

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA IIT KANPUR

QUESTION – BANK (2023-24)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS – X

Weightage to Type of Questions

Type of Questions	Marks (80)	Percentage
1 Mark MCQs (20x1) (Inclusive Of Assertion, Reason, Differentiation & Stem)	20	25%
2 Marks Narrative Questions (4x2) (Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analysis, Evaluation, Synthesis & Create)	8	10%
3 Marks Narrative Questions (5x3) (Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analysis, Evaluation, Synthesis & Create)	15	18.75%
4 MARKS Case Study Questions (3x4) (Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analysis, Evaluation, Synthesis & Create)	12	15%
5 Mark Narrative Questions (4x5) (Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analysis, Evaluation, Synthesis & Create)	20	25%
Map Pointing	5	6.25%

TEXTBOOK - DEMOCRATIC POLITICS – II (CIVICS)

Chapter No	Chapter Name	Marks allocated
1	POWER SHARING	20
2	FEDERALISM	
3	GENDER, RELIGION and CASTE	
4	POLITICAL PARTIES	
5	OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY	

CHAPTER -1 (POWER SHARING)

MCQ:

Q. 1. Which one of the following is a major caste group of Sri Lanka? [Delhi Set-I, 2019]

(A) Christian and Tamil (B) Buddhist and Hindu (C) Sinhala and Tamil (D) Sinhala and Christian

Q. 2. When was Sinhala recognised as the official language of Sri Lanka?

(A) In 1954 (B) In 1955 (C) In 1956 (D) In 1958

Q. 3. Which language is spoken by majority of Sri Lankans ?

(A) Tamil (B) Sinhala (C) Hindi (D) Urdu

Q. 4. A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority is:

(A) Power Sharing (B) Central Government (C) Majoritarianism (D) Community Government

Q. 5. Find the incorrect option from the following:

(A) Belgium is a big country in North America.

(B) It has borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg.

(C) It has a population of a little over one crore.

(D) The ethnic composition of this small country is very complex.

Q. 6. Which of the following is correct with respect to the ethnic composition of Belgium?

(A) 59% of people live in the Flemish region and speak the Dutch language. (B) 30% of people living in the wallonia region speak french. (C) 10% of Belgians speak (D) 1% Belgian speak Russian.

Q. Modern democracies maintain check and balance system. Identify the correct option based on the horizontal power sharing arrangement.

A. Central government, state government, local bodies.

B. Legislature, executive, judiciary.

C. Among different social groups.

D. Among different pressure groups.

Q. Consider the following statement on power sharing and choose the correct option:

I. It deepens democracy

II. It helps to reduce conflicts among social group.

III. It is a way to ensure political stability.

IV. It brings socio-economic struggles.

Options:

(A) I, II and III

(B) II, III and IV

(C) I, III and IV

(D) I, II and IV

Directions: In the following questions, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

(A) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).

(B) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true.

Q. 1. Assertion (A) : The Belgian leaders recognized the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities.

Reason (R) : Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country.

Q. 2. Assertion (A) : Sinhala was recognised as only official language of Sri Lanka.

Reason (R) : The government of Sri Lanka wanted to establish dominance of Tamil community.

Q. 3. Assertion (A): Sri Lanka is on Island nation.

Reason (R): It is just a few kilometers off the southern coast of Tamil Nadu.

Q. 4. Assertion (A): Belgium is a small country in Europe.

Reason (R): It has borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg.

Q. 5. Assertion (A): The Dutch-Speaking community got the benefit of economic development and education much later.

Reason (R): The community was rich and powerful.

Q.6. State any one step taken in Belgium to rule out the problem of regional differences and cultural diversities.

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION:

Q. 1. How did the feeling of alienation develop among the Sri Lankan Tamils ? [Outside Delhi Set-I, 2019]

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019]

Q. 2. Explain the meaning of 'Majoritarianism' as practised in Sri Lanka. [Outside Delhi Set-II, 2019]

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019]

Q.3. What is the state religion of Sri Lanka ?

Q. 4. When was an act passed in Sri Lanka to recognize Sinhala as the only official language?

Q. 5. What did the Political Organizations demand in 1980 S?

Q. 6. What is a Civil War?

Q.7 . How did the Belgium leaders recognize the existence of regional difference and cultural diversities?

