challenges that most of the country faces? Name any four.
9. What are political reforms?
10. What are the various ways through which challenges can be solved in democracy?

11. What is a challenge?
12. Define counter-productive law.
13. Give an example of counter-productive law.
14. Which law empowers people to carry out democratic reforms?
15. How can we strengthen political reforms?
16. Define good democracy.
17. Write three things that must not take place in a democracy.
18. Write any three advantages of democratic government.
19. Give any two measures to strengthen political parties.
20. Define the challenge to deepening of democracy.
21. Write some basic guidelines for political reforms in India.
22. Write a challenge to democracy for the below cartoon.

### **DICTATORSHIP**

23. Write a challenge to democracy for the below cartoon.



**24. Write down the challenge to democracy for the given example.**

**An affluent politician distributing food grains, and money to the poor people in order to get their votes.**

**25. Write down the challenge to democracy for the given example.**

**Women belonging to a state are not allowed to participate in elections.**

### Answers

1.

- a. Democratic government
- b. Dictatorship government

2.

- a. Challenge of deepening of democracy
- b. Challenge of foundation of democracy

3. The challenges democracy faces are

- Foundation challenge
- Challenge of expansion
- Challenge of deepening of democracy

4. The three features of democracy are

- People have the right to elect their leader.
- It ensures freedom of speech and fundamental rights to every human.
- It respects and follows constitutional laws.

5. Foundational challenges refer to changes in the rule of democracy. It brings down unfair means and malpractices and establishment of an effective democratic state. For example, Nepal, which experienced a monarchy government, has adopted a democratic system.

6. An example of the challenge of expansion is ensuring women and minorities' participation.

7. The two things which will deepen democracy are

- Proper implementation of the law
- Carry out democratic reforms and resolve the challenges at grass-root level.

8. The other challenges are

- Poverty
- Corruption
- Weak healthcare system
- Illiteracy
- Unemployment

9. Political reforms refer to changes in the function of political parties in order to overcome the challenges to democracy. Suggestions or proposals, such as bringing transparency in democracy, strict laws, etc., are some measures of political reform.

10. The various ways through which challenges can be solved in a democracy are

- Timely reforms in law
- People's participation and consent
- Bringing new laws for the betterment of people, such as RTI.
- Strict action against unfair or illegal practices in democracy.

11. Challenge is a situation that demands changes and brings opportunities of progress. When we overcome a challenge, we feel a positive change and progressive nature of ourselves.

12. When any law, which is made for the welfare of society, results adversely, it is called counter-productive law.

13. An example of counter-productive law is that some states have debarred people with more than two children from contesting an election. This resulted in losing lifelong opportunities for many poor people and women in the country.

14. The RTI law empowers people to carry out democratic reforms. It allows citizens of India to get informed regarding their government-related work from

government authorities, governments, etc. This law enables people to keep an eye on the government's working system.

15. We can strengthen political reforms by revising laws to ensure that unfair practices are not encouraged, and political parties should strictly follow norms and procedures.

16. A good democracy refers to a democracy in which the people rule and the government meets the expectation of the people. Complete participation, freedom of speech, equality, high economic growth, an Improved standard of living, etc., are the basic principles of a good democracy.

17. The three things that must not take place in a democracy are

- Unfair practices
- Power in a few hands
- The self-interest of political leaders

18. The three advantages of democratic government are

- People can choose their leader in a democratic country.
- The democratic government ensures people's dignity, freedom, and equality in the country.
- The Elected government is accountable to the people of the country.

19. The two measures to strengthen political parties are

- A register should be maintained to record their work.
- Regular Internal audit is necessary to check the ground reality of politicians
- More and more tickets should be given to women candidates.

20. The challenges of deepening of democracy refer to strengthening the people's participation and practice of democracy. It weakens the influence of wealthy people on the government's decision-making process.

21. The basic guidelines for political reforms in India are

- Follow constitutional norms and procedures religiously.
- There must be people participating at all levels.

- Unfair political practices are not encouraged.

22. This picture represents the issue of gender inequality in democracy. The lower number of participation of women shows gender inequality, which describes the challenge of expansion.

23. This picture represents the influence of wealthy people in democracy. It describes the challenge of deepening of democracy.

24. An affluent politician distributing food grains, and money to the poor people in order to get their votes. It represents the challenge of deepening of democracy.

25. Women belonging to a state are not allowed to contest elections. It represents the challenge of expansion.