

CBSE Class 10 Social Science Sample Paper Solution SET -5

CLASS X SAMPLE PAPER 05 SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087) SAMPLE ANSWERS

- 1. Why did French artist, Frederic Sorrieu prepare a series of print based on democratic and socialist republics in 1848?**
Ans: Offering homage to the statue of Liberty

OR

Why did French colonizers consider education as important way to civilize the Vietnamese?
Ans: (a) it was the mission of the advanced European countries
(b) to bring the benefits of civilization to backward people
(c) Symbol of development (any one)
 - 2. Mention any one new interesting practices used in Japan.**
Ans: (a) It had an interesting collection of paintings depicting lives of artists, courtesans and teahouse gatherings.
(b) Women, musical instruments, calculations, tea ceremony, flower arrangements, proper social behaviour, cooking and famous people were the subjects of print material.
(b) Libraries and book stores were packed with hand-printed materials of various kinds. (any one)

OR

The old merchant elite of Calcutta patronised public forms of entertainment. Name one such form of entertainment.
Ans: Kabirlarai
 - 3. Which summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socioeconomic development at the global level?**
Ans: The first International Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992 was convened to discuss problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level.
 - 4. Why did civil war break out in Sri Lanka?**
Ans: The distrust between Tamil speaking and the Sinhalese over the majoritarianism issue resulted in a widespread conflict which soon turned into a civil war.
 - 5. What are SHGs?**
Ans: They are Self-Help Groups formed by the poor rural women.
 - 6. Why had the Indian Government put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment after independence? State any one reason.**
Ans: To save domestic producers from international competition so that they may develop.
 - 7. Pragya bought an iron of a reputed brand for 1,500 but it caused an electric shock while it was being used. Pragya wants to exercise her 'Right'. Identify the 'Right' under which she can be protected.**
Ans: Right to Safety
 - 8. 'The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardships in Europe? Support the statement with arguments.**
Ans: The 1830s were called the years of great economic hardship in Europe because of the following reasons.
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- (a) There was a rapid increase in population during the first half of the nineteenth century which led to widespread unemployment.
- (b) The unemployed rural people migrated from villages to cities for earning bread. This worsened the living conditions in towns.
- (c) Cheap machine-made goods from England made it impossible for the small producers to compete.
- (d) Peasants suffered because of less agrarian facilities, burden of feudal dues and obligations, bad harvest and price rise. It led to widespread rural poverty. (any three)

OR

Division of Vietnam set in motion series of events that turned the country into a battle field. Support the statement.

Ans: At the Geneva Convention held in 1954, even after the defeat of France, Vietnam was forced to accept its division. North Vietnam came under the Communist regime led by Ho Chi Minh and South Vietnam under Bao Dai. The following were the consequences of this partition.

- (a) This division of Vietnam brought along with it a series of conflicting events that turned Vietnam into a battlefield, causing large number of deaths and widespread destruction.
- (b) A repressive and authoritarian government was set up in south under Ngo Dinh Diem after sacking Bao Dai.
- (c) He was not tolerant to any sort of opposition. There began a series of arrests and killings of the so-called communists or those who opposed him.
- (d) Ordinance 10, a French law that permitted Christianity but outlawed Buddhism, was adopted by Ngo Dinh Diem.
- (e) There began a broad opposition under the banner of the National Liberation Front (NLF) against the dictatorial rule of Ngo Dinh Diem.
- (f) Fearing the spread of communist ideology, USA intervened and turned Vietnam into a battlefield. (any three)

9. “Not everyone welcomed the printed book, and those who did also had fears about it.” Justify the statement by giving three arguments.

Ans: (a) Many were apprehensive of the effects that the easier access to the printed word and the wider circulation of books, could have on people’s minds

- (b) It was feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read then rebellious and irreligious thoughts might spread.
- (c) If that happened the authority of ‘valuable’ literature would be destroyed.
- (d) Expressed by religious authorities and monarchs, as well as many writers and artists, this anxiety was the basis of widespread criticism of the new printed literature that had begun to circulate. (any three)

OR

“Colonial administrators found ‘vernacular’ novels a valuable source of information on native life and customs.” Prove the statement by giving three evidences.

Ans: (a) Such information was useful for them in governing Indian society, with its large variety of communities and castes.

- (b) As outsiders, the British knew little about life inside Indian households. The new novels in Indian languages often had descriptions of domestic life.
 - (c) They showed how people dressed, their forms of religious worship, their beliefs and practices etc.
 - (d) Indians used the novel as a powerful medium to criticise what they considered defects in their society and to suggest remedies.
 - (e) Writers like Viresalingam used the novel mainly to propagate their ideas about society among a wider readership.
 - (e) Novels also helped in establishing a relationship with the past. Many of them told thrilling stories of adventures and intrigues set in the past. (any three)
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10. Explain any three reasons for which the multi-purpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition in the recent years.

Ans: (a) Regulating and damming of rivers affect their natural flow causing poor sediment flow and excessive sedimentation at the bottom of the reservoir, resulting in rockier stream beds and poorer habitats for the rivers' aquatic life.

(b) Dams also fragment rivers making it difficult for aquatic fauna to migrate, especially for spawning.

(c) The reservoirs that are created on the floodplains also submerge the existing vegetation and soil leading to its decomposition over a period of time.

(d) Multi-purpose projects and large dams have also been the cause of many new social movements like the 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' and the 'Tehri Dam Andolan' etc. (any three)

11. 'Agriculture is the mainstay of the Indian economy.' Explain the statement by giving three points.

Ans: Agriculture is the mainstay of the Indian economy because :

(a) Two thirds of the population is dependent on agriculture. It generates large scale employment.

(b) It provides food for teeming millions.

(c) It provides raw materials to many agro-based industries like cotton, rubber, sugar.

