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CLASS X · SOCIAL SCIENCE (087) · POLITICAL SCIENCE · CBSE BOARD EXAMINATION 2027

POLITICAL SCIENCE · CHAPTER 5

MODEL ANSWERS

Outcomes of Democracy

Board-Style Answer Booklet · Answers as CBSE expects them

CBSE marking-scheme pattern | Word count on every answer | 56 model answers | Most-probable 2027 answers marked

INSIDE THIS BOOKLET

M	**How CBSE Marks Political Science** Section layout, the seven marking rules, answer frames	2
A	**Textbook Check – Answers** 13 model answers	3
B	**Objective – Answer Key** 20 answers, each with a reason	6
C	**Board Pattern – Answers** 8 model answers	7
D	**Case-Based – Answers** 5 cases, 15 answers	8

HOW TO USE IT

1. Write your own answer first, in the practice notebook.
2. Then open this booklet. Tick each numbered point you also wrote.
3. Give yourself 1 mark per matching point – that is how the examiner marks.
4. Copy any point you missed into My Mistakes (last page of the Chapter Booklet).
5. Rewrite the answer after 3 days, from memory.

USE WITH **Chapter Booklet, Political Science Ch 5**

M

READ THIS FIRST · BASED ON THE CBSE SAMPLE PAPER AND MARKING SCHEME 2026–27

How CBSE Marks Political Science

Every answer in this booklet follows the official marking-scheme pattern: numbered value points, keyword first, inside the word limit. Under each answer you will see its word count and how the marks are split.

The Political Science section of the 2027 paper

Section C · 20 marks

Item	Type	Marks	Words	What earns the marks
Q20–Q23	MCQs: statements, picture / cartoon, odd one out, assertion–reason	1 each	–	Letter + answer
Q24–Q25	Very short answers	2 each	40	2 points × 1 mark
Q26	Short answer	3	60	3 points × 1 mark
Q27	Long answer, (A) **or** (B)	5	120	5 points × 1 mark
Q28	Source / case-based: 28.1, 28.2, 28.3	1+1+2	100 in all	From the passage + chapter facts

Both 2026 and 2025 papers gave a **5-mark** question from this chapter. Write five outcome points, each with a mechanism or example, and end with legitimacy or the subject-to-citizen idea.

How the marking scheme gives marks

SEVEN RULES

- **Marks come from value points.** Each correct, relevant point earns 1 mark: 2 marks = 2 points, 3 marks = 3 points, 5 marks = 5 points. The scheme accepts "any other relevant point", so a correct NCERT point that is not in our answer also scores.
- **Points are numbered and short.** Official answers have no introduction or conclusion. Our 5-mark answers sometimes add one opening and one closing line only so the answer reads well – skip them when short of time.
- **Keyword first.** Start each point with the key word and underline it – the examiner scans for it. Then give one fact: a name, a date, a number or an example.
- **MCQs:** write the letter and the answer text. Combination questions are answered like "(b) Only a, b and d".
- **Case / source-based:** (i) and (ii) need one clear line each; the 2-mark part needs two separate points. Use the passage's own clues, then add chapter facts.
- **Internal choice:** write "(A)" or "(B)" in the margin and attempt only one.
- **Do not repeat** one idea in two points – it earns one mark only.

Answer frames – copy this shape

2-mark answer ≤ 40 words

1. Keyword: one reason or fact.
2. Keyword: a second, different reason or fact.

Two lines, no introduction.

3-mark answer ≤ 60 words

1. Keyword: point + name / date / number.
2. Keyword: point + example.
3. Keyword: point + result.

One sentence per point.

5-mark answer ≤ 120 words

→ Optional opening line that answers the question in short.

1–5 Five numbered points, keyword first, a fact in each.

→ Optional closing line: "So / Hence …".

Order the points in time, or from cause to result.

Case-based 1 + 1 + 2 · ≤ 100 words

(i) One line, from the passage.

(ii) One line: passage clue + chapter fact.

(iii) Two separate points, one line each.

Never copy the whole passage.

Short of time? Learn these ten first

Most probable for 2027

C4	On what bases can the outcomes of democracy be assessed?	[5]	C5	"Democracy is better than dictatorship despite slower …	[5]
C1	"Democracy produces an accountable, responsive and …	[5]	C3	"Democracy stands superior in promoting the dignity and …	[5]
C7	"Democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion." Explain.	[3]	D1	Case: The Ration Card File	[4]
D2	Case: Growth Figures	[4]			

A

ANSWERS · PART A

Textbook Check – Answers

Model answers to every Textbook Check question. Underlined words are the keywords the examiner looks for.

Assessing democracy

A1. Why is democracy considered better than other forms of government? Give three reasons. [3]

1. **Equality and dignity:** it promotes equality and the dignity of the individual.
2. **Decisions:** it improves the quality of decision-making.
3. **Correction:** it resolves conflicts and allows room to correct mistakes.

29 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | 2025 32/1/1 Q27. | MUST DO

A2. "Democracy is just a form of government." What does this mean? [2]

1. **Conditions:** it only creates conditions for achieving goals.
2. **Citizens:** citizens must use those conditions to achieve them.

