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NCERT Civics (Political Science) Class 10th

Chapter 5: Outcomes of Democracy

How Do We Assess Democracy's Outcomes?

1. Democracy vs. Other Forms of Government:

- Democracy is considered better than alternatives like dictatorship, monarchy, or rule by military/religious leaders.
- Reasons why democracy is preferred:
 - a.** Promotes equality among citizens.
 - b.** Enhances the dignity of individuals.
 - c.** Improves decision-making quality.
 - d.** Provides methods to resolve conflicts.
 - e.** Allows room to correct mistakes.

2. The Dilemma of Democracy:

- **Principle vs. Practice:**
 - a.** Democracy is seen as good in principle but not always effective in practice.
 - b.** Many support democracy morally but are dissatisfied with its practical outcomes.

Questions About Democracy:

Question 1. Do we support democracy only for moral reasons?

Question 2. Are there prudential (practical) reasons to support democracy?

4. Global Presence of Democracy:

- Over 100 countries claim and practice democratic politics.
- **Common features of democracies worldwide:**
 - a. Formal constitutions.
 - b. Regular elections.
 - c. Political parties.
 - d. Citizen rights guaranteed.
- **Democracies differ due to:**
 - a. Social situations.
 - b. Economic achievements.
 - c. Cultural variations.

5. The Role and Limitations of Democracy:

- Democracy is a form of government, not a solution to all socio-economic and political problems.
- It creates conditions for achieving goals but relies on citizens to leverage those conditions.
- Expectations from democracy must be reasonable, understanding its role and limitations.

6. Critical Thinking on Democracy:

- Democracy cannot address all issues independently.
- Citizens must actively participate and take responsibility to achieve societal goals under a democratic framework.
- Evaluating democracy requires examining its outcomes, not just its principles.

7. Conclusion:

- Democracy provides a framework for equality, dignity, and decision-making but demands active citizen involvement for success.
- Examining democracy requires balancing moral ideals with practical outcomes.

MCQs on NCERT Civics Class 10 Chapter 5 Topic

– How do we assess democracy's outcomes?

Here are the top exam-oriented MCQ-type questions on *"How do we assess democracy's outcomes?"* that you should prepare for your CBSE or state board exams:

Question 1. Which of the following is NOT an expectation from democracy?

- A) Promotes equality among citizens
- B) Enhances the dignity of the individual
- C) Improves the quality of decision-making
- D) Eliminates all forms of government opposition

Answer: D) Eliminates all forms of government opposition

Question 2. What method does democracy provide for dealing with conflicts?

- A) Violence
- B) Legal procedures

- C) A method to resolve conflicts peacefully
- D) Avoidance of issues

Answer: C) A method to resolve conflicts peacefully

Question 3. Why is democracy considered better than dictatorship or monarchy?

- A) It guarantees economic success
- B) It promotes equality and dignity, and allows room to correct mistakes
- C) It eliminates opposition entirely
- D) It avoids the need for elections

Answer: B) It promotes equality and dignity, and allows room to correct mistakes

Question 4. What happens if some expectations are not met in a democracy?

- A) People start supporting dictatorship
- B) People begin doubting the idea or practice of democracy
- C) Governments are abolished
- D) Elections are permanently cancelled

Answer: B) People begin doubting the idea or practice of democracy

Question 5. What dilemma does democracy face, as highlighted in the text?

- A) It is good in theory but challenging in practice
- B) It guarantees success in all countries
- C) It is always morally and prudentially correct
- D) It eliminates all socio-economic problems

Answer: A) It is good in theory but challenging in practice

Question 6. Why do many people feel dissatisfied with democracy in practice?

- A) It fails to hold elections
- B) It does not meet all expectations
- C) It lacks a constitution
- D) It does not allow freedom of speech

Answer: B) It does not meet all expectations

Question 7. Which of the following is a prudential reason to support democracy?

- A) Moral superiority over other forms of government
- B) Its ability to promote peaceful conflict resolution
- C) Its guarantee of economic success
- D) Its eradication of social inequality

Answer: B) Its ability to promote peaceful conflict resolution

Question 8. What is a common feature of democracies worldwide?

- A) Absence of political parties
- B) Formal constitutions and elections
- C) Uniformity in socio-economic achievements
- D) Guarantee of complete equality

Answer: B) Formal constitutions and elections

Question 9. Why are democracies different from each other despite having common features?

- A) Differences in social situations, economic achievements, and cultures
- B) Different political leaders
- C) Variations in literacy rates
- D) Lack of constitutions in some democracies

Answer: A) Differences in social situations, economic achievements, and cultures

Question 10. What can we reasonably expect from every democracy?

