CBSE NCERT · Class 10 · Political Science

Political Science

PADIKAM LEARNING CONTENT
PADIKAM
Political Science
Democratic Politics - II
Class 10 Study Notes
5 chapters
Five current chapters about democratic institutions, divisions and outcomes.
Padikam explanations are independently written. The NCERT book is used only for chapter order, standard terminology and coverage.

Contents
01 Power-sharing
02 Federalism
03 Gender, Religion and Caste
04 Political Parties
05 Outcomes of Democracy
How to use this note
Read the quick understanding first, recall the key points aloud, then answer the exam prompts without looking back.
Official book source
https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?jess4=0-5

LESSON 1
Power-sharing
Quick understanding
Explain why democracies distribute power among institutions, levels and social groups.
Must remember Exam practice
Belgium used accommodation; Sri Lanka's Compare Belgium and Sri Lanka.
majoritarian choices deepened conflict.
Give prudential and moral reasons for
Horizontal sharing creates checks among organs of power-sharing.
government.
Vertical sharing distributes authority across levels.
One-line recall Belgium used accommodation; Sri Lanka's majoritarian choices deepened conflict.

LESSON 2
Federalism
Quick understanding
Understand constitutional division of power and the importance of language policy and decentralisation in India.
Must remember Exam practice
Federal systems have multiple levels with Distinguish coming-together and
constitutionally guaranteed jurisdictions. holding-together federations.
India uses Union, State and Concurrent Lists. How did linguistic states strengthen
India?

Panchayats and municipalities bring government
closer to citizens.
One-line recall Federal systems have multiple levels with constitutionally guaranteed jurisdictions.
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LESSON 3
Gender, Religion and Caste
Quick understanding
Analyse how social differences enter politics and when representation becomes exclusion or conflict.
Must remember Exam practice
Gender division is social, not simply biological. Explain feminist movements and political
representation.
Communalism uses religion as the principal basis of
political community. Differentiate religious politics from
principled concern about injustice.
Caste shapes opportunity and politics, but political
competition can also reshape caste relations.
One-line recall Gender division is social, not simply biological.
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LESSON 4
Political Parties
Quick understanding
Study why parties are necessary, how they function and why reform is difficult.
Must remember Exam practice
Parties nominate candidates, offer policies, form List the functions of political parties.
governments and act as opposition.
Evaluate two reforms and their limits.
India has a multiparty system shaped by social and
regional diversity.
Major challenges include internal democracy,
dynastic succession, money and limited meaningful
choice.
One-line recall Parties nominate candidates, offer policies, form governments and act as opposition.
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LESSON 5
Outcomes of Democracy
Quick understanding
Judge democracy by accountability, responsiveness, equality, dignity and peaceful conflict
management.
Must remember Exam practice
Democracy often improves decision procedures Why are democratic decisions
more reliably than immediate economic results. sometimes delayed?
Political equality can coexist with economic inequality. Assess democracy on dignity and
accommodation of diversity.
Public criticism and repeated demands show both
dissatisfaction and faith in democracy.
One-line recall Democracy often improves decision procedures more reliably than immediate economic results.
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