17 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

Accountable, responsive, legitimate

A3. What is transparency? How does democracy ensure it? [2]

1. **Meaning:** a citizen's right and means to examine how a decision was taken.
2. **How:** decisions follow norms and procedures; right to information.

22 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2 | MUST DO

A4. Why do democratic governments take more time to decide? Is it worth it? [2]

1. **Procedures:** they follow norms, debate and consultation.
2. **Worth:** decisions become more acceptable and effective.

14 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

A5. How is a democratic government accountable and responsive? [3]

1. **Elections:** regular, free and fair elections.
2. **Debate:** open public debate on major policies and laws.
3. **Information:** citizens' right to information about the government.

23 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | 2026 32/1/1 Q27(A). | MUST DO

A6. "Democratic government is a legitimate government." Explain. [3]

1. **Own government:** it may be slow or less efficient but it is people's own government.
2. **Support:** people everywhere want to be ruled by elected representatives.
3. **Self-support:** democracy generates its own support.

31 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

Development, equality, diversity, dignity

A7. Why can't we judge democracy only by economic growth? [3]

1. **Factors:** growth depends on population, global situation, cooperation and priorities.
2. **Small gap:** among poor countries the gap is negligible.
3. **Other outcomes:** democracy has many other positive outcomes.

27 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A8. "Democracies have not been successful in reducing economic inequality." Explain. [3]

1. **Ultra-rich:** a few hold a large and rising share of wealth.
2. **Poor:** those at the bottom struggle for basic needs.
3. **Governments:** elected governments are not keen enough to tackle poverty.

30 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

A9. How does democracy accommodate social diversity? [3]

1. **Procedures:** it gives procedures for groups to compete peacefully.
2. **Negotiation:** it helps respect and negotiate differences – Belgium.
3. **Contrast:** non-democracies often suppress differences.

22 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A10. State the two conditions for democracy to accommodate diversity. [2]

1. **Not majority opinion:** the majority must work with the minority.
2. **Not majority community:** everyone must have a chance to be in the majority.

23 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2 | MUST DO

A11. How has democracy promoted the dignity of women? [2]

1. **Principle:** equal treatment of women is accepted as necessary.
2. **Struggle:** it is easier to fight what is now legally and morally unacceptable.

22 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2 | MUST DO

A12. How has democracy helped disadvantaged castes in India? [2]

1. **Claims:** it strengthened their claims to equal status and opportunity.
2. **No legitimacy:** caste atrocities now lack moral and legal foundation.

20 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

A13. "Complaints about democracy show its success." Explain. [3]

1. **Awareness:** people have learnt to expect more and question the powerful.
2. **Citizens:** it turns subjects into citizens.
3. **Vote:** people believe their vote makes a difference.

25 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

B

ANSWER KEY · PART B

Objective – Answer Key

All 20 MCQ and assertion–reason answers, each with a one-line reason so you learn the fact, not only the letter.

Write the option letter **and** the answer, as the marking scheme does – e.g. "(b) ..." followed by the answer text.

Q	Answer	Why (one line)
B1	**(a) transparency**	Ensured by procedures and RTI.
B2	**(b) Dictatorships**	4.42%.
B3	**(c) Regular, free and fair elections**	Also debate and RTI.
B4	**(d) every citizen has a chance of being in the majority**	Majorities change.
B5	**(a) Only II is correct**	No guarantee.
B6	**(b) Reducing economic inequality**	Ultra-rich share rising.
B7	**(c) people have become aware citizens**	Subject to citizen.
B8	**(d) It always takes decisions fastest.**	It takes more time.
B9	**(a) Legitimacy**	Even if slow.
B10	**(b) The difference is negligible**	Other outcomes matter.
B11	**(c) Bangladesh**	Inequality and poverty.
B12	**(d) Belgium's community governments**	Negotiating differences.
B13	**(a) legal and moral force**	Atrocities lack legitimacy.
B14	**(b) Right to information**	Accountability.
B15	**(c) The colour of the national flag**	Also cooperation from other countries.
B16	**(d) as it passes one test, people expect more**	Rising expectations.
B17	**(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**	R explains A.
B18	**(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.**	Both true; R does not explain A.
B19	**(d) A is false, but R is true.**	A false; R true.
B20	**(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**	R explains A.

C

ANSWERS · PART C

Board Pattern – Answers

Model answers in the marking-scheme pattern. Orange tags show where a similar question came in a board or sample paper.

Accountable, responsive, legitimate government

★★☆ 2026 32/1/1 · 5 marks

C1. "Democracy produces an accountable, responsive and legitimate government." Explain. [5]

1. **Procedures:** decisions follow norms and procedures, so they are transparent.
2. **Accountable:** regular, free and fair elections make rulers answer to people.
3. **Responsive:** open debate and the right to information make it respond to needs.
4. **Legitimate:** though slow or imperfect, it is people's own government.
5. **Support:** people everywhere support democracy; it generates its own support.