Q.8 Why is Power Sharing desirable?

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION:

Q. 1. How is the ethnic composition of Belgium very complex? Explain. [Board Term I, 2016-17]

Q. 2. Explain any three consequences of the majoritarian policies adopted by the Sri Lankan government

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016] 1×3=3

Q. 3. Describe any three majoritarian measures adopted by the Sri Lankan Government to establish Sinhala supremacy.

OR

Describe any three provisions of the Act which was passed in Sri Lanka in 1956 to establish Sinhala supremacy.

OR

Why did the Sri Lankan Tamils feel alienated in spite of their long stay in Sri Lanka?

OR

Explain three measures taken by Sri Lanka, according to an Act passed in 1956.

OR

Which three provisions of the Act passed in Sri Lanka in 1956 established Sinhala supremacy?

What were the reasons for the alienation of Sri Lankan Tamils? What was the effect of this on the country?

OR

Why Sri Lankan Tamils felt alienated?

Q. 4. Compare the different ways in which the Belgians and the Sri Lankans have dealt with the problem of cultural diversity.

Q. How did the Belgium government accommodate the social differences ? Explain with examples.

Q. What is the difference between Horizontal and Vertical distribution of power? Mention any two advantages of Horizontal distribution.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION:

1. Compare the situation of Belgium and Srilanka considering their location, size and cultural aspects.

OR

How is the idea of power sharing emerged? Explain different forms that have common arrangement of power sharing. **(2019 Series JMS/1)**

2. . Describe the elements of Belgian model for accommodation.

3. How majoritarianism has increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils? Explain.
4. What are advantages enjoyed by the Sinhala Community in Sri Lanka? Describe the consequences.
5. Explain with examples the accommodative experience of Belgium for peace and harmony. [CBSE SQP-2020]

Case based

. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of their majority. As a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of MAJORITARIAN measures to establish Sinhala supremacy. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism. All these government measures coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture. They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests. As a result, the relations between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained over time. The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs. But their demand for more autonomy to provinces populated by the Tamils was repeatedly denied. By 1980s several political organisations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam (state) in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka. The distrust between the two communities turned into widespread conflict. It soon turned into a CIVIL WAR. As a result, thousands of people of both the communities were killed. Many families were forced to leave the country as refugees and many more lost their livelihoods.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- Q. 1. The process of dominance over the government by virtue of majority is seen in which country?
(A) Bangladesh (B) Belgium (C) Sri Lanka (D) The Netherlands
- Q. 2. Which is the official language of Sri Lanka?
(A) Sinhala and Tamil (B) Sinhala (C) Tamil (D) None of these
- Q. 3. What is the prudential reason behind Power Sharing?

(A) It gives absolute power to the citizens. (B) It gives absolute power to the government.
(C) It reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups. (D) It ensures foreign investments.

Q. 4. The ratio of Sinhala speaking and Tamil speaking in Sri Lanka is about :
(A) 20:80 (B) 50:50 (C) 70:30 (D) 80:20

CHAPTER – 2 (FEDERALISM)

MCQ:

1. Analyse the information given below, considering one of the following correct options: A It includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list.
(A) Concurrent List (B) Union List (C) State List (D) Government List

Directions : In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- (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 and R is True

Q. 1. Assertion (A) : Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country

Reason (R) : Usually, a federation has one level of government.

Q. 2. Assertion (A) : Belgium and Spain have 'holding together' federation.

Reason (R) : A big country divides power between constituent states and national government.

Q. 3. Assertion (A) : The subjects which are not included in Union List, State List and Concurrent List are considered as Residuary Subjects.

Reason (R) : The subjects included those that came after Constitution was made and thus, could not be classified.

