

**CBSE Class 10 Social Science**  
**Sample Paper - 01**

**Maximum Marks: 80**

**Time Allowed: 3 hours**

**General Instructions:**

- i. The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- ii. Marks are indicated against each question.
- iii. Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are objective type questions. Each question carries one mark. Answer them as instructed.
- iv. Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- v. Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
- vi. Question number 35 is a map question of 6 marks with two parts - 35 a. from History (2 marks) and 35b. from Geography (4 marks).

**Section A**

1. Match the following:

(a) James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette.	(i) 1876
(b) Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses.	(ii) 1517
(c) Marco Polo, a great explorer, returned to Italy.	(iii) 1780
(d) Rashsundari Debi published Amar Jiban.	(iv) 1295

2. Mahatma Gandhi believed that this dharma of \_\_\_\_\_ could unite all Indians

a. non-violence

- b. truth
- c. violence
- d. fights

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



Which of the following is true regarding the cover page of **The Indian Charivari**?

- a. The Indian Charivari was one of the many journals depicting injustice done to low caste people in India.
  - b. The Indian Charivari was one of the many journals showing passionate anger about the miserable lives of upper-caste Hindu women, especially widows.
  - c. The Indian Charivari was one of the many journals of caricature and satire published.
  - d. The Indian Charivari was one of the many journals highlighting the experiences of women - about how women were imprisoned at home.
4. Why did the British manufacturers print calendars for popularising their products in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century?
5. It is the reason for lack of water infiltration in desert soil?
- a. low precipitation
  - b. Formation of kanker layer
  - c. very less rainfall
  - d. high temperature

6. Hoe, Dao, digging sticks are associated with which type of farming?
7. What are the conventional sources of energy?
8. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Vertical Division of power specifies the concept of check and balance. Each organ has its own power and checks the powers of other.



What do these newspaper clippings have to say about the efforts of decentralisation in India?

- a. Low share of women in Panchayats
  - b. Women is facing inequality in Panchayats
  - c. Increased participation of women in Panchayats
  - d. One third of the seats of women are reserved in Loksabha
10. Fill in the blanks:

A communal mind often leads to \_\_\_\_\_ of one's own religious community.

**OR**

Fill in the blanks:

A shift of population from rural areas to urban areas is called \_\_\_\_\_.

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11. In which countries women are given high profile?

**OR**

What is the official post for the chairperson of a Municipal Corporation?

12. How do the deposits with banks become their source of income?

13. Which of the following is an indicator of development?

- a. National income
- b. National heritage
- c. Nature
- d. Democracy

14. Fill in the blanks:

Government can make globalisation more fair by \_\_\_\_\_ laws.

15. National Sample Survey Organisation conducts the surveys on employment and unemployment in every-

- a. Six years
- b. Five years
- c. Ten years
- d. Seven years

16. Fill in the blanks:

A vessel dumping of 500 tonnes of liquid toxic wastes happened in a city called \_\_\_\_\_ in Ivory coast in Africa.

**OR**

Fill in the blanks:

\_\_\_\_\_ indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.

17. Banks and cooperatives need to lend more to borrowers because

- 
- a. there is no other credit option
  - b. borrowers wish to set up enterprises
  - c. high cost of borrowing from informal sources
  - d. borrowers need more money but cannot ask

18. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Gross Domestic Product is the value of all intermediate goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.

19. **Assertion (A):** The tertiary sector is also called the manufacturing sector.

**Reason (R) :** Since tertiary sector activities generate services rather than goods.

- a. Both assertion and reason are CORRECT but, reason is NOT THE CORRECT explanation of the assertion.
  - b. Assertion is CORRECT but, reason is INCORRECT.
  - c. Assertion is INCORRECT but, reason is CORRECT.
  - d. Both assertion and reason are CORRECT and reason is the CORRECT explanation of the assertion.
20. Identify the incorrect option from the following statement:
- a. In the formal sector, RBI supervises their function of giving loans.
  - b. The rate of interest in the formal sector is lower than that of the informal sector loans.
  - c. Collateral is required to obtain credit in the formal sector.
  - d. The main motive of the formal sector is making only profit.

### Section B

21. What were the main ideas of Gandhiji behind 'Non-Cooperation'?

**OR**

What was the limitations of the Civil Disobedience Movement?

- 
22. What steps were taken by the economists and politicians of the world to meet the global economic crisis that arose after the Second World War?

**OR**

Explain any three problems faced by Indian weavers in 1850s.