54 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | 2026 32/1/1 Q27(A). | MUST DO

C2. Examine the actual performance of democracies as accountable and responsive governments. [3]

1. **Mixed record:** they sometimes ignore people's demands.
2. **Corruption:** corruption exists in democracies.
3. **Comparison:** no evidence that non-democracies are less corrupt or more sensitive.

23 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

Dignity and freedom

★★☆ 2026 32/1/1 · 5 marks

C3. "Democracy stands superior in promoting the dignity and freedom of citizens." Justify. [5]

1. **Basis:** the passion for respect and freedom is the basis of democracy.
2. **Women:** equal treatment of women is now a principle; struggles have legal backing.
3. **Caste:** disadvantaged castes have stronger claims to equal status.
4. **Legal force:** atrocities and discrimination lack moral and legal foundation.
5. **Citizens:** people become aware citizens who value their rights.

53 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | 2026 32/1/1 Q27(B). | MUST DO

Assessing democracy's outcomes

★★★ 2025 32/1/1 · 3 + 5 marks

C4. On what bases can the outcomes of democracy be assessed? Explain with five points. [5]

1. **Government:** accountable, responsive and legitimate government.
2. **Development:** economic growth and development.
3. **Equality:** reduction of inequality and poverty.
4. **Diversity:** accommodation of social diversity.
5. **Dignity:** dignity and freedom of the citizens.

29 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | 2025 32/1/1 Q32(A). | MUST DO

C5. "Democracy is better than dictatorship despite slower growth." Justify. [5]

1. **Small gap:** among poor countries the growth gap is negligible.
2. **Many factors:** growth depends on population, global situation and priorities.
3. **Legitimacy:** democracy is people's own government.
4. **Diversity:** it accommodates social differences peacefully.
5. **Dignity:** it promotes the dignity and freedom of citizens.

41 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | Values of democracy: 2025 32/1/1 Q32(B). | MUST DO

Inequality and diversity

★★☆ NCERT core · 3 marks

C6. Why have democracies not reduced poverty and inequality as expected? [3]

1. **Rich:** ultra-rich get a rising share of income.
2. **Poor:** incomes at the bottom have declined.
3. **Governments:** elected governments are not keen enough to address poverty.

25 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

C7. "Democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion." Explain. [3]

1. **Minority:** the majority must work with the minority.
2. **Changing majority:** different groups form majorities on different issues.
3. **Birth:** if a group is barred by birth, democracy stops being accommodative – Sri Lanka.

31 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

C8. How does democracy reduce the chances of social conflicts becoming violent? [2]

1. **Procedures:** groups compete through elections and debate.
2. **Negotiation:** differences are respected and negotiated, as in Belgium.

16 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

D

ANSWERS · PART D

Case-Based – Answers

One line each for the 1-mark parts; separate points for the 2-mark parts. The whole answer stays within the word limit.

D1. Case-Based · The Ration Card File (printed in the booklet) [4]

(i) Which right did Meena use? [1]

The right to information.

(ii) Which outcome of democracy does it show? [1]

Accountable and transparent government.

(iii) Give two other ways democracy keeps governments accountable. [2]

(i) Regular, free and fair elections.
(ii) Open public debate on policies and laws.

22 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4 | Same theme as 2026 32/1/1 Q27(A).

D2. Case-Based · Growth Figures (printed in the booklet) **[4]**

(i) Which type of government grew faster on average? [1]

Dictatorships.

(ii) What does the second comparison show? [1]

The difference among poor countries is negligible.

(iii) Why should we still prefer democracy? Two reasons. [2]

(i) It is a legitimate, people's own government.
(ii) It promotes dignity, freedom and accommodation of diversity.

25 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4

D3. Case-Based · Equal Votes, Unequal Lives (printed in the booklet) **[4]**

(i) Which kind of equality exists on election day? [1]

Political equality – one person, one vote.

(ii) Which kind of inequality remains? [1]

Economic inequality.

(iii) Why have democracies found it hard to reduce poverty? Two points. [2]

(i) The ultra-rich hold a rising share of wealth.
(ii) Governments are not keen enough to address poverty.

26 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4

D4. Case-Based · Changing Majorities (printed in the booklet) **[4]**

(i) What does this show about majority rule? [1]

Majorities change from issue to issue.

(ii) Why is this important for democracy? [1]

Every citizen gets a chance to be in the majority.

(iii) What happens if one community is always the majority? Give an example. [2]

(i) Democracy stops being accommodative for others.
(ii) Example – Sri Lanka.

27 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4

D5. Case-Based · Her Own Voice (printed in the booklet) **[4]**

(i) Which outcome of democracy does this show? [1]

Dignity and freedom of citizens.

(ii) Why could she win this struggle? [1]

Discrimination has no legal or moral basis in a democracy.

(iii) How has democracy strengthened women and disadvantaged castes? Two points. [2]

(i) Equal treatment is a legal principle.
(ii) Their claims to equal status and opportunity are stronger.

32 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4 | Same theme as 2026 32/1/1 Q27(B).