Q. 2. Name any one country which follows 'coming together' style of federalism.

Q. Describe any three features of Indian Federalism. (CBSE SQP, 2020)

OR

Describe any three features of 'federal government.' [Delhi & OD, 2020]

Q. Describe any three features of 'unitary government.' [Delhi & OD, 2020]

Q. Name any two subjects that are included in Concurrent List. How are laws made on these subjects? Explain. [OD Set-I, 2019]

Q. 4. How is sharing of power between the Union and State Governments basic to the structure of the Constitution of India ? Explain. U [CBSE OD Set-I, 2019]

Q. 5. Under which type of federation India comes? Mention any two features of such federation. R [CBSE Compartment Set I, II, 2018]

Q. State any three major steps taken by the Indian Government towards Decentralization in 1992. [CBSE SQP, 2018-19]

Q. How has the Panchayati Raj strengthened the Democracy in India? Express your views. [Board Term-I, 2016-17]

Q. Describe any three features of 'unitary government.' [Delhi & OD, 2020].

LONG ANSWER TYPE:

Q. Why has Federalism succeeded in India? Which were the policies adopted by India that ensured this success? Explain. [Board Term-I, 2016-17]

Q. Explain any five provisions of the Constitutional Amendment of 1992 that strengthened the Third Tier of Government in India. [Board Term-I, 2016-17]

OR

What is the meaning of Decentralisation? Explain any four provisions that have been made towards Decentralisation in India after the Constitutional Amendment in 1992. [Board Term-I, Set 2016-17]

Q. State any five important features of Federalism. [CBSE SQP, 2018-19]

OR

Explain any five key features of Federalism.

OR

Mention any five main features which make India a federal country.

Q. "Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country." Support the statement in reference to India. (2021 CBSE 32/3/1)

Q. Explain any five features of Panchayati Raj system in India. [Board Term-I, 2016-17]

CASE BASED

DECENTRALISATION IN INDIA

When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called decentralization. The basic idea behind decentralization is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level. People have better knowledge of problems in their localities. They also have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently. Besides, at the local level it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making. This helps to inculcate a habit of democratic participation. Local government is the best way to realise one important principle of democracy, namely local self-government.

The need for decentralisation was recognized in our Constitution. Since then, there have been several attempts to decentralize power to the level of villages and towns. Panchayats in villages and municipalities in urban areas were set up in all the States. But these were directly under the control of State Governments. Elections to these local governments were not held regularly.

(1) Explain Decentralization in democracy. 1

(2) Explain the importance of Local self Government in democracy. 1

(3) Describe any two steps taken by Indian government for decentralization. 1 x 2 = 2

CHAPTER – 3 (GENDER, RELIGION and CASTE)

MCQ:

1. When we speak of gender divisions, we usually refer to:
(A) biological difference between men and women.
(B) unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women.

- (C) unequal child sex ratio.
- (D) absence of voting rights for women in democracies.

2. In India seats are reserved for women in:
(A) Lok Sabha (B) State Legislative Assemblies (C) Cabinets (D) Panchayati Raj Bodies
3. Who is a feminist?
(A) A person who demands equal rights for all human beings.
(B) A person who demands more rights for men.
(C) A person who demands equal rights for women of high caste.
(D) A person who demands equal rights for women.
4. What is patriarchy?
(A) A system where mother is the head of the family.
(B) A system where there is no head of the family.
(C) A system where father is the head of the family.
(D) A system where grandparents have control over family matters.
5. Directions : In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:
(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 and R is True.

1. Assertion (A): There are reports of various kinds of harassment, exploitation and violence against women.

Reason (R): Urban areas have become particularly unsafe for women.

2. Assertion (A): Gender division is a form of hierarchical social division.

Reason (R): It is seen everywhere, but is rarely recognized

3. Assertion (A): In India the proportion of women in Legislature has been very high.

Reason (R): The percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has crossed 10 percent of its total strength for the first time in 2009

4. Assertion (A): Women in different parts of the World organized themselves and agitated for equal rights.

Reason (R): Women's movement aimed at equality in personal and family life as well.

Q. Explain any two provisions that make India a secular state. (CBSE 2023)

. "Secularism is not an ideology of some political parties or persons, but it is one of the foundations of our country." Examine the statement. (Delhi & OD, 2018)

Why was 'Gulamgiri' book written by Jyotiba Phule in 1871?

