

**CBSE Class 10 Social Science**

**Sample Paper - 10**

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**Maximum Marks: 80**

**Time Allowed: 3 hours**

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**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).
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**Section A**

1. Match the following:

(a) Rammohun Roy	(i) Istri Dharm Vichar
(b) Ramcharitmanas	(ii) Sambad Kaumudi
(c) Rashesundari Debi	(iii) Tulsidas
(d) Ram Chaddha	(iv) Amar Jiban

2. Which of the following was a cause for the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement?

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- a. Outbreak of violence at Chauri Chaura
  - b. Lack of coordination among the satyagrahi
  - c. Gandhiji wanted to start Civil Disobedience
  - d. Other nationalists persuaded Gandhiji
3. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:
- i. Rashsundari Debi published Amar Jiban.
  - ii. Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses.
  - iii. James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette.
  - iv. Marco Polo, a great explorer, returned to Italy.
- a. iii, iv, ii, i
  - b. iv, iii, i, ii
  - c. i, ii, iii, iv
  - d. iv, ii, iii, i
4. Name the new trading centers that emerged in India under colonial rule.
5. Identify the classification of resources on the basis of its origin.
- a. exhaustible and non- exhaustible
  - b. renewable and non-renewable
  - c. individual and community
  - d. Biotic and abiotic
6. India is the largest producer as well as consumer of which agricultural product in the world?
7. At which place in India, an experimental project for geothermal energy has been set-up?
8. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

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Hinduism is the state religion of Sri Lanka.

9.



Which of the following options best signifies the given cartoon?

- a. Perils of Running a Coalition Government
- b. Merits of Running a Coalition Government
- c. One Leader, One Party
- d. The Coalition Government Pleads for More Powers

10. Fill in the blanks:

Most of the victims of communal riots in our country are people from \_\_\_\_\_.

**OR**

Fill in the blanks:

Family laws deals with \_\_\_\_\_.

11. In India, women's political representation is very low. Identify the steps taken by our government to solve this problem.

**OR**

How many languages are spoken in India and what is the ratio of Hindi speaking people in India?

12. How many members a typical Self Help Group should have?

13. Equal treatment, freedom, Security and respect for others are the examples of:-

- a. Income

- 
- b. Growth
  - c. Material things
  - d. Non-material things

14. Fill in the blanks:

Parakh Foods had \_\_\_\_\_ oil refiners, whose control has now shifted to Cargill.

15. How can we increase employment in agricultural sector?

- a. Providing HYV seeds
- b. Providing irrigation facilities
- c. Redistribution of land
- d. Providing fertilizers

16. Fill in the blanks:

In the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we are \_\_\_\_\_ the resource.

**OR**

Fill in the blanks:

HDI stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

17. Formal sector is different from informal credit sector because of

- a. The education
- b. Their office
- c. Popularity
- d. Supervision by RBI

18. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by the National Sample Survey Organisation.

19. Assertion (A): Workers are exploited in the organised sector.

Reason (R): The organised sector strictly follows government rules and regulations

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like the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Industrial Disputes Act, etc.

- a. Assertion is INCORRECT but, reason is CORRECT.
  - b. Both assertion and reason are CORRECT and reason is the CORRECT explanation of the assertion.
  - c. Assertion is CORRECT but, reason is INCORRECT.
  - d. Both assertion and reason are CORRECT but, reason is NOT THE CORRECT explanation of the assertion.
20. Gopal is supervising the work of one farm labourer. Gopal has seven acres of land. He is one of the few persons in Sonpur to receive a bank loan for cultivation. The interest rate on the loan is 8.5 percent per annum and can be repaid anytime in the next three years. Gopal plans to repay the loan after harvest by selling a part of the crop. He then intends to store the rest of the potatoes in cold storage and apply for a fresh loan from the bank against the cold storage receipt. The bank offers this facility to farmers who have taken crop loans from them. What kind of facility is provided by a bank to Gopal?
- a. Cultivation Arrangements
  - b. Credit Arrangements
  - c. Collateral Arrangements
  - d. Cold Storage Arrangements

**Section B**

21. "British rule in India would have collapsed if Indians had not cooperated". How did this statement help in starting a mass movement in India against the British rule?

**OR**

Why did the different social groups join the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

22. How did food habits travel from one place to another in the process of cultural exchange?

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**OR**

How did many Indian entrepreneurs survive despite of tight economic controls imposed by the British Government?

