

Maxprap. Chapter wise Series Class 10th – Social Science

Class : 10th

Topic : Outcomes of Democracy (POL)

Max. Marks : 50

Duration : 2 Hrs

Sections: A (MCQs), B (Short Answer-I), C (Short Answer-II), D (Long Answer), E (Case-Based).

General Instructions:

- (i). All questions are compulsory.
- (ii). This question paper contains 23 questions divided into five Sections A, B, C, D and E. (iii). Section A comprises of 10 MCQs of 1 mark each. Section B comprises of 5 questions of 2 marks each. Section C comprises of 4 questions of 3 marks each. Section D comprises of 2 question of 5 marks each and Section E comprises of 2 Case Study Based Questions of 4 marks each.
- (iv). There is no overall choice.

Section A

Questions 1 to 10 carry 1 mark each

1. It is a situation under which a small number of ultra - rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes.
a) Communal equalities b) Linguistic equalities
c) Economic inequalities d) Political equalities
2. Which of the following point does not justify that democracy is better?
a) Promotes equality among citizens b) Improves the quantity of decision - making
c) Provides a method to resolve conflicts d) Enhances the dignity of the individual
3. Which type of government is likely to be more acceptable to the people in the world?
a) Military b) Democratic c) Theocratic d) Dictatorship
4. Which South Asian country has a democratic government since independence?
a) Bangladesh b) India c) Pakistan d) Nepal
5. In the context of democracies, which of the following ideas is correct – democracies have successfully eliminated:
a) Conflicts among people b) Differences of opinion
c) The idea of political inequality d) Economic inequalities among people
6. _____ has successfully negotiated differences among ethnic populations.
a) France b) Nepal c) Belgium d) Sri Lanka
7. What was the rate of economic growth for countries in dictatorial regimes in 1950 - 2000?
a) 4.34% b) 3.95% c) 4.42% d) 4.28%
8. Which one of the following types of government promotes equality among citizens?
a) Dictatorship b) Democracy c) Aristocracy d) Autocracy

Assertion(A)/Reason(R) Based (9-10): In the following questions, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose correct answer out of following choices.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

9. Assertion (A): There is overwhelming opposition to democracy all over the world.

Reason (R): Democracy is an accountable, responsive, and legitimate government.

10. Assertion (A): Democracies are based on political equality.

Reason (R): They provide equal rights to all the citizens to contest elections and cast vote and ensure equal opportunity to be elected.

SECTION – B

Questions 11 to 15 carry 2 marks each

- 11. Democracies have had greater success in setting regular free and fair elections. Analyse the statement.
- 12. Democracies accommodate various social divisions. Support the statement.
- 13. State any three merits of democracy.
- 14. List out some of the merits of democracy.
- 15. Mention the two conditions that democracy must fulfil in order to achieve a harmonious social life.

SECTION – C

Questions 16 to 19 carry 3 marks each

- 16. How is democratic government known as responsive government? Explain with an example.
- 17. How far is it correct to say that democracies have not been able to reduce poverty?
- 18. Democracy enhances the dignity and freedom of individuals. Support the statement.
- 19. "Some people think that democracy produces a less effective government." Analyse the statement.

SECTION – D

Questions 20 to 21 carry 5 marks each

- 20. "Democracy elevates humans from the status of subject to citizen." Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

21. How is Democracy a better form of government in comparison to dictatorship? Explain.

SECTION – E (Case Study Based Questions)

Questions 22 & 23 carry 4 marks each

22. Read the following sources and answer the questions that follows:

Source A - Accountable, responsive and legitimate government

In a democracy, we are most concerned with ensuring that people will have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers. Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making that affects them all. Therefore, the most basic outcome of democracy should be that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.

Source B - Economic growth and development

The difference in the rates of economic development between less developed countries with dictatorships and democracies is negligible. Overall, we cannot say that democracy is a guarantee of economic development. But we can expect democracy not to lag behind dictatorships in this respect.

Source C - Dignity and freedom of the citizens

Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity. There are instances still of caste - based inequalities and atrocities, but these lack the moral and legal foundations. Perhaps it is the recognition that makes ordinary citizens value their democratic rights.

Source A - Accountable, responsive and legitimate government

- a) How does democratic government develop mechanism for citizens to be the part of political decision making?

Source B - Economic growth and development

- b) To what extent we can say democracy work for economic development? Elucidate your answer in two points.

Source C - Dignity and freedom of the citizens

- c) To what extent democracy promote dignity and freedom of individual? Elucidate with an example.

23. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:

In a democracy, we are most concerned with ensuring that people will have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers. Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making, that affects them all. Therefore, the most basic outcome of democracy should be that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens. Some people think that democracy produces less effective government. It is, of course, true that nondemocratic rulers are very quick and efficient in decision making and

implementation, whereas, democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. So, some delay is bound to take place. But, because it has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective. Moreover, when citizens want to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures, they can find this out. They have the right and the means to examine the process of decision making. This is known as transparency. This factor is often missing from a non - democratic government. There is another aspect in which democratic government is certainly better than its alternatives: democratic government is legitimate government. It may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive, or clean. But a democratic government is people's own government.

- a) How does non - democratic decision - making differ from democratic decision - making in terms of efficiency? (1)
- b) What is the advantage of citizens having the right and means to examine the process of decision - making? (1)
- c) What distinguishes a democratic government from its alternatives, despite its potential shortcomings? (2)

Outcomes of Democracy (POL) Paper Details – Analysis		
Objective Questions		
MCQ	1 marks x 8 question = 8	
Assertion Reason	1 marks x 2 question = 2	
Subjective		
Short type I	2 marks x 5 question = 10	
Short type II	3 marks x 4 question = 12	
Long Type	5 marks x 2 question = 10	
Case Studies Based		
Case 1	4 marks	
Case 2	4 marks	

Total = 50 marks Your Score =