Q. How can caste take several forms in politics? Explain with examples. [OD Set-I, 2019]

OR

Women still lag much behind men in India despite some improvements since independence." Analyse the statement. (CBSE 2019)

Q. 1. "Our society is still a male dominated society." Explain the statement with the help of examples. [OD Set-II, 2019]

OR

"Women in India still face discrimination in various ways." Explain with examples. [OD Set-III, 2019]

. 2. What was the Feminist Movement? Explain the political demands of the Feminist Movement in India. [Board Term-I, 2015]

Mention any three features of 'secularism' described in the Indian Constitution. 1×3=3

Or

Mention the problem of 'Casteism' in Indian politics. (CBSE 2020)

Q. 3. Examine the standard of women's representation in India's legislative bodies.

OR

What is the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies?

OR

Explain the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies.

Q.4. "In India, women still lag behind men despite some improvement since Independence." Support the statement with examples. [OD Set-III, 2020]

Q.5. Mention any three forms in which communalism is expressed in politics. Describe the solution provided by the Constitution framers of India to meet this challenge. (CBSE SQP, 2018-19)

CASE BASED

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow :

Communalism can take various forms in politics: 1 The most common expression of communalism is in everyday beliefs. These routinely involve religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions. This is so common that we often fail to notice it, even when we believe in it. 1 A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community. For those belonging to majority community, this takes the form of majoritarian

dominance. For those belonging to the minority community, it can take the form of a desire to form a separate political unit. Political mobilisation on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism. This involves the use of sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in the political arena. In electoral politics, this often involves special appeal to the interests or emotions of voters of one religion in preference to others. Sometimes communalism takes its most ugly form of communal violence, riots and massacre. India and Pakistan suffered some of the worst communal riots at the time of the Partition. The post-Independence period has also seen large scale communal violence. Answer the following questions:

- Q. 1. Which common expression of communalism gets involved in our everyday beliefs? 1
- Q. 2. What does the communal mind lead to? 1
- Q. 3. How does communalism take its most ugly form? 2

CHAPTER – 4(POLITICAL PARTIES)

MCQ:

Q. How many components does any political party has?

(A) 2 (B) 4 (C) 3 (D).

Q. What is meant by ‘Political Party’?

(A) A group of politically sound people.

(B) A group of people come together to contest elections to hold power in the government.

(C) A group of people who want to be in power.

(D) A group of people who want to amend the Constitution.

Directions : In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

(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 and R is True.

Q. Assertion (A): Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. R

Reason (R): Opposition parties also mobilize opposition to the government.

Q. Assertion (A): India has Multi Party System.

Reason (R): The Multi Party System often appears very messy and leads to political instability.

Q. Describe the necessity of political parties in democratic countries. [OD Set-I, 2020]

Q. Explain the three components of 'Political Party'. [Delhi Set-II, 2019]

OR

Analyse the three components of a political party. [Board Term-II, 2016, OD Set--III]

OR

Describe the three components of a political party.

Q. Explain any three functions of opposition political parties. [Delhi Set-III, 2019]

Q. Describe any five functions of political party. [Delhi Set-I, 2020]

OR

Explain any five needs to have political parties in a democratic country. [OD Set-III, 2019]

OR

Describe any five major functions of political parties performed in a democracy. [Delhi & OD, 2018]

OR

Describe the role of political parties in India. [CBSE SQP, 2020]

Q. Explain any five functions of the ruling party. [OD Set-III, 2019]

Q. What is a Political Party? Explain any four characteristics of a political party. [OD Set-I, 2019]

OR

What are the characteristics of a Political Party?

Q. What is meant by a political party? Describe the three components of a political party.

Q. Describe any five functions of political party. [Delhi Set-I, 2020]

OR

Explain any five needs to have political parties in a democratic country. [OD Set-III, 2019]

OR

Describe any five major functions of political parties performed in a democracy. [Delhi & OD, 2018]

OR

Describe the role of political parties in India. [Delhi & OD, 2020]

OR

Describe the importance of political parties in a Democratic Government. A[CBSE Compartment 2018] OR

Describe any five major functions of political parties. [Board Term-II, 2015]

OR

“Political parties play a major role in democracy.” Explain any five points to justify this statement.

OR

“Political parties are rightly called the government in disguise.” Justify the statement in reference to democratic politics by giving five arguments.

Q. Explain any five functions of the ruling party. [OD Set-III, 2019]

Q. 3. What is a Political Party? Explain any four characteristics of a political party. [OD Set-I, 2019]

OR

What are the characteristics of a Political Party?