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

**Source A - The First Printed Books**

From AD 594 onwards, books in China were printed by rubbing paper – also invented there – against the inked surface of woodblocks. As both sides of the thin, porous sheet could not be printed, the traditional Chinese ‘accordion book’ was folded and stitched at the side. Superbly skilled craftsmen could duplicate, with remarkable accuracy, the beauty of calligraphy.

**Source B - Print in Japan**

The printing of visual material led to interesting publishing practices. In the late eighteenth century, in the flourishing urban circles at Edo (later to be known as Tokyo), illustrated collections of paintings depicted an elegant urban culture, involving artists, courtesans, and teahouse gatherings. Libraries and bookstores were packed with hand-printed material of various types – books on women, musical instruments, calculations, tea ceremony, flower arrangements, proper etiquette, cooking and famous places.

**Source C - Print Comes to Europe**

As the demand for books increased, booksellers all over Europe began exporting books to many different countries. Book fairs were held at different places. Production of handwritten manuscripts was also organised in new ways to meet the expanded demand. Scribes or skilled hand writers were no longer solely employed by wealthy or influential patrons but increasingly by booksellers as well. More than 50 scribes often worked for one bookseller.

1. **Source A:** How were earlier books printed (before the 15th century)? Explain.
2. **Source B:** Explain one important characteristic of Print Culture in Japan.
3. **Source C:** Give one impact of the increase in demand for the book.

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24. Describe any three non-conventional sources of energy.

**OR**

How would you classify the types of coal on the basis of geological ages?

25. Mention the dual objectives of the federal system.

26. What do you know about Communist Party of India?

27. Mention three points of difference between formal sector and informal sector loans.

**OR**

Can an Indian shopkeeper refuse the payment made in rupees? Give reason to justify your answer?

28. Why do people prefer to work in an organized sector? Explain.

**Section C**

29. How did the Journalist Wilhelm Wolff describe the revolt led by the Silesia weavers against contractors in 1845?

**OR**

"Nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal democratic sentiment by the last quarter of the nineteenth century in Europe/" Analyse the statement with examples.

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

Pipelines:

The pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map of India. In the past, these were used to transport water to cities and industries. Now, these are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants. Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into a slurry. The far inland locations of refineries like Barauni, Mathura, Panipat and gas-based fertilizer plants could be thought of only because of pipelines. The initial cost of laying

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pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal. It rules out trans-shipment losses or delays.

Waterways:

Since time immemorial, India was one of the seafaring countries. Its seamen sailed far and near, thus, carrying and spreading Indian commerce and culture. Waterways are the cheapest means of transport. They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods. It is a fuel-efficient and environment-friendly mode of transport. India has inland navigation waterways of 14,500 km in length. Out of these, only 5685 km are navigable by mechanised vessels. The following waterways have been declared as the National Waterways by the Government.

**Questions:**

1. Which mode of transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays in the supply of petroleum and gases?
2. Explain the role of pipelines in the economic development of India.
3. Describe the importance of water transport in India.
  
31. Which states of India have the maximum extent of cotton textile growth? Give four reasons for its concentration in this state.
32. What measures were adopted by the Belgium government to accommodate regional and cultural diversities?
33. 'Corruption is a serious problem faced by the Indian Democratic System'. Explain.

**OR**

Which factors sustain democracy in India?

34. Analyse the importance of multinational companies in the globalisation process.

**Section D**

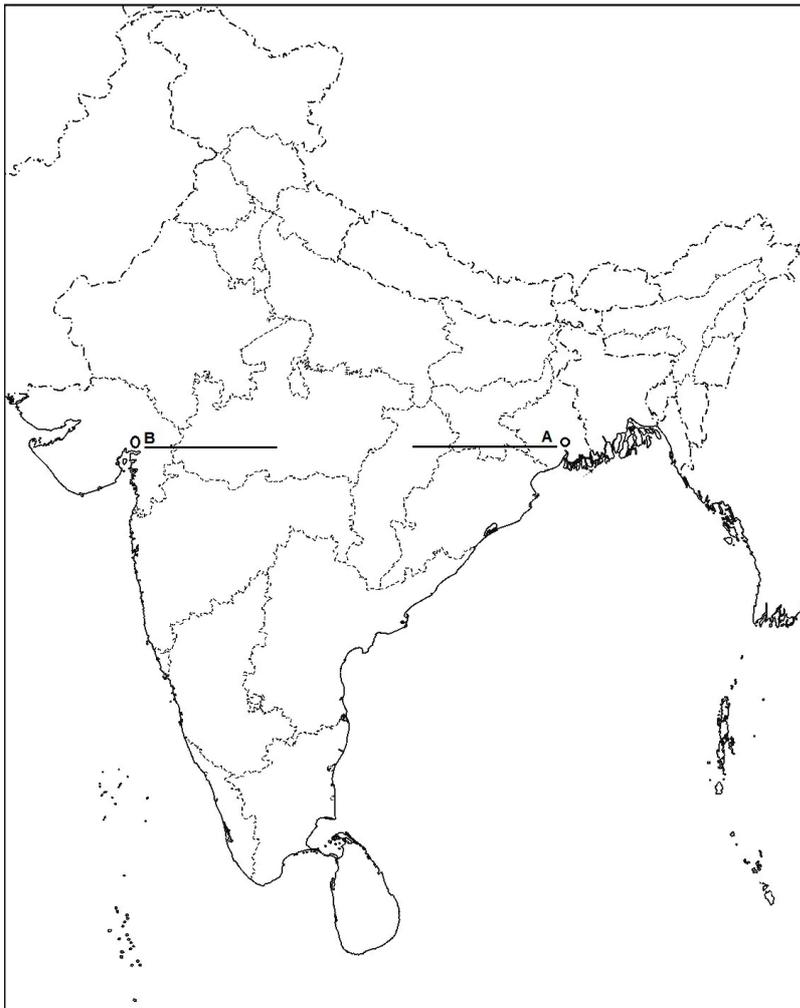
35. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them

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- A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in September, 1920.
  - B. The place associated with Peasant Satyagraha.

(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols.

- i. Marmagao - Major Sea Port
- ii. Noida - Software Technology Park
- iii. Durg – Iron ore mines
- iv. Kalpakkam - Nuclear Power Plant
- v. Hirakud – Dam
- vi. Rajiv Gandhi - International Airport

INDIA – POLITICAL



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**Answer**  
**Section A**

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

2. (a) Outbreak of violence at Chauri Chaura

**Explanation:** At Chauri Chaura(1922) in Gorakhpur, a peaceful demonstration in a bazaar turned into a violent clash with the police. Hearing of the incident, Mahatma Gandhi called a halt to the Non-Cooperation Movement.

3. (d) iv, ii, iii, i

**Explanation:**

(iv) 1295, Marco Polo, a great explorer, returned to Italy

(ii) 1517, Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses

(iii) 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette

(i) 1876, Rashsundari Debi published Amar Jiban

4. Bombay and Calcutta emerged as the new trading centers in India under colonial rule.

5. (d) Biotic and abiotic

**Explanation:** On the Basis of Origin:

**Biotic Resources:** These are obtained from biosphere and have life such as human beings, flora and fauna, fisheries, livestock etc. Biotic resources affect the biosphere, community, individual of a species, population, biome.

**Abiotic Resources:** All those things which are composed of non-living things are called abiotic resources. For example, rocks and metals. Abiotic resources affect the population, individual of a species, ecosystem, community and biosphere

6. India is the largest producer as well as consumer of Pulses in the world. Pulses

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account for around 20 per cent of the area under food grains and contribute around 7-10 per cent of the total foodgrains production in the country.

7. The experimental projects for geothermal energy have been set-up in India are Parvati valley near Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh and Puga Valley, Ladakh.

8. Buddhism is the state religion of Sri Lanka.

9. (a) Perils of Running a Coalition Government

**Explanation:** The cartoon is highlighting Perils of Running a Coalition Government

10. Religious minorities

**OR**

Inheritance

11. The step taken by our government to solve this problem is given below:

At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women in local self-government institutions.

**OR**

There are 114 languages spoken in India. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution. About 40% of people in India speak Hindi language.

12. 15-20 members

13. (d) Non-material things

**Explanation:** Equal treatment, freedom, Security and respect for others are non-material things. We cannot buy non-material goods but in some cases these may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all you need to live.

14. Four

15. (b) Providing irrigation facilities

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**Explanation:** If a new dam is constructed and canals are dug to irrigate many such farms. This could lead to a lot of employment generation within the agricultural sector. As a result of which the problem of underemployment will be eliminated from this sector.

16. Overusing

**OR**

Human Development Index

17. (d) Supervision by RBI

**Explanation:** RBI supervises the functioning of formal sources of loan and sees that banks gives loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders. Informal sector is not under the supervision of anybody, as a result of which there is always a higher rate of interest as compared to the formal sector.

18. In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a central government ministry.

19. (a) Assertion is INCORRECT but, reason is CORRECT. Explanation: Assertion is INCORRECT but, reason is CORRECT. (Explanation: Workers are not exploited in the organised sector because the organised sector strictly follows government rules and regulations like the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Industrial Disputes Act, etc. )

20. (b) Credit Arrangements

**Explanation:** The facility is provided by the bank to Gopal is Credit Arrangements

### **Section B**

21. "British rule in India would have collapsed if Indians had not cooperated", this statement helps in starting a mass movement in India against the British rule as:

- i. The idea of non-cooperation was first introduced by Gandhiji in his book Hind Swaraj, where he declared that since the British had established their rule in India with the cooperation of the Indians, it would collapse only when the cooperation was withdrawn.
- ii. He proposed that the movement should unfold in stages. It should begin with the surrendering of titles that the government had awarded to the Indians. A boycott

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of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative assemblies, schools and foreign goods would show their non-cooperation to the British empire.

- iii. Mahatma Gandhi felt that in case the government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched.

**OR**

**Different social groups in the Civil Disobedience Movement:**

- i. **Rich Peasantry Group:** They participated in the Movement because they suffered the most because of the economic depression. The Patidar and Jats demanded a reduction in revenue and participated in the boycott program.
  - ii. **Poor peasantry Group:** They wanted unpaid rent to be remitted, joined a radical movement led by the socialist and communist.
  - iii. **Business Class Group:** Prominent industrialist like Purshottamdas, GD Birla formed FICCI. They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods. A rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports. Reduction of colonial control over the Indian economy.
  - iv. **Working Class Group:** Nagpur Workers adopted a boycott of foreign goods, against low wages and poor working conditions.
  - v. **Women:** Thousands of women responded to his call. They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and Liquor shop.
22. i. In the process of long-distance cultural exchanges, food habits are often taken up by others.
- ii. Many of the common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes etc. were not known to the ancestors until about five centuries ago. These foods were only introduced in Europe and Asia after Christopher Columbus accidentally discovered the vast continent that would later become known as the Americas
  - iii. The noodles and pasta, which are supposed to be of Italian origin, were originally brought by the Arabs to Sicily.

**OR**

As British control over Indian trade tightened, the space of Indian merchants became

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limited. However, many Indian Entrepreneurs survived despite tight economic controls imposed by the British government because of the following reasons:

- i. When Indian businessmen began to set up industries in the late nineteenth century, they avoided competing with Manchester goods in the Indian market.
- ii. Many Indians became junior player in the trade with China by providing finance, procuring supplies and shipping consignments.
- iii. Some merchants traded with Burma, Middle East and East Africa and accumulated capital through other trade networks.
- iv. Some merchants operated within India, carrying goods from one place to another, banking money, transferring funds between cities and financing traders.
- v. When opportunities of investment in industries opened up, many Indian entrepreneurs set up their own factories.

23. 1. From AD 594 onwards, books in China were printed by rubbing paper also invented there against the inked surface of woodblocks. As both sides of the thin, porous sheet could not be printed, the traditional Chinese 'accordion book' was folded and stitched at the side.

2. a. Printing of visual materials led to increasing publishing practices. In the late 18th century, in the flourishing urban circles city at Edo (Tokyo), illustrated collections of paintings depicted urban culture involving artists, courtesans and tea-house gathering.

b. Books on women, musical instruments, tea ceremony, flower arrangements, proper etiquettes were published.

(Any one relevant point)

3. Give one impact of increase in demand of book.

a. Book fairs were held at different places.

b. Scribes or skilled hand writers were no longer solely employed by wealthy or influential patrons but increasingly by booksellers as well.

c. Booksellers all over Europe began exporting books to many different countries.