- A) Resolution of all socio-economic problems
- B) Equal conditions for achieving goals
- C) Uniformity in political outcomes
- D) Immediate economic growth

Answer: B) Equal conditions for achieving goals

Question 11. What is the first step towards thinking carefully about the outcomes of democracy?

- A) Recognizing it as the ultimate solution to all problems
- B) Blaming the citizens for its failure
- C) Recognizing it as just a form of government
- D) Avoiding criticism of democratic practices

Answer: C) Recognizing it as just a form of government

Question 12. Who is responsible for achieving the goals set under democratic conditions?

- A) The government alone
- B) Citizens
- C) International organizations
- D) Judiciary

Answer: B) Citizens

Question 13. What does democracy primarily create for achieving socio-economic goals?

- A) Permanent solutions
- B) Conditions and opportunities
- C) Guarantees of success
- D) Centralized decision-making power

Answer: B) Conditions and opportunities

Question 14. What happens when citizens fail to utilize the opportunities provided by democracy?

- A) The government collapses
- B) Socio-economic goals remain unachieved
- C) Democracy is replaced with monarchy
- D) All democratic rights are revoked

Answer: B) Socio-economic goals remain unachieved

Question 15. How many countries claim to practice some kind of democratic politics today?

- A) Over fifty
- B) Over a hundred

- C) Over two hundred
- D) Over five hundred

Answer: B) Over a hundred

Question 16. Which of the following is NOT an essential feature of democracy?

- A) Existence of political parties
- B) Guarantee of citizens' rights
- C) A formal constitution
- D) Uniform culture and traditions

Answer: D) Uniform culture and traditions

Question 17. Why is democracy often expected to solve all socio-economic problems?

- A) It is seen as a utopian ideal
- B) It promotes centralized decision-making
- C) It provides a method to resolve conflicts
- D) Citizens often have unrealistic expectations

Answer: D) Citizens often have unrealistic expectations

Question 18. What often leads people to question the practice of democracy?

- A) Failure to meet all expectations
- B) Absence of a constitution
- C) Lack of political parties
- D) Frequent elections

Answer: A) Failure to meet all expectations

Accountable, Responsive And Legitimate Government

1. Basic Outcomes of Democracy:

- Democracy ensures the right of citizens to choose their rulers.
- It provides control over rulers through participation in decision-making when necessary.
- **A key outcome of democracy is the establishment of a government that is:**
 - a. Accountable to citizens.
 - b. Responsive to the needs and expectations of the people.

2. Efficiency and Effectiveness of Democratic Governments:

- Criticism: Democracy is often seen as less efficient due to delays in decision-making.
- **Comparison with Non-Democracy:**
 - a. Non-democratic governments are quicker as they don't need deliberation or majority support.
 - b. However, such decisions may lack acceptance and face resistance.
- **Democratic Decision-Making:**
 - a. Slower but follows procedures.
 - b. Leads to decisions that are more acceptable and effective.

3. Transparency in Democracy:

- Democracy ensures decision-making is based on norms and procedures.

- Citizens can verify if decisions were made correctly, ensuring transparency.
- Transparency is often absent in non-democratic governments.

4. Mechanisms of Accountability in Democracy:

- ***Democracies develop mechanisms to:***
 - a. Hold the government accountable.
 - b. Enable citizen participation in decision-making.

5. Practices and Institutions of Democracy:

- ***Features that measure democratic outcomes:***
 - a. Regular, free, and fair elections.
 - b. Open public debates on policies and legislation.
 - c. Right to information about government functioning.
- ***Mixed Record:***
 - a. Democracies excel in regular elections and debates.
 - b. Democracies often fail to ensure fairness in elections and full transparency in decisions.

6. Substantive Expectations from Democracy:

- ***Citizens expect:***
 - a. A government attentive to people's needs and demands.
 - b. A system largely free of corruption.
- ***Reality:***
 - a. Democracies often fail to meet these expectations.
 - b. Corruption and neglect of the majority's demands are common.

7. Comparison of Democracy and Non-Democracy:

- ***Democracies vs. Non-Democracies:***
 - a. Democracies are not completely free of corruption or insensitivity.

- b.** Non-democracies show no evidence of being less corrupt or more responsive.

8. Legitimacy of Democratic Governments:

- ***Democracies are legitimate governments because:***
 - a.** They are elected by the people.
 - b.** They generate support through representation.
- Despite being slow, less efficient, and not always responsive, democracy is widely supported worldwide.

9. Public Perception of Democracy:

- ***People believe:***
 - a.** Democracy is suitable for their country.
 - b.** Representatives elected by them should rule.
- Democracy generates its support, an outcome that cannot be ignored.