Q. 4. “Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy”. Analyse the statement with examples. [Board Term-II, OD Set-I, II, III, 2016]

OR

Why can't modern democracies exist without the political parties? Explain any four reasons. [Board Term-II, 2015]

Q. How are political parties recognized as Regional and National parties in India? Explain with examples. [Delhi Set- I, 2019]

Q. Suggest any five effective measures to reform Political Parties. (OD Set II, 2017)

OR

Suggest and explain any five measures to reform Political Parties. [Board Term-II, OD Set-II, 2016]

OR

Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well.

Q. 1. Illustrate the situations which display lack of internal democracy within a Political Party. [CBSE SQP, 2018-19]

OR

“Lack of internal democracy within parties is the major challenge to political parties all over the world.” Analyse the statement. [Board Term II, CBSE SQP 2016; Board Term-II, 2015]

OR

In what way lack of internal democracy is seen in the Political Parties?

CASE BASED

. Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

Let us look at some of the recent efforts and suggestions in our country to reform political parties and their leaders: 1 The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. This was done because many elected representatives were indulging in DEFECTION in order to become ministers or for cash rewards. Now the law says that if any MLA or MP changes parties, he or she will lose the seat in the legislature. This new law has helped bring defection down. At the same time this has made any dissent even more difficult. MPs and MLAs have to accept whatever the party leaders decide. 1 The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals. Now, it is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an AFFIDAVIT giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him. The new system has made a lot of information available to the public. But there is no system of check if the information given by the candidates is true. As yet we do not know if it has led to decline in the influence of the rich and the criminals. The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organisational elections and file their income

tax returns. The parties have started doing so but sometimes it is mere formality. It is not clear if this step has led to greater internal democracy in political parties. Besides these, many suggestions are often made to reform political parties: 1 A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members, to follow its own Constitution, to have an independent authority, to act as a judge in case of party disputes, to hold open elections to the highest posts. 1 It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about onethird, to women candidates. Similarly, there should be a quota for women in the decision-making bodies of the party. 1 There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money to support their election expenses. This support could be given in kind: petrol, paper, telephone, etc. Or it could be given in cash on the basis of the votes secured by the party in the last election.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate options:

Q. 1. Changing party allegiance from the party on which a person got elected (to a legislative body) to a different party was done normally by: (1)

(A) Only MPs (B) By both MPs and MLAs (C) Only MLAs (D) By none of them

Q. 2. The Supreme Court has passed an order to file _____ giving details of property and criminal cases pending against every candidate who contests elections. (1)

(A) writ (B) case (C) an affidavit (D) charge

Q. 3. It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum of about one-third tickets to: (1)

(A) Women (B) SCs (C) STs (D) All of them

Q. 4. The Government should give parties state funding of election as: (1)

(A) Diesel, Petrol, Kerosene oil, etc. (B) Paper, Stationery, Printed forms, etc.

(C) Mobile Phones, Telephones, Computer, etc. (D) Petrol, Paper, Telephone, etc

CHAPTER -5 (OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY)

MCQ:

1. Why is Democratic Government better than other alternatives?

(A) It promotes equality among political parties

(B) It helps in economic growth

(C) It helps in creating a pollution-free environment

(D) It promotes equality among citizens

2. Which form of Government is considered best?

(A) Monarchy (B) Democracy (C) Communist (D) Anarchy

Q. 3 What is meant by an Accountable Government?

(A) In an accountable government, people have the right to elect the leaders to form government and if possible they participate in the decisionmaking process.

(B) In an accountable government, people do not have the right to elect the leaders.

(C) In an accountable government, people are a part of decision-making process.

(D) In an accountable government, only privileged section of the society is allowed to vote.

Directions : In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

(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 and R is True

Q. Assertion (A) : Over a dozen countries of the world today claim and practice some kind of Democratic politics

. Reason (R) : They have formal constitutions, they hold elections, they have parties and they guarantee rights of citizens

Q. Assertion (A) : We are most concerned with ensuring that people will have the right to choose their Rulers and the people will have control over the Rulers.

Reason (R) : The most basic outcome of democracy should be that it produces a Government that it is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and the expectations of the citizens.

Q. Assertion (A) : Democracies have had greater success in setting up regular and free elections and in setting up conditions for open public debate.