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(Anyone relevant point)

24. Non-conventional sources of energy are:

- i. **Solar Energy:** India is a tropical country. It has enormous possibilities for trapping solar energy. Photovoltaic technology converts sunlight directly into electricity. Solar energy is becoming popular in rural and remote areas.
- ii. **Wind Energy:** India now ranks as a 'wind super-power' in the world. The largest wind farm cluster is located in Tamil Nadu from Nagercoil to Madurai. Nagercoil and Jaisalmer are well-known for the effective use of wind energy in the country.
- iii. **Biogas:** Shrubs, farm waste, animal and human waste are used to produce biogas for domestic consumption in rural areas. Biogas plants using cattle dung are known as 'Gobar Gas Plants' in rural India.

**OR**

Classification of coals on the basis of geological ages are:

- i. Gondwana Coalfields: The Gondwana coalfields are 250 million years of age. The major resources of Gondwana coal which are metallurgical coal are located in Damodar valley (West-Bengal-Jharkhand). Jharia, Raniganj, Bokaro and important coalfields. The Godavari, Mahanadi, Son and Wardha valleys also contain coal deposits.
- ii. Tertiary Coalfields: The Tertiary coalfields are only 55 million years old. Tertiary coals occur in the north-eastern states of Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.

25. The federal system has dual objectives. These two aspects are very crucial for the institutions and practice of federalism.

- i. To safeguard and promote the unity of the country and at the same time accommodate regional diversity, government at different levels should agree to some rules of power-sharing.  
Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in respect of legislation, taxation and administration. Thus federal system respects regional diversity and in this way protects the unity of the

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country. Changes to be made in the fundamental provisions of the constitution require the consent of both the levels of the government.

- ii. An ideal federal system has mutual trust and agreement to live together. Governments at different levels should trust that each would abide by its part of the agreement. The existence and authority of each tier of government are constitutionally guaranteed.

26. Communist Party of India (CPI) was formed in 1925. It is one of the national parties of India. It believes in Marxism, Leninism, secularism and democracy and opposes the forces of secessionism and communalism. It believes in parliamentary democracy and promotes the interests of the working class, farmers and the poor. It became weak after it got split in the year 1964 that led to the formation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist). This party had a significant presence in Kerala, West Bengal, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Its support base had gradually declined over the years as a result in Lok Sabha election (2014), it won only 1 seat.

27. **Formal sector loans:**

- i. Formal sector loans are such loans which are taken either from the banks or the co-operatives.
- ii. It is under the supervision of the Reserve Bank of India.
- iii. In case of formal sector, the rate of interest is reasonable.

**Informal sector loans:**

- i. Informal sector loans are those which are taken from moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends.
- ii. There is no supervision of any institution.
- iii. Very high rates of interest are charged in case of Informal sector.

**OR**

No, an Indian shopkeeper can not refuse to payment made in rupees. In India, the 'Reserve bank of India' issues currency notes on behalf of the central government. As per Indian law, no other individual or organization is allowed to issue currency. Moreover, the law legalizes the use of rupee as a medium of payment that

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can not be refused in settling transactions in India. So individual in India can't legally refuse a payment made in rupees. Hence, the rupee is widely accepted as a medium of exchange.

**28. Organized sector is preferred because of the following advantages:**

- i. People enjoy the security of employment.
- ii. Work for fixed hours.
- iii. If they work more, they get overtime allowances.
- iv. These sectors are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act etc. Paid leaves, payment during holidays, medical benefits, safe working environment and pension after retirement.

**Section C**

29. In 1845, weavers of Silesia had led a revolt against contractors who supplied them raw materials. They gave them order for finished textiles but drastically reduced their payments. Journalist Wilhelm Wolff described the revolt of the weavers against contractors as:

- i. The workers were living in extreme poverty and misery.
- ii. The desperate need for jobs has been taken advantage of by the contractors to reduce the prices of the goods they order.
- iii. On 4 June at 2 p.m. a large crowd of weavers emerged from their homes and marched in pairs up to the mansion of their contractor demanding higher wages.
- iv. They were treated with scorn and threats alternately.
- v. A group of weavers entered into a house of a contractor. They smashed the window panes, furniture and porcelain. They entered the storehouse and tore to shreds the supplies of cloth.
- vi. The contractor fled away with his family to a neighboring village and came back after 24 hours with army.

**OR**

Sentiment of Nationalism in the first half of the 19th century:

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- i. Towards the end of the 19th century, nationalism became a narrow belief with inadequate ends. Nationalism could not retain its idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment of the first half of the century but became a narrow belief with inadequate ends.
  - ii. This period saw nationalist groups becoming increasingly prejudiced of each other. Nationalist groups became increasingly intolerant leading to war,
  - iii. Major European powers manipulated the nationalist aspirations to further their own imperialist aims.
  - iv. Source of nationalist tension in Europe was the area called Balkans. Balkan states became jealous of each other and entered into a conflict to establish more control and power in the region at the cost of others.
  - v. The idea of romantic nationalism in the Balkan together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.
  - vi. The chief European authorities saw this as an opportunity and manipulated the nationalist desires of the subject peoples. ‘
  - vii. One by one, European nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence.
  - viii. The Balkan people based their aims for independence or political rights on nationality to prove that they were once independent but were subjugated by a foreign power.
  - ix. As the different, Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.
30. 1. Pipelines mode of transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays in the supply of petroleum and gases
2. (Any two relevant points)
- i. Pipelines transportation are the most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases in large quantities over long distances.
  - ii. These are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants.
  - iii. Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into a slurry.

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3. (Any two relevant points)

- i. Waterways are the cheapest means of transport.
- ii. They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods.
- iii. It is a fuel-efficient and environment-friendly mode of transport.

31. Cotton textile industry mainly flourished in Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Reasons for the concentration of cotton textile industry in these states are:

- a. **Availability of Raw Materials:** There is enough production of cotton due to suitable soil type and other climatic conditions, cotton is grown in a vast area in these states.
- b. **Transport:** These states are well connected to the rest of the country by rail and road. Also, they have many large ports from where it is easy to export the finished product.
- c. **Market:** They also have good transport facilities that enable their reach to the national and international markets.
- d. **Labour:** Although they have a locally available cheap labour force, they are supported by migrant labours from the Northern states.
- e. **Moist Climate:** For cotton cultivation, moist climate is a must. These states have favourable climatic conditions.

32. The Ethnic composition of Belgium is very complex. Of the country's total population, 59 per cent lives in the Flemish region and speak Dutch language.

Another 40 per cent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. 1 per cent of the Belgians speak German. To rule this regionally and culturally, diverse country is not very easy.

Thus, the government has taken some measures

- i. Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the Central Government.
- ii. Many power of the Central Government have been given to State Governments, erf' die two regions of the ' country.
- iii. Brussels, the capital of Belgium, has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representations.

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33. Due to the following reasons we can say that corruption has become a serious problem for the Indian democracy.
- A. It has now become an accepted fact that leaders use money to win favour of the votes. This reason lessens the very spirit of democratic values.
  - B. There is an ever-increasing tendency among the political parties to give tickets to those who are rich. The parties think that they could win not only their own seats but also help the party monetarily.
  - C. Now scams by leaders and governments have become a routine tale in the Indian democracy. Many of the popular leaders are facing trials for corruption charges against them.
  - D. It has been seen that the wards of the prominent leaders of party easily get tickets for election. The party workers keep serving for years but sometimes outsiders get tickets.
  - E. It has now become a tradition that in many of the popular political parties, the chair is inherited. Corruption is hampering the development of the country. It is also affecting the economic growth of our country.

**OR**

We assess democracy's outcome on the basis of its comparative outlook and socio-economic and political achievements like:

- A. Comparative analysis between democracy and dictatorship.
  - B. It provides accountable, responsible, representative and legitimate government.
  - C. It develops a mechanism for the people's participation in the decision-making process.
  - D. It promotes economic development. At the same time, democracy has the characteristics of economic inequality and disparities.
  - E. We can also assess its outcome on the basis of the way it accommodates the social diversities.
  - F. It also promotes dignity and freedom of the citizens.
34. Multinational corporations or companies which have set-up production in more than one country. MNCs set-up production worldwide where cheap labour is available,

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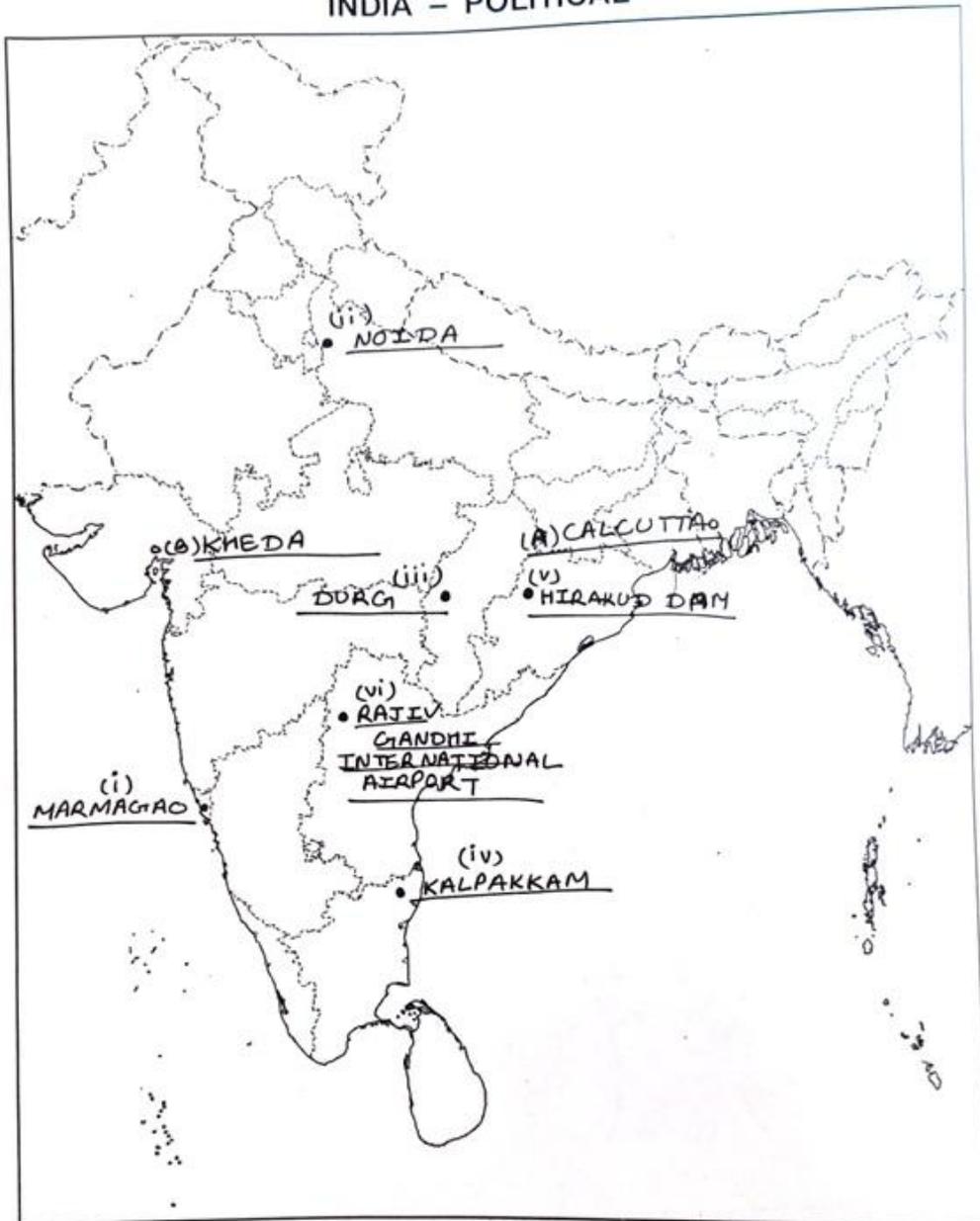
markets are near and government policies look after their interests.

Importance of MNCs:

- i. MNCs by spreading the production, generate employment opportunities in underdeveloped/less developed countries.
- ii. They boost the economy of source countries.
- iii. Several new developments like the diversification of production activities, adoption of global marketing strategies with an emphasis on creating a uniform brand image, and recruitment of top management personnel from across the globe indicate beyond doubt full globalisation of MNCs.
- iv. MNCs have contributed a lot in the growth of developed countries and both have progressed side by side. This has been an evolutionary development and, therefore, there are no strong institutions, including legislating bodies, regulatory agencies, the judicial system, and consumer societies, to check and maintain the balance from within.
- v. MNCs also encourage local producers and manufacturers to make more quality products that create fair competition in the market. This competition gives more choices to consumers to opt for the best products at reasonable prices.
- vi. So MNCs can have an enormous effect on the countries they do business in, especially if those countries are small and/or poor.

#### **Section D**

INDIA - POLITICAL



35.