MCQs on NCERT Civics Class 10 Chapter 5 Topic

– *Accountable, Responsive And Legitimate Government*

Here are the top exam-oriented MCQ-type questions on “***Accountable, Responsive And Legitimate Government***” that you should prepare for your CBSE or state board exams:

Question 1. What is the most basic outcome of democracy?

- (a) Quick decision-making
- (b) Accountability and responsiveness to citizens

- (c) Centralised power
- (d) Economic growth

Answer: (b) Accountability and responsiveness to citizens

Question 2. Why do democratic governments take longer to make decisions?

- (a) Because they are inefficient
- (b) Because they follow norms and procedures
- (c) Because they rely on non-democratic institutions
- (d) Because they avoid public opinion

Answer: (b) Because they follow norms and procedures

Question 3. What is a key feature of democracy that allows citizens to check the decision-making process?

- (a) Speed in decision-making
- (b) Military enforcement
- (c) Transparency
- (d) Arbitrary governance

Answer: (c) Transparency

Question 4. What does transparency in a democratic government ensure?

- (a) Citizens can verify if decisions followed the correct procedures
- (b) Decisions are made without public input
- (c) Non-democratic norms are upheld
- (d) Elections are avoided

Answer: (a) Citizens can verify if decisions followed the correct procedures

Question 5. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a democratic government?

- (a) Regular, free, and fair elections
- (b) Open public debate on policies
- (c) Centralised decision-making
- (d) Citizens' right to information

Answer: (c) Centralised decision-making

Question 6. What is a common criticism of democracy regarding elections?

- (a) Elections are never conducted
- (b) They do not always provide a fair chance to everyone
- (c) Elections do not involve the public
- (d) Elections happen only in non-democratic regimes

Answer: (b) They do not always provide a fair chance to everyone

Question 7. What is the expected outcome of democracy in terms of governance?

- (a) Complete elimination of corruption
- (b) A government that is attentive to the people's needs
- (c) Rapid policy implementation without debate
- (d) A fixed economic growth rate

Answer: (b) A government that is attentive to the people's needs

Question 8. Why is democracy considered better than non-democracy despite corruption?

- (a) It is the people's government
- (b) It eliminates corruption entirely
- (c) It avoids public participation
- (d) It imposes strict laws without accountability

Answer: (a) It is the people's government

Question 9. What outcome of democracy is highlighted by its legitimacy?

- (a) It creates a sense of ownership among citizens
- (b) It is less sensitive to public needs
- (c) It relies on military power for governance
- (d) It guarantees economic equality

Answer: (a) It creates a sense of ownership among citizens

Question 10. Which aspect of democracy generates its own support among citizens?

- (a) Economic growth
- (b) Rule by religious leaders
- (c) Elections and representation
- (d) Authoritarian control

Answer: (c) Elections and representation

Economic Growth And Development

1. Expectation of Development in Democracy:

- Democracies are expected to produce good governments and facilitate *economic development*.
- Evidence shows that many democracies fail to meet the expectation of high economic growth.

2. Comparison of Democracies and Dictatorships:

- Between 1950 and 2000, dictatorships had a slightly higher economic growth rate than democracies.
- This raises concerns about democracy's ability to achieve higher economic development.

3. Economic Development: Factors Beyond Governance:

- ***Economic development depends on various factors:***
 - a. The population size of the country.
 - b. The global situation and economic trends.
 - c. Cooperation from other countries.
 - d. The government sets economic priorities.
- Governance alone (democracy or dictatorship) does not guarantee economic success.

4. Negligible Difference in Less Developed Countries:

- The difference in economic growth rates between less developed countries under democracies and dictatorships is negligible.
- Democracy may not guarantee economic development, but it does not significantly lag behind dictatorship in this respect.

5. Preference for Democracy:

- ***Despite slower economic growth, democracy is preferred due to its positive outcomes:***
 - a. Ensures accountability and transparency.
 - b. Provides freedom and representation to citizens.
 - c. Promotes human rights and dignity.

6. Conclusion:

- Democracy may not always excel in economic development, but its broader benefits outweigh the marginal advantage of dictatorship in growth rates.

Extra:

Economic Outcomes of Democracy

1. Importance of Arguments About Democracy:

- Discussions on democracy are passionate because they appeal to deep values.
- Some debates, like the economic outcomes of democracy, can be resolved using facts and figures.

2. Democracy vs. Dictatorship: Economic Growth:

- On average, dictatorial regimes show a slightly better economic growth record than democracies.
- However, in poor countries, the difference in economic growth between democracies and dictatorships is negligible.

3. Economic Inequalities in Democracies:

Democracies exhibit a high degree of economic inequality.

Examples:

a. South Africa and Brazil: The top 20% control more than 60% of national income, while the bottom 20% get less than 3%.

b. Denmark and Hungary: Show relatively better equality in income distribution.

4. Inequality of Opportunities:

- The cartoon highlights the inequality of opportunities for the poorer sections in democratic societies.
- Poorer groups often face barriers despite the promises of equality in democracies.

5. Evidence-Based Analysis:

Careful evidence from students of democracy reveals:

a. Economic growth does not consistently favour either democracy or dictatorship.

b. Inequalities persist within democracies, affecting income and opportunities.

6. Conclusion:

- While democracies may not excel in economic equality, their broader values and ability to ensure freedom and representation make them preferable in the long run.

MCQs on NCERT Civics Class 10 Chapter 5 Topic

– *Economic Growth And Development*

Here are the top exam-oriented MCQ-type questions on “*Economic Growth and Development*” that you should prepare for your CBSE or state board exams:

Question 1. What is a common expectation from democracies in terms of economic outcomes?

- (a) They guarantee economic growth
- (b) They ensure equitable income distribution
- (c) They produce development
- (d) They eliminate poverty completely

Answer: (c) They produce development

Question 2. How do dictatorships compare with democracies in terms of economic growth between 1950 and 2000?

- (a) Democracies had a significantly higher growth rate
- (b) Dictatorships had a slightly higher growth rate
- (c) Democracies and dictatorships had equal growth rates
- (d) Democracies completely outperformed dictatorships

Answer: (b) Dictatorships had a slightly higher growth rate

Question 3. What factors influence a country’s economic development, regardless of its form of government?

- (a) Population size and economic priorities
- (b) Cooperation from other countries
- (c) Global situations
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

Question 4. Why is the inability of democracy to achieve higher economic development not a reason to reject it?

- (a) Economic growth is the only outcome of democracy
- (b) Democracies are always lagging behind dictatorships
- (c) Democracy has other positive outcomes besides economic growth
- (d) Economic priorities do not matter in democracies

Answer: (c) Democracy has other positive outcomes besides economic growth

Question 5. What does evidence show about economic inequalities within democracies?

- (a) Democracies eliminate economic inequalities
- (b) Democracies have no economic inequalities
- (c) Democracies can exhibit a high degree of economic inequalities
- (d) Democracies ensure equality in income distribution

Answer: (c) Democracies can exhibit a high degree of economic inequalities

Question 6. Which countries are examples of high economic inequality within democracies?

- (a) Denmark and Hungary
- (b) South Africa and Brazil
- (c) Canada and Australia
- (d) France and Japan

Answer: (b) South Africa and Brazil

Question 7. In which countries do the top 20% of people take away more than 60% of the national income?

- (a) Denmark and Hungary
- (b) South Africa and Brazil
- (c) USA and UK
- (d) China and Russia

Answer: (b) South Africa and Brazil

Question 8. Which countries are examples of better income equality within democracies?

- (a) Denmark and Hungary
- (b) South Africa and Brazil
- (c) India and China
- (d) USA and Japan

Answer: (a) Denmark and Hungary

Question 9. What is depicted in the cartoon related to democracies and economic inequalities?

- (a) Complete elimination of poverty
- (b) Inequality of opportunities for poorer sections
- (c) Equal opportunities for all
- (d) Dictatorships having no economic inequalities

Answer: (b) Inequality of opportunities for poorer sections

Question 10. Why do some people prefer democracy despite its limitations in economic development?

- (a) Democracies eliminate all economic challenges
- (b) Democracies guarantee equality in income
- (c) Democracies have several positive outcomes, like accountability and legitimacy
- (d) Democracies do not rely on citizen participation

Answer: (c) Democracies have several positive outcomes, like accountability and legitimacy

Question 11. What does Table 1 show about economic growth in poor countries under different regimes?

- (a) Democracies perform much better
- (b) Dictatorships perform much better
- (c) There is virtually no difference between democracies and dictatorships
- (d) Democracies fail entirely

Answer: (c) There is virtually no difference between democracies and dictatorships

Question 12. What is a reasonable expectation from democracy in terms of economic development?

- (a) It will always outperform dictatorships
- (b) It will not lag behind dictatorships significantly
- (c) It will eliminate all inequalities
- (d) It will ensure the fastest growth

Answer: (b) It will not lag behind dictatorships significantly

Question 13. Which value of democracy is emphasised in debates about its economic outcomes?

- (a) Speed in decision-making
- (b) Complete elimination of corruption
- (c) Commitment to deep values like equality and representation
- (d) Absence of public participation

Answer: (c) Commitment to deep values like equality and representation

Question 14. What is one of the positive outcomes of democracy besides economic growth?