23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

**Source A:**

**Print Comes to India** From 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine that described itself as ‘a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none’. So it was private English enterprise, proud of its independence from colonial influence, that began English printing in India. Hickey published a lot of advertisements, including those that related to the import and sale of slaves. But he also published a lot of gossip about the Company’s senior officials in India. Enraged by this, Governor-General Warren Hastings persecuted Hickey.

**Source B:**

**Print Culture and the French Revolution** The ideas of scientists and philosophers now became more accessible to the common people. Ancient and medieval scientific texts were compiled and published, and maps and scientific diagrams were widely printed. When scientists like Isaac Newton began to publish their discoveries, they could influence a much wider circle of scientifically-minded readers. The writings of thinkers such as Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau were also widely printed and read. Thus their ideas about science, reason and rationality found their way into popular literature.

**Source C:**

**The Nineteenth Century Women** became important as readers as well as writers. Penny magazines were especially meant for women, as were manuals teaching proper behaviour and housekeeping. When novels began to be written in the nineteenth century, women were seen as important readers. Some of the best-known novelists were women. Their writings became important in defining a new type of

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woman: a person with a will, the strength of personality, determination and the power to think.

**Questions:**

**Source A:** What led to the execution of Hickey?

**Source B:** Give one example to show that the ideas of scientists and philosophers now became more accessible to the common people through print.

**Source C:** Name some best-known women novelists of Europe who re-defined the picture of women in society.

24. "India is highly dependent on coal for meeting its commercial energy requirement". Support this statement with three arguments.

**OR**

What is the contribution of coal in the installed capacity of electricity? Why is the share of coal continuing to be highest?

25. State any two achievements and any two problems of the Panchayati Raj system.
26. Compare the party system of India with that of USA.
27. With the help of one example can you explain the role of credit for development?

**OR**

How can money easily exchange itself for goods or services? Give example to explain.

28. Suggest ways to create more employment opportunities in urban areas.

**Section C**

29. How had revolutionaries spread their ideas in many European states after 1815. Explain with examples.

**OR**

Why were the years of 1830's of great hardship in Europe? Explain any five reasons.

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**30. Read the extract and answer the question that follows:**

The air travel, today, is the fastest, most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport. It can cover very difficult terrains like high mountains, dreary deserts, dense forests and also long oceanic stretches with great ease. Think of the north-eastern part of the country, marked with the presence of big rivers, dissected relief, dense forests and frequent floods and international frontiers, etc. in the absence of air transport.

Air travel has made access easier. The air transport was nationalised in 1953. On the operational side, Indian Airlines, Alliance Air (a subsidiary of Indian Airlines), private scheduled airlines and non-scheduled operators provide domestic air services. Air India provides international air services. Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. provides helicopter services to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation in its off-shore operations, to inaccessible areas and difficult terrains like the north-eastern states and the interior parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Indian Airlines operations also extend to the neighbouring countries of South and south-east Asia and the Middle east. Air travel is not within the reach of the common people. It is only in the north-eastern states that special provisions are made to extend the services to the common people.

**Questions:**

1. What functions are performed by the Pawanhans Helicopters Ltd.?
  2. Why is air travel preferred in the northeastern states?
  3. Why is air transport more useful nowadays? Give two reasons.
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31. Explain any five factors that are responsible for the concentration of iron and steel industries mainly in the Chhotanagpur Plateau Region.
  32. Explain the power sharing arrangement among the different political parties, pressure groups and movements.
  33. Describe the role of citizens in a democracy.

**OR**



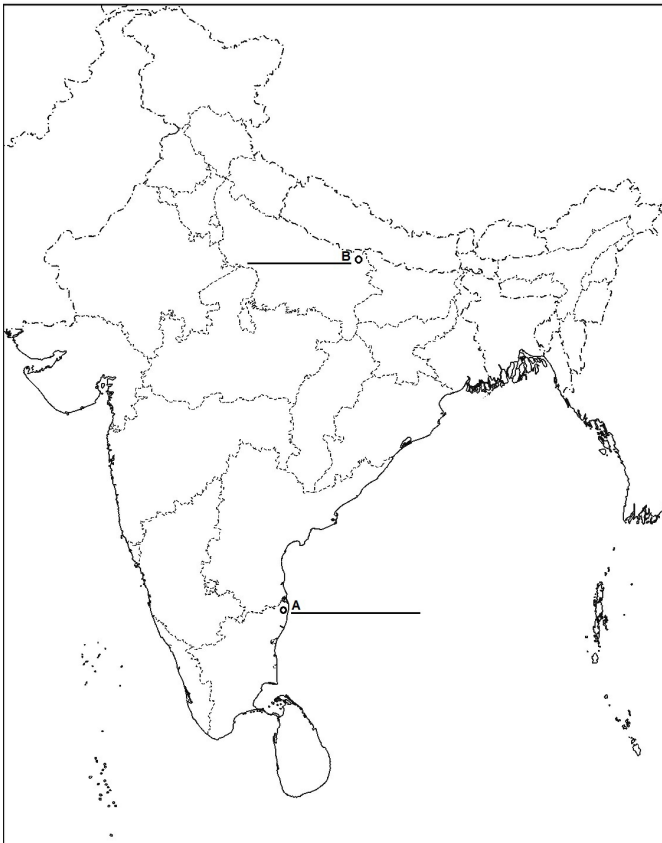
How are democracies based on political and economic equalities?

34. In what ways the globalisation affected the life of Sushila?

#### Section D

35. a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them
- A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in 1927
  - B. The place associated with Calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement
- b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols.
- i. Tuticorin - Major Sea Port
  - ii. Bengaluru - Software Technology Park
  - iii. Vijaynagar - Iron and Steel industry
  - iv. Kakrapara- Nuclear Power Plant
  - v. Salal - Dam
  - vi. Chattrapati Shivaji International Airport

INDIA – POLITICAL



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**Answer**  
**Section A**

1. (a) - (iii), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i)

2. (a) non-violence

**Explanation:** Mahatma Gandhi believed that this dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians. Through the use of violence, truth was bound to ultimately triumph.

3. (c) The Indian Charivari was one of the many journals of caricature and satire published.

**Explanation:** The Indian Charivari was one of the many journals of caricature and satire published in the late nineteenth century. Notice that the imperial British figure is positioned right at the centre. He is authoritative and imperial; telling the natives what is to be done. The natives sit on either side of him, servile and submissive. The Indians are being shown a copy of Punch, the British journal of cartoons and satire. You can almost hear the British master say 'This is the model, produce Indian versions of it.'

4. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, the British manufacturers printed calendars for popularising their products because the calendars were used even by people who could not read, unlike, newspapers and magazines.

5. (b) Formation of kanker layer

**Explanation:** Due to the dry climate, high temperature, evaporation is faster and the soil lacks humus and moisture. The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by Kankar because of the increasing calcium content downwards. The Kankar layer formations in the bottom horizons restrict the infiltration of water. It is nodular calcium carbonate formed in soils of semi-arid regions. It forms sheets across alluvial plains and can occur as discontinuous lines of nodular kankar.

6. Primitive subsistence farming used such primitive tools for cultivation.

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7. The energy sources which are exhaustible and cannot be replaced after using up are known as conventional sources, like coal and petroleum.

8. Horizontal Division of power specifies the concept of check and balance. Each organ has its own power and checks the powers of other.

9. (c) Increased participation of women in Panchayats

**Explanation:** In these newspaper clippings, the news is related to Panchayats. The clippings show a huge number of women elected to Panchayats i.e., increased participation of women in politics.

10. Political dominance

**OR**

Urbanisation

11. Scandinavian Countries- Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

**OR**

Mayor is the chairperson of the Municipal corporation.

12. Banks use a major portion of deposits to extend loans. They charge a higher rate of interest on loans than what they offer on deposits. The difference between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to the depositors is the main source of income for the banks.

13. (a) National income

**Explanation:** National income is the yardstick of measuring the growth performance of any economy.

14. Implementing the labour

15. (b) Five years

**Explanation:** The **National Sample Survey Organisation(NSSO)**, now known as **National Sample Survey Office** an organization under the Ministry of statistics of the Govt. of India was established in 1950. National Sample Survey Organization(NSSO)' has been consistently

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conducting 'Employment Unemployment Surveys' for an interval of every five years since 1973, which is considered to be the most credible and reliable sources of employment data in the country.

16. Abidjan

**OR**

Infant Mortality Rate (or IMR)

17. (c) high cost of borrowing from informal sources

**Explanation:** High cost of borrowing from informal sector decreases the borrowing power of borrowers, banks and cooperatives provides loan at a reasonable rate. Therefore banks and cooperatives need to lend more to borrowers.