Reason (R) : But most democracies fall short of elections that provide a fair chance to everyone and in subjecting every decision to public debate.

Q. Assertion (A) : There is one respect in which democratic government is certainly better than its alternatives, democratic government is Legitimate government.

Reason (R) : It may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive on clean. But a democratic government is people's own government.

Q. Assertion (A): Bangladesh is a country where more than half of its population lives in luxury.

Reason (R): Sometimes the poor find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, house, education and health.

Q. Assertion (A): Dictatorships have slightly higher rate of economic growth.

Reason (R): We can say that democracy is a guarantees of economic development.

Q. 1. How can Democratic reforms be carried out by politically conscious citizens? [Delhi Set-I, 2019]

Q. 2. How can Democratic reforms be carried out by movements ? [Delhi Set-II, 2019]

Q. How is social diversity accommodated in Democracy? Explain with examples. (OD Set II, 2017)

OR

What are the two conditions to accommodate social diversities in a Democracy? Mention any one exception to this. [Board Term-II, 2015]

OR

What are the conditions under which Democracies accommodate social diversities?

LONG ANSWER TYPE:

Q. 1. "Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation". Examine the statement. [CBSE SQP-2020]

Q. 2. Describe any five Outcomes of Democracy. [Delhi Set-II, 2019]

Q. 3. Describe any five factors that make democracy a better form of Government than other alternatives. [Delhi Set-I, 2019]

OR

"Democracy is a better form of Government than any other form of Government". Justify the statement. [OD Set-I, 2019]

OR

“Democracy is a better form of Government than any other form of Government.” Analyse the statement with arguments. [Board Term-II, Delhi Set-III, 2016]

OR

How are the Democratic Governments better than the other forms of Governments? Compare. [Board Term-II, Delhi Set-I, 2016]

OR

Why do we feel that Democracy is a better form of Government than any other form? Explain. [Board Term-II, OD Set-III, 2015]

Q. 4. Describe the importance of Democratic Government as an accountable and legitimate government. [Delhi Set-I, 2019]

Q. "Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities". Justify the statement. U [OD Set-I, 2019]

OR

“Democracies are not appearing to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.” Analyse the statement. [Board Term-II, 2016]

. 4. "Respect and equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a Democratic Society". Examine the statement. [CBSE SQP-2020]

Q. 5. "Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual." Justify this statement. (Delhi & OD, 2018)

OR

"Democracy is very important for promoting dignity and freedom of the citizens." Support this statement with arguments. U [Board Term-II, Delhi Set-I, 2017]

OR

“Democracy stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom of the citizens”. Justify the statement. E [Board Term-II, OD Set-III, 2016]

OR

Explain with examples, how the dignity and freedom of citizens are best guaranteed in a Democracy?

Q. 6. “Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens.” Justify this statement.

Q. 7. "Complaints are treated as testimony to the success of Democracy." Justify this statement. (CBSE Compartment 2018)

OR

How are complaints treated as testimony to the success of Democracy? Explain. [Board Term-II, 2016]

CASE BASED

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follows :

Do Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens ? It will be a fair expectation that democracy should produce a harmonious social life. We have seen in the earlier chapters how democracies accommodate various social divisions. We saw in the first chapter how Belgium has successfully negotiated differences among ethnic populations. Democracies usually develop a procedure to conduct their competition. This reduces the possibility of these tensions becoming explosive or violent. No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups. But we can certainly learn to respect these differences and we can also evolve mechanisms to negotiate the differences. Democracy is best suited to produce this outcome. Non-democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social differences. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes. But the example of Sri Lanka reminds us that a democracy must fulfil two conditions in order to achieve this outcome: λ It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view. Majority and minority opinions are not permanent. λ It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc. Rule by majority means that in case of every decision or in case of every election, different persons and groups may and can form a majority. Democracy remains democracy only as long as every citizen has a chance of being in majority at some point of time. If someone is barred from being in majority on the basis of birth, then the democratic rule ceases to be accommodative for that person or group.

Questions :

- (i) Can any society fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups ? If not, then what should be done ?
- (ii) From example of Sri Lanka, how would you judge that rule by majority opinion is not simple?
- (iii)) What does rule by majority means ?

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