- (a) Military strength
- (b) Lack of public opinion
- (c) Accountability and transparency in governance
- (d) Inefficient government mechanisms

Answer: (c) Accountability and transparency in governance

Reduction Of Inequality And Poverty

1. Expectations from Democracies:

- Democracies are expected to reduce economic disparities, ensuring just distribution of wealth and opportunities.

Question: Does economic growth in democracies lead to greater inequalities?

Answer: Yes, economic growth in democracies is often accompanied by growing inequalities:

- A small number of ultra-rich individuals hold a highly disproportionate share of the country's wealth and income.

- Their share in total national income continues to increase, leaving those at the bottom with declining incomes.
- Economic disparities persist despite democracies promoting political equality.

Question: Do democracies ensure a fair distribution of goods and opportunities?

Answer: Democracies have not been very successful in ensuring a just distribution of goods and opportunities:

- Many individuals, particularly the poor, struggle to meet their basic needs (food, clothing, housing, education, and healthcare).
- Although democratically elected governments rely on the votes of the poor majority, they often fail to address poverty and inequality effectively.
- In some poor nations, people remain dependent on wealthier countries even for necessities.

2. Political Equality vs. Economic Inequality:

- Democracies promote political equality: All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives.
- ***However, economic inequalities often grow parallel to political equality:***
 - a.** Ultra-rich minority holds a disproportionate share of wealth and income.
 - b.** Their share in national income is increasing, while the incomes of the poorest decline.

3. Economic Inequalities Among the Poor:

- **Poorer sections struggle to meet basic needs:**
 - a. *Food, clothing, housing, education, and healthcare.*
- In many cases, democracies have failed to ensure a minimum standard of living for all.

4. Democracies and Poverty:

- Democracies in practice often fail to prioritise poverty reduction despite the large number of poor voters:
 - a. **Example:** India has a significant proportion of poor voters, but poverty remains unaddressed adequately.
 - b. **Example:** Bangladesh has over half its population living in poverty.

5. Dependence on Rich Countries:

- Several poor countries depend on rich countries even for essential food supplies.
- Economic inequalities in poorer nations are exacerbated by global dependencies.

6. Conclusion:

- While democracies ensure political equality, they often fall short in addressing economic disparities.
- Economic inequalities remain a major challenge for democracies, both domestically and globally.

MCQs on NCERT Civics Class 10 Chapter 5 Topic **– *Reduction Of Inequality And Poverty***

Here are the top exam-oriented MCQ-type questions on “Reduction of Inequality and Poverty” that you should prepare for your CBSE or state board exams:

Question 1. What is a reasonable expectation from democracies regarding economic disparities?

- (a) To completely eliminate economic disparities
- (b) To reduce economic disparities
- (c) To ensure equal wealth distribution among all citizens
- (d) To focus solely on economic growth

Answer: (b) To reduce economic disparities

Question 2. What is the relationship between economic growth and wealth distribution in democracies?

- (a) Economic growth always leads to wealth equality
- (b) Economic growth often accompanies increased inequalities
- (c) Economic growth eliminates poverty completely
- (d) Economic growth ensures basic needs for all

Answer: (b) Economic growth often accompanies increased inequalities

Question 3. What is the basis of democracies?

- (a) Economic equality
- (b) Social hierarchy
- (c) Political equality
- (d) Religious uniformity

Answer: (c) Political equality

Question 4. Who enjoys a highly disproportionate share of wealth in democracies?

- (a) The middle class
- (b) The ultra-rich
- (c) The poor
- (d) The government

Answer: (b) The ultra-rich

Question 5. What has been observed about the incomes of those at the bottom of the society in democracies?

- (a) Their incomes have been rising steadily
- (b) Their incomes have been declining
- (c) Their incomes are equal to the middle class
- (d) Their incomes surpass the ultra-rich

Answer: (b) Their incomes have been declining

Question 6. What basic needs do people at the bottom of society struggle to meet?

- (a) Luxury goods and entertainment
- (b) Food, clothing, housing, education, and health
- (c) Business investments and savings
- (d) Political representation

Answer: (b) Food, clothing, housing, education, and health

Question 7. How successful are democracies in reducing economic inequalities?

- (a) Very successful
- (b) Completely unsuccessful
- (c) Not very successful
- (d) Always fail

Answer: (c) Not very successful

Question 8. Why might democratically elected governments not address poverty as expected?

- (a) Poverty does not affect voting patterns
- (b) The poor do not vote in large numbers
- (c) Governments prioritise other issues over poverty
- (d) Political parties avoid addressing poverty to stay in power

Answer: (c) Governments prioritise other issues over poverty

Question 9. What percentage of Bangladesh's population lives in poverty?

- (a) Less than 10%
- (b) More than half
- (c) About 25%
- (d) None

Answer: (b) More than half

Question 10. What do many poor countries rely on rich countries for?

- (a) Political Guidance
- (b) Food supplies

- (c) Economic investments
- (d) Educational programs

Answer: (b) Food supplies

Question 11. Which contradiction is observed in democracies regarding equality?

- (a) Economic equality is ensured alongside political equality
- (b) Economic inequalities increase despite political equality
- (c) Both economic and political inequalities increase
- (d) Political equality eliminates all disparities

Answer: (b) Economic inequalities increase despite political equality

Question 12. Why do political parties in democracies focus on the poor during elections?

- (a) The poor have a negligible influence on elections
- (b) The poor constitute a large proportion of voters
- (c) To fulfil all promises made to the poor
- (d) To avoid criticism from international organisations

Answer: (b) The poor constitute a large proportion of voters

Question 13. What is one key failure of democratically elected governments, as mentioned in the text?

- (a) Failure to hold elections regularly
- (b) Lack of focus on addressing poverty
- (c) Refusal to adopt economic priorities
- (d) Inability to maintain political equality

Answer: (b) Lack of focus on addressing poverty

Question 14. What happens to the share of wealth and income of the ultra-rich in democracies?

- (a) It decreases steadily
- (b) It remains stagnant
- (c) It increases disproportionately
- (d) It becomes evenly distributed

Answer: (c) It increases disproportionately

Accommodation Of Social Diversity

1. Expectations of Democracy in Promoting Harmony:

- Democracy is expected to foster a peaceful and harmonious social life among citizens.
- Democracies are known to accommodate various social divisions through dialogue and negotiation.
- **Example of Belgium:** Demonstrates how differences among ethnic groups can be successfully negotiated in a democratic setup.

2. Conflict Resolution in Democracies:

- Democracies evolve procedures for peaceful competition, reducing the risk of tensions escalating into violence.
- **No society can fully eliminate conflicts, but democracies help by:**
 - a. Encouraging respect for differences.
 - b. Establishing mechanisms to negotiate conflicts peacefully.

3. Comparison with Non-Democratic Regimes:

- Non-democratic regimes tend to suppress or ignore social differences, which can worsen conflicts.
- Democracies are better at handling social divisions and conflicts, enhancing their credibility as systems of governance.

4. Conditions for Harmony in Democracy:

- Democracies must meet two key conditions for harmonious outcomes:
 - a. Majority Cooperation with Minorities:**
 - I. The majority opinion must collaborate with minorities to represent the **general view** of the population.
 - II. Majority and minority opinions are **dynamic and not permanent**.
 - Avoidance of Permanent Majoritarianism:**
 - a.** Rule by majority must not become rule by a permanent majority community based on religion, race, or language.
 - b.** Every citizen should have the chance to be part of the majority at some point, ensuring inclusivity.

5. Outcomes of Democratic Politics on Social Divisions:

- **Positive Outcome Example:** Democracies can create mechanisms to bridge social divisions and reduce discrimination, fostering unity.
- **Negative Outcome Example:** In some cases, unresolved tensions or biased governance may exacerbate social divisions, leading to discord.

6. Conclusion:

- Democracy ceases to be accommodative when individuals or groups are permanently barred from being part of the majority.
- True democracy ensures every citizen has equal opportunities to influence decision-making and governance.

MCQs on NCERT Civics Class 10 Chapter 5 Topic

– *Accommodation Of Social Diversity*

Here are the top exam-oriented MCQ-type questions on “Accommodation of Social Diversity” that you should prepare for your CBSE or state board exams:

Question 1. What is a fair expectation from democracy regarding social life?

- (a) Complete elimination of conflicts
- (b) Creation of a harmonious social life
- (c) Rule by the majority community
- (d) Suppression of internal differences

Answer: (b) Creation of a harmonious social life

Question 2. Which country is cited as an example of successfully negotiating ethnic differences?

- (a) Sri Lanka
- (b) Belgium
- (c) India
- (d) South Africa

Answer: (b) Belgium

Question 3. How do democracies usually handle social divisions?

- (a) By suppressing them
- (b) By negotiating differences

- (c) By ignoring them
- (d) By imposing a single rule

Answer: (b) By negotiating differences

Question 4. What does democracy develop to reduce tensions?

- (a) Mechanisms for suppression
- (b) Mechanisms for conflict resolution
- (c) Procedures to conduct the competition
- (d) Majority dominance rules

Answer: (c) Procedures to conduct the competition

Question 5. Which country provides an example of failure in addressing social differences in a democracy?

- (a) Belgium
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) South Korea
- (d) Brazil

Answer: (b) Sri Lanka

Question 6. What do non-democratic regimes often do regarding internal social differences?

- (a) Respect and resolve them
- (b) Turn a blind eye or suppress them
- (c) Allow them to escalate
- (d) Ensure permanent solutions

Answer: (b) Turn a blind eye or suppress them

Question 7. What must democracy ensure to handle social differences effectively?

- (a) Rule by majority opinion only
- (b) Majority cooperation with minority
- (c) Suppression of minority views
- (d) Permanent majority dominance

Answer: (b) Majority cooperation with minority

Question 8. What does “rule by majority” mean in a democracy?

- (a) Rule by the majority community based on religion, race, or language
- (b) Temporary majorities formed for specific decisions or elections
- (c) Permanent dominance of a single group
- (d) Suppression of minority opinions

Answer: (b) Temporary majorities formed for specific decisions or elections

Question 9. When does democratic rule cease to be accommodative?

- (a) When minorities are allowed to participate
- (b) When citizens are barred from being in the majority due to birth
- (c) When majorities consult minorities for decisions
- (d) When elections are conducted fairly

Answer: (b) When citizens are barred from being in the majority due to birth

Question 10. What is a significant advantage of democratic regimes over non-democratic ones?

- (a) Ability to suppress conflicts effectively
- (b) Ability to handle social differences and conflicts
- (c) Faster economic growth
- (d) Permanent elimination of social issues

Answer: (b) Ability to handle social differences and conflicts

Question 11. What is the danger of majority rule becoming rule by the majority community?

- (a) It strengthens democratic values
- (b) It erodes the accommodative nature of democracy
- (c) It resolves all social conflicts permanently
- (d) It promotes economic growth

Answer: (b) It erodes the accommodative nature of democracy

Question 12. What must democracy provide for every citizen to maintain its legitimacy?

- (a) Equal opportunities for forming the majority
- (b) Equal wealth distribution
- (c) Permanent representation for minorities
- (d) Suppression of opposing views

Answer: (a) Equal opportunities for forming the majority

Question 13. What is one condition for democracy to ensure social harmony?

- (a) Rule by the majority community permanently
- (b) Every citizen has the chance to be in the majority
- (c) Suppression of majority opinions
- (d) Elimination of minorities

Answer: (b) Every citizen has the chance to be in the majority

Question 14. Which principle ensures inclusivity in democracy?

- (a) Suppression of differences
- (b) Equal opportunity for all to participate in the majority
- (c) Priority to the majority community
- (d) Fixed majority rule for specific groups

Answer: (b) Equal opportunity for all to participate in the majority

Question 15. What is the core idea of democracy regarding social harmony?

- (a) Permanent majorities for decisions
- (b) Suppressing all minority voices
- (c) Negotiation and respect for differences
- (d) Rule by a single ethnic group

Answer: (c) Negotiation and respect for differences

Dignity And Freedom Of The Citizens

1. Democracy and Individual Dignity:

- Democracy is superior to other forms of government in promoting the dignity and freedom of individuals.

- Respect among individuals is a fundamental value of democracy, reducing conflicts arising from a lack of recognition.
- Democratic principles recognise that all individuals are equal and vital in societies built on subordination and domination.

2. Dignity of Women in Democracies:

- Historically, most societies were **male-dominated**, but democracy has fostered sensitivity towards the need for respect and equality for women.
- **Women's struggles for equality are supported in democratic setups because:**
 - a. Legal and moral principles recognise **equal treatment of women**.
 - b. This recognition enables women to fight against discrimination effectively.
- In non-democratic setups, the absence of these principles makes it harder to challenge gender-based inequalities.

3. Democracy and Caste Inequalities:

- In India, democracy has strengthened the claims of disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and opportunities.
- Caste-based atrocities continue, but they lack moral and legal justification under democracy.
- The recognition of equality in democratic systems helps citizens value their democratic rights.

4. Continuous Expectations from Democracy:

Democracy is unique because it undergoes continuous examination by its citizens. As democracy meets one expectation, it raises new demands from people.

People often complain about democracy, which indicates:

- a.** Increased awareness of their rights.
- b.** Ability to **critically evaluate power holders** and demand accountability.

5. Success of Democracy:

- Public dissatisfaction with democracy is a testimony to its success, transforming individuals from subjects to active citizens.
- People believe in the power of their vote to influence governance and protect their self-interests.

6. Judging Democracies:

- Expectations from democracy act as criteria for evaluating its performance.
- The evolution of democracy lies in its ability to adapt and address newer demands from its citizens.