18. Gross Domestic Product is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.

19. (c) Assertion is INCORRECT but, reason is CORRECT. Explanation: Assertion is INCORRECT but, reason is CORRECT.

20. (d) The main motive of the formal sector is making only profit.

**Explanation:** The main motive of the formal sector is social welfare

### **Section B**

21. Gandhiji in his famous book Hind Sawraj declared that British Rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians, and successful only because of our cooperation. If Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year and swaraj would come. According to Gandhiji it should begin with the surrender of titles that the British government awarded, and a boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools and foreign.

**OR**

**Limits of Civil Disobedience Movement:**

- a. Congress ignored the Dalits and the depressed classes in order to please the high caste Hindus. The Dalits or the Untouchables did not actively participate in the

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movement, they demanded reservation of seats, separate electorates. Hence, the participation of the depressed classes was limited.

- b. Congress seemed more visibly associated with Hindu religious nationalist groups. So, Muslim participation was less.
- c. There was distrust between the communities alienated by the Congress. Large sections of Muslims did not respond to the civil disobedience movement.

22. The steps taken were as follows:

- i. The Bretton Woods conference established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to deal with external surpluses and deficits of its member nations.
- ii. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (popularly known as the World Bank) was set up to finance postwar reconstruction.
- iii. The Bretton Woods system was based on fixed exchange rates.
- iv. The Dollar was anchored to gold at a fixed price.

**OR**

The following problems were faced by Indian weavers by the turn of the 19th century:

- i. Due to the imposition of heavy import duty on Indian cotton textile, export market in India collapsed. Local market was flooded with Manchester textile. Being produced by machines, it was cheaper than Indian-made textile. Weavers could not compete with this situation. Weaving regions declined and were desolated.
- ii. When the American Civil War broke out and cotton supplies from the US were cut off, Britain turned to India.
- iii. As raw cotton exports from India increased, the price of raw cotton shot up. Weavers in India were starved of supplies and forced to buy raw cotton at exorbitant prices. In this situation weavers couldn't pay.

23. **Source A:**

Hickey published a lot of advertisements, including those related to the import and sale of slaves. But he also published a lot of gossip about the Company's senior officials in India. Enraged by this, Governor-General Warren Hastings persecuted Hickey.

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**Source B: (Any one relevant point)**

- i. Ancient and medieval scientific texts were compiled and published, and maps and scientific diagrams were widely printed.
- ii. When scientists like Isaac Newton began to publish their discoveries, they could influence a much wider circle of scientific-minded readers by his scientific logic.

**Source C:** Some best-known women novelists of Europe who re-defined the picture of women in society are Jane Austen, the Bronte sisters, George Eliot.

**24. The fact that India is highly dependent on coal for meeting its commercial energy requirement can be supported from the following arguments:**

- i. **Electricity Generation:** The majority of electricity generation plants in India are based on the burning of coal for generating steam to power turbines.
- ii. **Heating in Industries:** Many industries use coal in the blast furnaces for generating heat for their various operations.
- iii. **Important constituent in various industries:** Coal is an important constituent in steel production, alumina refineries, and in chemical and pharmaceutical industries.

**OR**

The contribution of coal in the installed capacity of electricity is 62 per cent. The share of coal is continuing to be highest because of the following facts:

- i. India has a huge resource of coal of different kinds, such as anthracite, bituminous, lignite and peat.
- ii. The potential of India in the field of hydel power is quite high but only one-sixth has been derived developed.
- iii. Electricity produced by nuclear plants is only in the initial stages. This is not properly developed.

**25. The Panchayati Raj system of India has been introduced by Balwant Rai Mehta Committee. Its achievements are:**

- i. The introduction of local governments has helped to deepen the roots of

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democracy in India.

- ii. It has increased representation of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and women as well. At the same time its problems are:
    - i. While elections are held regularly but gram sabhas, block committees and zila parishads do not hold their meetings regularly.
    - ii. Most of the state governments are not ready to provide powers to the local governments. Neither they are ready to provide sufficient funds for their needs
26. a. In India, there is a multi-party system whereas in the USA there is a bi-party system. This system is also called a two-party system.
- b. In India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections whereas, in the USA, members and supporters of a party choose its candidate.
- c. In India sometimes many parties come together and form a coalition government, however, in USA only one party forms government.
27. i. Credit helps in increasing economic activities of the borrower.
- ii. If credit is provided at reasonable rate of interest they can improve their economic condition. This will help them to improve their status.
- iii. With the help of credit people could increase their agricultural production, can start and run business, set up small scale industries.

**Example:** During festival season Salim, a shoe manufacturer has received an order from a large trader in town for 3000 pairs of shoes to be delivered in a month time. To complete production on time Salim has to hire a few more workers for stitching and pasting work. He has to purchase the raw material. To meet his expenses Salim obtain loan from two different sources. At the end of the month, Salim is able to deliver the order, make a good profit, and repay the money that he had borrowed. He had also earned huge profit. In this way credit helps Salim to improve his business and economic condition and to contribute in growth of business of India.

**OR**

### **1. Money acts as a medium to exchange itself for goods and services:**

Money as a standard medium of payments can easily be exchanged for any commodity or service because transactions involving money only involve the use of money which in turn is very convenient as against the double coincidence of wants. A

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person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or service that he or she wants. Everyone prefers to receive payments in money and exchanges the money for things he wants.

## **2. For example:**

A shoemaker wants to sell shoes in the market and buy wheat. The shoemaker will first exchange shoes for money and then exchange the money for wheat. If the shoemaker had to directly exchange shoes for wheat without the use of money, he would have to look for wheat growing farmer who not only wants to sell wheat but also wants to buy the shoe in exchange. Both parties have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities. This process is very difficult, time consuming and unhealthy.

3. Money, therefore, removes the difficulty created by the double coincidence of wants and people can sell their goods without looking for the person willing to buy their goods and give exactly what they wish to buy. Money is, thus, the most convenient and time-saving medium of exchange.

28. Creating more employment opportunities in urban areas can be accomplished by the following means:

- i. **Strengthening the information technology sector:** This involves opening of more call centres, cyber cafes and software development units.
- ii. **Strengthening the tourism sector:** By opening more hotels, restaurants, amusement parks and similar other tourism destinations, demand for employment in this sector will increase. By promoting tourism more jobs can be created.
- iii. **Improving organised retailing:** Giving better facilities and allowing more foreign investment will give many employment opportunities in urban areas.
- iv. **By expanding the educational sector:** As more than 25 lakh jobs can be created alone for teachers.
- v. **Industrialisation:** Developing private sector industries by giving more incentives.

## **Section C**

29. Revolutionaries spread the idea in Europe after 1815 in the following ways:



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- i. The autocratic rule after 1815 had caused fear of repression so the liberal-nationalists started to work underground.
  - ii. They established many secret societies to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas.
  - iii. They opposed monarchical forms of governments that were established after the Vienna Congress.
  - iv. They fought for liberty and freedom and thought the creation of nation-state as a necessary part of their struggle for freedom.
  - v. Being a revolutionary was a commitment to struggle for liberty and freedom and they considered nation states necessary for it to happen.
  - vi. They formed secret societies to spread ideas and train revolutionaries. For eg, Giuseppe Mazzini founded secret societies like Young Italy and Young Europe for the unification of fragmented Italy.
  - vii. Following Mazzini's model, secret societies were set up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland.
  - viii. Liberalism and nationalism brought revolution in many regions of Europe like the provinces of the Ottoman Empire, Ireland, Poland besides Italy and Germany.

**OR**

**The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship or crisis in Europe due to the following reasons:**

- i. The first half of the nineteenth century saw an increase in population, all over Europe. There was a scarcity of jobs and few employment opportunities
- ii. Migration of rural people to the cities further made the situation worse.
- iii. Small scale producers in towns sometimes faced with stiff competition from rural areas where production was carried out mainly in homes or small workshops. These products imported from rural areas were obviously cheaper than town-made products.
- iv. In those parts of Europe where aristocracy was strong and enjoyed enormous powers, the peasants groaned under the burden of feudal dues and taxation.
- v. Due to population, the demand for food increased. It led to rise in food prices. This increased price along with a year of bond harvests led to widespread pauperism in towns and country.

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30. 1. Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. provides helicopter services to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation in its off-shore operations, to inaccessible areas and difficult terrains like the north-eastern states and the interior parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

2. Air transport is considered an important means of transport in the north-eastern part of our country because :

- i. **Big rivers:** Because of the presence of big rivers like the Brahmaputra, it is difficult to construct roads and railway lines. Moreover, rivers are often flooded. Therefore, the airways are suitable.
- ii. **Dissected relief:** The uneven surface is not suitable for the construction of roadways. Laying down railway lines is a costly affair. Such areas can be easily travelled by airways.
- iii. **Dense forests:** Dense forests hamper the construction of roadways and railways.
- iv. **International frontiers:** International borders of Bangladesh, Myanmar, China, etc. can be easily travelled by airways without much hustle.

