



**BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA, DELHI – 110034**

**SUBJECT:- POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**CHAPTER:-WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?WHY DEMOCRACY?**

**LINK OF THE CHAPTER FROM NCERT BOOK;**

<http://ncert.nic.in/textbook/textbook.htm?iess4=1-5>

**TOPIC:- DEMERITS OF DEMOCRACY**

1) Corruption:- the elected leaders takes the money which is for the Welfare of the people in their pockets.

2) crime:-during the elections some candidates forces the common people to vote them.

3) fake promises:-some of the elected leaders make fake promises to the people to vote them.

4) divisions of society:-some candidates create discrimination among the people so that the people of his or her cast should vote him.

5) lack of right decision:-some leaders take major decisions for themselves but not for people & some of the leaders don't know the need of common people this leads to lack of right decision.

---

- 1.It sometimes leads to establishing the majority view over the minority view.
- 2.Party leaders and political office holders in government control the citizens and the members of the party.
- 3.It does not encourage individuals to give their opinions.
- 4.It is a very expensive form of government because elections have to be conducted periodically to the various offices.
- 5.It is difficult to prevent corruption and malpractices. There is no scope for morality.
- 6.It is also known as government by amateurs and leads to domination of the masses. Leaders don't know about the best interests of citizens, so they take wrong decisions.
- 7.The decision-making process is slow in democracy as it involves long debates and deliberations in the Parliament. It leads to delays which is not desirable for the nation.
- 8.Democracy has been characterized by the critics as mobocracy. It produces quantity rather than quality. This rule of the majority has at times proved to be the most incompetent and worthless.
- 9.Leaders keep changing in a democracy. It leads to instability.
- 10.Democracy is all about political competition and power play. Political parties try to win elections spreading caste feelings, communalism practising immoral methods.
- 11.Slow economic growth compared to monarch and dictatorial state.
- 12.The people of a democratic country don't know which leader is good for them. Hence, they choose wrong person as their leader.

#### Broader Meaning of Democracy

Democracy means when people in a family or an organisation are free to take any decision democratically.

In a classroom, decision to go on a picnic, decision to make a monitor can be taken by taking the concern of all citizens.

Similarly, in a democratic family also, opinion of all family members can be taken to make any major decision.

These examples show how other than the government, different areas can be democratic.

Watch the you tube link: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mNEXo\\_DJYk](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mNEXo_DJYk)

Merits	Demerits
1. Equality is the basic point in democracy. It ensures equality before law.	1. The interest of majority dominates the interest of minority
2. Fair share of all in the government making process	2. Results are not satisfactory if the masses are illiterate at large
3. Freedom of expression to all.	3. slow economic growth and economic development
4. Guarantees stability to the government.	4. deliberations and debates cost lot of time, expenditure on the public wealth.
5. Guarantees legitimacy to the government	5. Role of mass media dominates the informed decision making by the people