MCQs on NCERT Civics Class 10 Chapter 5 Topic

– *Dignity And Freedom Of The Citizens*

Here are the top exam-oriented MCQ-type questions on “Dignity and Freedom of the Citizens” that you should prepare for your CBSE or state board exams:

Question 1. Which feature of democracy is superior to other forms of government?

- (a) Promoting economic growth
- (b) Promoting dignity and freedom of the individual

- (c) Guaranteeing military power
- (d) Eliminating all inequalities

Answer: (b) Promoting dignity and freedom of the individual

Question 2. What is the fundamental basis of democracy?

- (a) Passion for respect and freedom
- (b) Strict obedience to authority
- (c) Preservation of traditional hierarchies
- (d) Economic competition

Answer: (a) Passion for respect and freedom

Question 3. Why do conflicts arise among individuals in society?

- (a) Due to a lack of resources
- (b) Because some feel they are not treated with respect
- (c) Because of political instability
- (d) Due to economic inequalities

Answer: (b) Because some feel they are not treated with respect

Question 4. What has historically been the social structure in most societies regarding gender?

- (a) Equal treatment of men and women
- (b) Male-dominated societies
- (c) Female-dominated societies
- (d) Gender-neutral societies

Answer: (b) Male-dominated societies

Question 5. What has enabled women to fight against gender inequality in democratic societies?

- (a) Economic policies
- (b) Legal and moral recognition of equality
- (c) Traditional values
- (d) Military interventions

Answer: (b) Legal and moral recognition of equality

Question 6. How has democracy impacted caste inequalities in India?

- (a) Eliminated caste discrimination entirely
- (b) Strengthened claims of disadvantaged castes for equal status
- (c) Widened the gap between castes
- (d) Ignored caste-based issues

Answer: (b) Strengthened claims of disadvantaged castes for equal status

Question 7. What makes ordinary citizens value their democratic rights?

- (a) Economic stability
- (b) Recognition of equality and freedom
- (c) Cultural traditions
- (d) Military protection

Answer: (b) Recognition of equality and freedom

Question 8. What does the presence of complaints in a democracy signify?

- (a) Failure of democracy
- (b) Success of the democratic project
- (c) Decline in democratic awareness
- (d) Ineffectiveness of government policies

Answer: (b) Success of the democratic project

Question 9. What is distinctive about democracy compared to other systems?

- (a) Democracy solves all issues permanently
- (b) Democracy never stops being examined
- (c) Democracy eliminates the need for governance
- (d) Democracy prevents economic disparities

Answer: (b) Democracy never stops being examined

Question 10. What does a public expression of dissatisfaction in a democracy reflect?

- (a) Weakness of governance
- (b) Transformation of people from subjects to citizens
- (c) Loss of democratic values
- (d) Ineffectiveness of electoral systems

Answer: (b) Transformation of people from subjects to citizens

Question 11. What do most individuals believe about their vote in a democracy?

- (a) It has no impact
- (b) It makes a difference in governance and self-interest

- (c) It is only a symbolic gesture
- (d) It ensures economic equality

Answer: (b) It makes a difference in governance and self-interest

Question 12. What expectation arises as democracy passes one test?

- (a) People become content with existing systems
- (b) People demand more and seek improvement
- (c) People stop engaging in political processes
- (d) The democratic system collapses

Answer: (b) People demand more and seek improvement

Question 13. What does the success of a democratic society depend on?

- (a) The absence of criticism
- (b) The awareness and active participation of its citizens
- (c) Permanent solutions to conflicts
- (d) Suppression of dissent

Answer: (b) The awareness and active participation of its citizens

Question 14. How does democracy deal with societies built on subordination and domination?

- (a) By ignoring the need for equality
- (b) By gradually recognising that all individuals are equal
- (c) By imposing strict rules
- (d) By prioritising economic development over equality

Answer: (b) By gradually recognising that all individuals are equal

Question 15. What is a key challenge in achieving dignity and freedom in democracies?

- (a) Balancing economic growth and equality
- (b) Ensuring equal treatment in societies with entrenched inequalities
- (c) Eliminating political competition
- (d) Controlling dissent

Answer: (b) Ensuring equal treatment in societies with entrenched inequalities

Next & Previous Topics of NCERT/CBSE Political Science (Civics) Class 10 Chapter 5: Outcomes of Democracy

| Topics No. | Topics Name |
|------------|---|
| 1 | How do We Assess Democracy's Outcomes? |
| 2 | Accountable, Responsive and Legitimate Government |
| 3 | Economic Growth and Development |
| 4 | Reduction of Inequality and Poverty |
| 5 | Accommodation of Social Diversity |
| 6 | Dignity and Freedom of the Citizens |