(Any two relevant points)

3. The air transport is more useful nowadays because:

- i. The air travel today, is the fastest, most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport.
- ii. It can cover very difficult terrain like high mountains, deserts, dense forests and long oceanic stretches with great ease.
- iii. Air travel has made access easier.
- iv. It helps oil and natural gas companies in their offshore operations.
- v. It is also very useful for rescue operations during natural and human-made calamities like floods, earthquakes, famines, epidemics and war.

31. The concentration of iron and steel industries in the Chhotanagpur plateau Region:

- i. India was the largest exporter of steel which accounted for 2.25 percent of the global steel trade. Chotanagpur plateau region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries.

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- ii. This region has relative advantages for the development of Iron and Steel industries. High-grade raw material in proximity.
  - iii. Availability of abundance of cheap labour from the states like Bihar, Odisha, etc.
  - iv. Raw materials, as well as finished goods, are heavy and bulky containing heavy transport cost.
  - v. Roads and railways transport facilities are available.
  - vi. Vast growth potential in the home market.
32. A. In a democracy power is also shared among the different political parties, pressure groups and movements.
- B. Democracy provides the citizens a choice to choose their rulers. This choice is provided by the various political parties, who contest elections to win. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand.
- C. In the long run power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups.
- D. Sometimes this kind of sharing can be direct, when two or more parties from an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power.
- E. In a democracy, various pressure groups and movements also remain active. They will also have a share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision making process.

Political parties and pressure groups have a delicate power sharing arrangement. Pressure groups have the power to raise issues they feel are important. Political parties have the power to resolve those issues by raising them in legislatures and by using executive authority. Thus, pressure groups are dependent upon political parties to address issue they raise. On the other hand, political parties are also dependent upon pressure groups to attract the attention of voters.

33. The roles of citizens in a democracy are as follows:
- i. A good democratic government is possible only if people are aware of their rights and duties. An enlightened citizen is the need of the hour for any democratic country.
  - ii. Our country follows the system of representative democracy. People elect their representatives to run the government. Elections for both Central and State

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Legislatures are normally held every five years. In case the government falls earlier, the election may be held early.

- iii. In our country, we have a universal adult franchise which means all citizens above the age of eighteen years have the Right to vote. Citizens must be aware of their representatives their policies and agendas for the country and for the people.
- iv. Citizens exercise their rights and freedoms and get benefited from the democratic set-up.
- v. They must be aware of their rights and duties. Citizens should have a thorough knowledge of our Constitution.
- vi. They should be aware of the issues and problems the country is facing and should actively participate in giving valuable feedback to the government.
- vii. They must cooperate in maintaining law and order.

**OR**

- A. Democracy is considered to be the best form of government. Democracies in many countries have either evolved or are evolving.
- B. It will be wrong to say that all democracies are based on political and economic equalities. We may find that while every citizen in a democratic country has the right to vote, there may be instances of rigging in the elections or the instances of 'cash for votes'.
- C. It is generally expected that democracy would help in bridging the gap between the rich and the poor and would also ensure an equal distribution of wealth.
- D. However, this does not hold true for most of the democracies and they do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.
- E. It is because the economic development of the country depends upon several factors like population size, availability of resources, global cooperation, economic policies etc.

However, only a democratic government works towards the development of a poor or backward section of the society.

- 34. Sushila has spent many years as a worker in garment export industry in Delhi. She was employed as a 'permanent worker' entitled to health insurance, provident fund, over time at durable rate.

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- a. In 1990 her factory was closed due to the introduction of new economy policy which was introduced by the Indian Government. She becomes unemployed.
  - b. After searching a job for six months, she finally got a job 30 km away from her home.
  - c. Even working in this factory for several years, she was a temporary worker and earned less than half of what she was earning earlier.
  - d. She left her house every morning, seven days a week at 7:30 a.m. and returns at 10 p.m. A day off from work means no wage.
  - e. Sushila no longer got the protection and benefits she used to get earlier.

#### **Section D**

INDIA - POLITICAL

(v) SALAL

CHAURI CHAURA (a)

(iv) KAKRA PARA

(vi) CHHATRAPATI SHIVAJI

(ii) VIZAYNAGAR

(ii) BENGALURU

(A) MADRAS

(i) TUTICORIN

35.