

CBSE CLASS X
Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER
AI-generated question paper

Code: P7EBCZ**Questions: 34****Maximum Marks: 74****Generated: 2026-06-26 09:39**

SELECTIONS USED

Subject	Social Science
Lessons	5 Outcomes of Democracy
Level of understanding	Exam-ready
Question selection	CBSE board paper, whole lesson (~80 marks across Sections A-E)
Model	claude-sonnet-4-6

Composition — Difficulty: 11 straightforward · 14 medium · 9 deep | Types: 11 MCQ · 7 Short · 5 Assertion–reason · 5 Very short · 3 Long · 3 Case-based | Sections: A 16Q/16m · B 5Q/10m · C 7Q/21m · D 3Q/15m · E 3Q/12m

Q1. straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

Which of the following is the most basic expected outcome of a democratic government?

Options:

- (A) Rapid economic growth
- (B) A government accountable to citizens and responsive to their needs
- (C) Elimination of all social conflicts
- (D) Equal distribution of national income

- A Rapid economic growth
- B A government accountable to citizens and responsive to their needs
- C Elimination of all social conflicts
- D Equal distribution of national income

◆ **Outcomes of Democracy**

Q2. straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

What is the term used for a government's feature that allows citizens to find out whether decisions were taken through correct procedures?

Options:

- (A) Responsiveness
- (B) Legitimacy
- (C) Transparency
- (D) Accountability

- A Responsiveness
- B Legitimacy
- C Transparency
- D Accountability

◆ **Outcomes of Democracy**

Q3. straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

In which of the following ways is a democratic government considered superior to a non-democratic one, even if it is slow or less efficient?

Options:

- (A) It guarantees economic equality
 - (B) It is a legitimate government — people's own government
 - (C) It ensures zero corruption
 - (D) It resolves all social conflicts permanently
- A It guarantees economic equality
B It is a legitimate government — people's own government
C It ensures zero corruption
D It resolves all social conflicts permanently

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

Q4. straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

Democracies are based on political equality. Which of the following best describes what this means in practice?

Options:

- (A) All citizens earn the same income
 - (B) Every individual has equal weight in electing representatives
 - (C) All castes and religions are merged into one
 - (D) The government distributes wealth equally among all
- A All citizens earn the same income
B Every individual has equal weight in electing representatives
C All castes and religions are merged into one
D The government distributes wealth equally among all

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

Q5. straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

Which one of the following conditions is essential for democracy to successfully accommodate social diversity?

Options:

- (A) The majority community must always hold power
 - (B) Minority groups must accept the majority's decisions without question
 - (C) The majority must work with the minority so government represents the general view
 - (D) Social differences must be suppressed for national unity
- A The majority community must always hold power
B Minority groups must accept the majority's decisions without question
C The majority must work with the minority so government represents the general view
D Social differences must be suppressed for national unity

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

Q6. medium exam-ready**[1]**

Which of the following is NOT among the reasons why democracy is considered a better form of government compared to alternatives?

Options:

- (A) It promotes equality among citizens
 - (B) It guarantees a higher rate of economic growth than dictatorship
 - (C) It enhances the dignity of the individual
 - (D) It allows room to correct mistakes
- A It promotes equality among citizens
B It guarantees a higher rate of economic growth than dictatorship
C It enhances the dignity of the individual
D It allows room to correct mistakes

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

Q7. medium exam-ready**[1]**

When citizens express dissatisfaction with how democracy is functioning, this should be seen as:

Options:

- (A) A sign of democracy's failure
 - (B) Proof that people want dictatorship
 - (C) Evidence of the success of the democratic project — citizens have developed awareness and critical thinking
 - (D) A reason to restrict freedom of speech
- A A sign of democracy's failure
B Proof that people want dictatorship
C Evidence of the success of the democratic project — citizens have developed awareness and critical thinking
D A reason to restrict freedom of speech

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

Q8. straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

Why does democratic decision-making take more time compared to decision-making in a non-democratic regime?

