

**CBSE Test Paper - 02**  
**Chapter - 23 Challenges to Democracy**

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1. The main focus of political reforms should be on what? **(1)**
  - a. To strengthen regional practice
  - b. To strengthen monarchy practice
  - c. To strengthen democratic practice
  - d. To weaken democratic practice
  
2. The best laws are those which empower people to carry out \_\_\_\_ reforms. **(1)**
  - a. Despotic
  - b. Social
  - c. Autocratic
  - d. Democratic
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ reforms are to be brought about principally through political practice. **(1)**
  - a. Linguistic
  - b. Political
  - c. Social
  - d. Regional
  
4. Identify the nation which faced ethnic tension between Serbs and Albanians on the rise in the province of Kosovo: **(1)**
  - a. Poland
  - b. China
  - c. Yugoslavia
  - d. Myanmar
  
5. Which type of challenge is being faced by at least one-fourth of the countries of the world? **(1)**
  - a. Challenge of expansion

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- b. Challenge of deepening of democracy
  - c. Global challenge
  - d. Foundational challenge of democracy
6. Who carries out democratic reforms? **(1)**
  7. Strengthening of institutions to increase people's participation and control is an example of which type of challenge of democracy? **(1)**
  8. A country holds an election to elect peoples' representatives to form the government but the elections are not fair. Identify the kind of challenge faced by the people in such a country. **(1)**
  9. Which are regarded as best laws? **(1)**
  10. How is Belgium facing the challenge of deepening of democracy? Explain. **(3)**
  11. Mention the three ways through which democracy can be improved in practical form. **(3)**
  12. Read the case and context of the following countries and write in your word the description of the challenges for the democracy in the given situation.
    - i. Chile: General Pinochet's government defeated, but the military still in control of many institutions.
    - ii. Poland: After the first success of solidarity, the government imposed martial law and banned solidarity **(3)**
  13. 'Legal reforms may sometimes be counter productive'. Support the statement with suitable arguments. **(3)**
  14. If we redefine democracy out of political context, what could be its possible definitions? **(5)**
  15. Describe the expanded scope of democracy in the modern world. **(5)**

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**Answer**

1. c. To strengthen democratic practice  
**Explanation:** Democratic reforms are to be brought about principally through political practice. Therefore, the main focus of political reforms should be on ways to strengthen democratic practice.
2. d. Democratic  
**Explanation:** Laws that give political actors incentives to do good things have more chances of working. The best laws are those which empower people to carry out democratic reforms.
3. b. Political  
**Explanation:** Democratic reforms are to be brought about principally through political practice. Therefore, the main focus of political reforms should be on ways to strengthen democratic practice.
4. c. Yugoslavia  
**Explanation:** Yugoslavia: Ethnic tension between Serbs and Albanians on the rise in the province of Kosovo. Yugoslavia disintegrated.
5. d. Foundational challenge of democracy  
**Explanation:** the SC, ST and the OBC together account for about two-thirds of the country's population and about three-fourths of the Hindu population.
6. Political activists, parties, movements and politically conscious citizens carry out democratic reforms.
7. Challenges of deepening of democracy.
8. People face the challenge of expansion of democracy because in established democracies free and fair elections do not happen.
9. The laws which empower people to carry out democratic reforms are called as best laws. For e.g. the Right to Information Act.
10. In Belgium one round of constitutional change took place, but the Dutch speakers not satisfied and they want more autonomy.

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- a. The country is facing the challenge of deepening of democracy.
  - b. It is facing a challenge to strengthen the institutions of democracy to realize the expectations of the people.
  - c. More powers should be given to local bodies.
11. The three ways through which democracy can be improved in practical form are as follows:
- a. Enhancement in the role of technology in governance and to curb corruption.
  - b. The participation of common people should be increased in the decision-making process.
  - c. In reporting aspects, making media unbiased and powerful.
12. Chile: According to the description this country is facing the challenge of Expansion. Establishing civilian control over all governmental institution, holding the first party elections, recalling all political leaders from exile.
- Poland: Country is facing the foundational challenge.
- i. To bring down the existing non-democratic regime.
  - ii. To remove the martial law.
  - iii. The government freed to form Associations.
13. a. Any legal change must carefully look at the results it will have on politics. Sometimes the results can be Counter-productive. For example, many states have banned people who have more than two children from contesting panchayat elections.
- b. This has resulted in the denial of democratic opportunities to many poor men and women, which was not intended. Generally, laws that seek to ban something are not very successful in politics.
  - c. The best laws are those which empower people to carry out democratic reform. Example is Right to Information Act.
14. The most popular definition of democracy is: “Democracy is a government of the people, for the people and by the people”. Although this definition exercises a good position in a political context, yet in our daily lives or in the social context, it may have the following definitions:
- a. All the major decisions are taken by the rulers elected by the people.
  - b. The system must allow a choice and opportunity to all the people to change the current rulers through free and fair elections.

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- c. This choice and opportunity should be available to all the people on an equal basis.
  - d. The exercise of this choice must lead to a government, limited by basic rules of the Constitution and citizens' rights.
- 15.
- a. There is one respect in which democratic government is certainly better than its alternatives: Democratic government is a legitimate government. But it may be slow less efficient, not always very responsive or clean.
  - b. A democratic government is people's people own government. That is why; there is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world.
  - c. As the accompanying evidence from South Asia shows, the support exists in countries with democratic regimes as well as countries without democratic regimes.
  - d. People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them. They also believe that democracy is suitable for their country.
  - e. Democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored.