

NTSE

NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Social Science
CIVICS – What is Democracy Why Democracy



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1. What is representative democracy?

Ans. In the countries we call democracy, all the people don't rule. A majority is allowed to take decisions on behalf of the people. Even the majority doesn't rule directly. The majority of people rule through their elected representatives. This is called a representative democracy.

2. "Democracy is the ideal form of government". Give arguments against the statement.

Ans. (1) Leaders keep changing in a democracy. This leads to instability.
(2) Democracy is all about political competition and power play. There is no scope for morality.
(3) So many people have to be consulted in a democracy that leads to delays.
(4) Elected leaders don't know the best interest of people. It leads to bad decision.
(5) Democracy leads to corruption for it is based on electoral competition.
(6) Ordinary people don't know what is good for them so they cannot decide.

3. "A democratic government rules within limits set by constitutional law and citizen's right". Explain?

Ans. A democratic government cannot act as it likes, simply because it has won the election. It has to adhere and respect certain basic rules and principles. It has to respect some guarantees to the minorities. Every major decision has to go through a series of consultation. Every government official has certain rights as well as responsibilities assigned by the constitution and the law of the land. Each of these government officials is answerable to the people and to other independent officials.

4. Explain with the help of Fiji, Estonia and Saudi Arabia that one person, one vote and one value is the basic feature of democracy.

Ans. (1) In Saudi Arabia women don't have right to vote.
(2) Estonia has made its citizenship rules in such a way that the people belonging to Russian minority find it difficult to get right to vote.
(3) In Fiji, the electoral system is such that the vote of an indigenous Fiji has more value than that of Indian Fijian.

In all the above examples the principle of one person, one vote and one value is not followed, because of these reasons, we cannot say above mentioned countries are democratic countries.

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5. Why we cannot call china a Democratic country”.

- Ans.** (1) In China elections are regularly held after every five years for electing the country’s parliament called Quanguo Renmin Daibrao Dahui.
(2) The National People’s Congress has the power to appoint the President of country.
(3) Some of the members are elected by Army. Before contesting elections, candidates need approval of Chinese Communist Party.
(4) Only those who are members of this party or of smaller allied parties were allowed to contest elections.
(5) The government is always formed by the Communist Party.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. General Pervez Musharraf is related with which country?

- (A) Pakistan (B) Sri-Lanka (C) Fiji (D) Burma

Ans: (A)

2. “Legal frame work order” was issued in which year?

- (A) 2001 (B) 2002 (C) 2004 (D) 2006

Ans: (B)

3. National security council in Pakistan was dominated by

- (A) Civilians (B) Military officers
(C) Elected representatives (D) Bureaucrats

Ans: (B)

4. Which is not correct in relation with Pakistan?

- (A) The real power rest with Military officers
(B) President can dismiss national and provincial assemblies
(C) Country is ruled by elected representatives
(D) Democratically elected government was thrown by army.

Ans: (C)

5. In China elections are regularly held after _____years

- (A) Five years (B) Seven years (C) Four years (D) Three years

Ans: (A)

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