

**CBSE CLASS X**  
**Social Science (087)**

QUESTION PAPER  
*AI-generated question paper*

**Code: 802WKP**      **Questions: 15**      **Maximum Marks: 26**      **Generated: 2026-06-26 09:37**

**SELECTIONS USED**

Subject	Social Science
Lessons	5 Outcomes of Democracy
Level of understanding	Initial understanding
Question selection	Curated chapter coverage (~3 questions per section)
Model	claude-sonnet-4-6

Composition — Difficulty: 9 straightforward · 6 medium | Types: 6 Short · 5 Very short · 4 MCQ

**Q1.** straightforward initial-understanding § Outcomes of Democracy (Introduction) [1]

Which of the following is an advantage of democracy over dictatorship?

- ((A)) Decisions are taken by a single ruler
- ((B)) Citizens have no say in governance
- ((C)) Government is accountable to the people
- ((D)) Power is concentrated in the hands of the military

- A It promotes equality among citizens
- B It guarantees faster economic growth
- C It allows room to correct mistakes
- D It provides a method to resolve conflicts

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

**Q2.** medium initial-understanding § How do we assess democracy's outcomes? [3]

Democracy is often praised in principle, yet people may remain dissatisfied with its outcomes. What does this tell us about what democracy can and cannot guarantee to its citizens?

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

**Q3.** straightforward initial-understanding § Accountable, responsive and legitimate government [1]

Name any one outcome that citizens expect a democratic government to deliver to them.

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

**Q4.** straightforward initial-understanding § Accountable, responsive and legitimate government [1]

What does 'transparency' mean in the context of democratic government?

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

**Q5.** medium initial-understanding § Accountable, responsive and legitimate government [3]

A non-democratic government can often make decisions faster than a democratic government. Why, then, can democratic decisions still be considered more effective?

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

**Q6.** straightforward initial-understanding § Accountable, responsive and legitimate government [1]

Which of the following best explains why a democratic government is described as 'legitimate'?

- ((A)) It makes decisions quickly without debate.  
 ((B)) It is formed and run according to the will and consent of the people.  
 ((C)) It concentrates power in the hands of elected leaders.  
 ((D)) It guarantees economic equality among all citizens.

- A It makes decisions very quickly and efficiently.  
 B It is the people's own government, chosen by elected representatives.  
 C It guarantees complete elimination of corruption.  
 D It always ensures equal distribution of wealth.

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

**Q7.** medium initial-understanding § Accountable, responsive and legitimate government [2]

Why is the support and trust that citizens place in a democratic government considered a valuable outcome of democracy, even when the government is not always efficient?

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

**Q8.** straightforward initial-understanding § Economic growth and development [1]

[very\_short\_answer] Some data suggests that dictatorships have at times shown slightly higher economic growth rates than democracies. Does this mean democracy should be rejected on economic grounds? Give one reason to justify your answer.

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

**Q9.** straightforward initial-understanding § Economic outcomes of democracy [1]

Which of the following best describes the relationship between democracy and economic inequality?

- (A) Democratic countries always have low income inequality because citizens vote for fair distribution.  
 (B) High economic inequality can exist within democracies, and the degree varies significantly across countries.  
 (C) Democracies guarantee that the poorest 20% of the population receives at least 20% of national income.  
 (D) Economic inequality is found only in newly established democracies, not in well-established ones.

- A Democratic countries always have low income inequality because citizens vote for fair distribution.  
 B High economic inequality can exist within democracies, and the degree varies significantly from country to country.  
 C Democracies guarantee that the bottom 20% of the population receives at least 20% of national income.  
 D Economic inequality is found only in newly established democracies, not in well-established ones.

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

**Q10.** medium initial-understanding § Reduction of inequality and poverty [3]

In a democracy, every citizen enjoys equal political rights. Does this mean economic inequalities among citizens are automatically reduced? Explain with reasons.

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

**Q11.** medium initial-understanding § Accommodation of social diversity [3]

Why is democracy considered better suited than non-democratic regimes to handle social differences and conflicts?

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

**Q12.** straightforward initial-understanding § Accommodation of social diversity [1]

What is the key condition that must be met for majority rule in a democracy to remain inclusive rather than becoming exclusionary?

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

**Q13.** medium initial-understanding § Dignity and freedom of the citizens [3]

Why is democracy considered better than other forms of government in upholding the dignity of disadvantaged sections of society, even when discrimination still exists in practice?

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

**Q14.** straightforward initial-understanding § Dignity and freedom of the citizens [1]

When people in a democracy constantly complain about how it is functioning, what does this actually reveal about the health of that democracy?

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

**Q15.** straightforward initial-understanding § Dignity and freedom of the citizens [1]

Which of the following best explains why dignity and freedom are considered the core foundations of democracy?

Options: (A) Because democracy guarantees equal wealth distribution among all citizens. (B) Because individuals fundamentally desire to be treated with respect, and democracy recognises and protects this right. (C) Because democratic governments are always free from corruption and inefficiency. (D) Because democracy ensures that no social conflicts ever arise among citizens.

A Because democracy guarantees equal wealth distribution among all citizens.

B Because individuals fundamentally desire to be treated with dignity, and democracy recognises and protects this right.

C Because democratic governments are always free from corruption and inefficiency.

D Because democracy ensures that no social conflicts ever arise among citizens.

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

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