Options:

- (A) Democratic leaders are less educated
 - (B) Democracy involves deliberation, negotiation and following procedures
 - (C) Citizens in democracies are uncooperative
 - (D) Democratic governments lack administrative machinery
- A Democratic leaders are less educated
B Democracy involves deliberation, negotiation and following procedures
C Citizens in democracies are uncooperative
D Democratic governments lack administrative machinery

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

Q9. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Which of the following best describes how democracy changes the relationship between an individual and the state?

Options:

- (A) It makes every individual a voter with limited rights
- (B) It transforms individuals from passive subjects to active citizens with rights and agency
- (C) It converts individuals into taxpayers who fund public services
- (D) It makes every individual a potential political leader

- A Voter
- B Taxpayer
- C Citizen
- D Politician

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

Q10. medium exam-ready

[1]

Which of the following correctly describes a situation where 'rule by majority' becomes dangerous for democracy?

Options:

- (A) When the majority changes from election to election
- (B) When majority rule becomes the permanent rule of a majority religious, racial or linguistic community
- (C) When the majority supports economic reforms
- (D) When minority parties contest elections

- A When the majority changes from election to election
- B When majority rule becomes the permanent rule of a majority religious, racial or linguistic community
- C When the majority supports economic reforms
- D When minority parties contest elections

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

Q11. medium exam-ready

[1]

Democracy is described as 'just a form of government' in the context of outcomes. What does this imply?

Options:

- (A) Democracy is inferior to other forms of government
- (B) Democracy can only create conditions; citizens must use those conditions to achieve goals
- (C) Democracy does not affect the economic or social life of citizens
- (D) A democratic government is solely responsible for all development

- A Democracy is inferior to other forms of government
- B Democracy can only create conditions; citizens must use those conditions to achieve goals
- C Democracy does not affect the economic or social life of citizens
- D A democratic government is solely responsible for all development

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

Q12. medium exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): Democratic governments are considered legitimate even when they are slow and less efficient.

Reason (R): In a democracy, government is chosen by the people themselves through free and fair elections.

- 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 but R is true.

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

Q13. medium exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): Democracy is not a guarantee of economic development.

Reason (R): Factors such as country size, population, natural resources, global economic conditions, and government policies contribute to economic growth, making the type of political regime just one of several variables.

- 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 but R is true.

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

Q14. medium exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): Democracies have not been very successful in reducing economic inequalities between citizens.

Reason (R): In democracies, the ultra-rich enjoy a disproportionately high share of wealth, and the share of the poor in national income has been declining.

- 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 but R is true.

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

Q15. deep exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): Non-democratic governments are better at handling internal social differences and conflicts than democracies.

Reason (R): Non-democratic regimes often suppress or turn a blind eye to internal social differences rather than resolving them.

- 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 false but R is true.
- D Both A and R are false.

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

Q16. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): The passion for respect and freedom forms the basis of democracy.

Reason (R): Democracy promotes the dignity of the individual and recognises that every person deserves equal respect.

- 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 but R is true.

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

Q17. straightforward exam-ready [2]

How does transparency in a democratic government empower ordinary citizens in their relationship with those in power?

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

Q18. medium exam-ready [2]

Although non-democratic governments can make decisions quickly, why might their decisions be less effective in the long run compared to decisions made by democratic governments?

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

Q19. medium exam-ready [2]

How has democracy in India strengthened the position of historically disadvantaged castes? Give one limitation that still exists.

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

Q20. straightforward exam-ready [2]

State two conditions that a democracy must fulfil to successfully accommodate social diversity.

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

Q21. deep exam-ready [2]

Despite having political equality, why do democracies continue to witness growing economic inequalities?

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

Q22. medium exam-ready [3]

Explain why 'legitimacy' is considered the most definitive advantage of a democratic government over non-democratic alternatives.

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

Q23. medium exam-ready [3]

Examine the statement: 'Democracy is good in principle but felt to be not so good in practice.' Give THREE points to justify this observation.

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

Q24. deep exam-ready [3]

'Economic growth alone cannot determine whether democracy is preferable to dictatorship.' Justify this statement with reference to what democracy offers beyond economic outcomes.

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

Q25. straightforward exam-ready [3]

Explain any three features that a democratic government must demonstrate in order to be considered truly accountable and responsive to its citizens.

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

Q26. medium exam-ready [3]

How does democracy help reduce the possibility of social tensions becoming explosive or violent? What is one limitation of this outcome?

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

Q27. deep exam-ready [3]

'The struggle for women's dignity illustrates both the strength and the ongoing challenge of democracy.' Explain this statement.

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

Q28. deep exam-ready [3]

How do people's ever-increasing expectations from democracy actually reflect its success rather than its failure? Explain with reference to the transformation democracy brings about in citizens.

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

Q29. deep exam-ready [5]

'A democratic government may be slow and imperfect, but it remains the most preferred form of government across the world.' Examine this statement by discussing the outcomes of democracy in terms of accountability, responsiveness, and legitimacy.

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

Q30. deep exam-ready [5]

'Democracy stands superior to any other form of government in promoting the dignity and freedom of the individual.' Examine this statement with reference to caste inequalities, the status of women, and the overall transformation of citizens in a democracy.

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

Q31. deep exam-ready [5]

'While democracies may not guarantee economic development or eliminate inequality, there are still compelling reasons to prefer them over dictatorships.' Critically examine this statement with evidence from the outcomes of democratic regimes.

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

Q32. medium exam-ready [4]

Read the following scenario and answer the questions that follow:

In a country called Alveria, the government regularly holds elections, has an open public debate culture, and guarantees the right to information. However, citizens frequently complain that the government is slow in responding to their needs, corrupt officials go unpunished, and the gap between the rich and the poor keeps widening. Despite these shortcomings, surveys show that 90% of Alverians believe democracy is suitable for their country, and 68% say their vote makes a difference.

- (i) Which feature of democratic government does Alveria's open public debate and right to information represent? (1 mark)
- (ii) Name the outcome of democracy that the survey data (90% support) directly reflects. (1 mark)
- (iii) Despite corruption and inequality, why do the majority of Alverians still prefer their democratic system? (2 marks)

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

Q33. deep exam-ready**[4]**

Read the following scenario and answer the questions that follow:

In the country of Seralia, the top 20% of the population controls 62% of the national income, while the bottom 20% receives just 2.8%. The country holds regular elections and people can vote freely. However, the ruling party, which belongs to the dominant ethnic group, has consistently passed laws that favour its own community and made it practically impossible for members of other ethnic groups to ever form a government.

- (i) Name the economic phenomenon visible in Seralia despite it being a democracy. (1 mark)
- (ii) Which specific condition required for democracy to accommodate social diversity is being violated in Seralia? (1 mark)
- (iii) Explain why political equality in Seralia has not translated into social or economic equality, and what risk this poses to its democracy. (2 marks)

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

Q34. medium exam-ready**[4]**

Read the following scenario and answer the questions that follow:

Rahim lives in a small town. He recently approached the local government office for a permit for his small business. Despite visiting multiple times over two months, officials ignored him and gave him no update. Frustrated, Rahim filed an application under the Right to Information Act, asking for the status of his application and the names of the responsible officials. Within ten days, he received his permit, and the officer personally called him to apologise.

- (i) Which outcome of democracy does Rahim's successful use of the Right to Information Act demonstrate? (1 mark)
- (ii) Before filing the RTI application, which quality of government — accountability or transparency — was missing in the conduct of the officials? Explain. (1 mark)
- (iii) How does Rahim's experience illustrate that democracy, while imperfect, provides citizens with tools to challenge power and seek justice? (2 marks)

◆ Outcomes of Democracy

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