(d) Export of agricultural products like tea and spices earns valuable foreign exchange.

(e) It contributes 26% of gross domestic product (GDP). (any three)

12. Distinguish between the Unitary and Federal systems of government.

Ans:

Unitary system of Government	Federal System of Government
In Unitary system of Government either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.	Under the federal system of government, there are two levels of government, one at the central level and other at the state level. Both levels have their areas of jurisdiction.
In Unitary system the state government does not have powers of its own.	In federal system, a state government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government.
In Unitary system, the central government can pass on orders to the local government.	In federal system, central government cannot order the state government to do something.
In Unitary system, the powers and authorities are shared with the lower level government when needed.	In the federal system, there is a hierarchy of power from federal level to state and local level.

(any three)

13. "Three factors are crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of social divisions."

Elaborate upon the statement.

Ans:

- First of all, the outcome depends on how people perceive their identities. If people see their identities in singular and exclusive terms, it becomes very difficult to accommodate.
- Second, it depends on how political leaders raise the demands of any community. It is easier to accommodate demands that are within the constitutional framework and are not at the cost of another community.
- Third, it depends on how the government reacts to demands of different groups. If the rulers are willing to share power and accommodate the reasonable demands of minority community, social divisions become less threatening for the country.

14. Do democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens? Clarify.

Ans: (a) Democracies usually develop a procedure to conduct their competition. This reduces the possibility of these tensions becoming explosive or violent.

(b) Non-democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social differences. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes.

(c) But the example of Sri Lanka exhibits that a democracy must fulfil two conditions in order to achieve this outcome:

- It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view.
- It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc.

15. 'While average income is useful for comparison, but it may hide disparities.' Discuss.

Ans: Per capita income or average income as an important criterion for development is considered to be one of the most important attributes for comparing countries but it has the following limitations.

(a) It does not tell us anything about the distribution of income. A poor country with a more equal distribution of income would be better than a richer country with an unequal distribution of income.

(b) It does not measure various facilities and services that influence quality of life such as health facilities, education facilities and equal treatment.

(c) It is affected by the size of population. Even with a large national income, per capita income will be low if a country has large population.

16. Amrita is a government employee and belongs to a rich urban household whereas Rani works as a helper on a construction site and comes from a poor rural household. Both have a crisis at home and wish to take loan. Create a list of arguments explaining who between the two would successfully be able to get the loan from a formal source. Why?

Ans: Amrita would successfully get the loan from a formal source because –

- She can do the documentation required
- She can fulfil the terms of credit
- Bank can be assured of repayment of loan by her through EMIs from her salary

17. "Fair globalisation would create opportunities for all and also ensure that benefits of globalisation are shared better." Support the statement.

Ans: Globalisation is not providing to be a fair deal. Fair globalisation would create opportunities for all and also ensure that benefits of globalisation are shared better.

(a) Government policies must protect the interests of not only the rich and powerful but of all the people in the country.

(b) Government should ensure that labour laws are implemented properly and workers get their due share.

(c) Small producers should be supported to improve their productivity and performance so that they can compete for international market.

(d) Government can use trade and investment barriers, if needed.

(e) Government should be ready to negotiate at WTO for ensuring fairer rules.

(f) If necessary, government should align with countries with similar interests to oppose the domination of major and powerful players in WTO. (any three)

18. While shopping if you insist upon a bill for the purchase made, which three values would you display as a consumer?

Ans: The values, as a consumer, will displayed by me are:

- (a) Awareness of one's rights
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- (b) Sharing responsibilities
- (c) Responsibility as a consumer
- (d) Ensuring social justice (any three)

19. Illustrate with examples that food offers many opportunities of long-distance cultural exchange.

Ans: (a) Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the lands they travelled.

(b) Even 'ready' foodstuff in distant parts of the world might share common origins like spaghetti and noodles or, perhaps Arab traders took pasta to fifth-century Sicily, an island now in Italy.

(c) Similar foods were also known in India and Japan, so the truth about their origins may never be known. Yet such guesswork suggests the possibilities of long-distance cultural contact even in the pre-modern world.

(d) Many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes, and so on were not known to our ancestors until about five centuries ago.

(e) 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.

OR

“Even before factories began to dot the landscape in England and Europe, there was large-scale industrial production for an international market in the countryside.” Elucidate.

Ans: (a) In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market.

(b) With the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world, the demand for goods began growing. But merchants could not expand production within towns because here urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful.

(c) These were associations of producers that trained craftspeople, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices, and restricted the entry of new people into the trade.

(d) Rulers granted different guilds the monopoly right to produce and trade in specific products. It was therefore difficult for new merchants to set up business in towns.

(e) So they turned to the countryside. In the countryside poor peasants and artisans who had lost their common lands began working for merchants and produced goods and indirectly served the international market.

OR

“The function and the shape of the family were completely transformed by life in the industrial city.” Clarify the statement with regard to urbanization that happened in England in the 18th century.

Ans: (a) Ties between members of households loosened, and among the working class the institution of marriage tended to break down.

(b) Women of the upper and middle classes in Britain, on the other hand, faced increasingly higher levels of isolation, although their lives were made easier by domestic maids who cooked, cleaned and cared for young children on low wages.

(c) Women who worked for wages had some control over their lives, particularly among the lower social classes. However, many social reformers felt that the family as an institution had broken down, and needed to be saved or reconstructed by pushing these women back into the home.

(d) The city encouraged a new spirit of individualism among both men and women, and a freedom from the collective values that were a feature of the smaller rural communities.

(e) But men and women did not have equal access to this new urban space. As women lost their industrial jobs and conservative people railed against their presence in public spaces, women were forced to withdraw into their homes.

20. How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups in India develop a sense of collective belonging?

Ans:

This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination. History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism.

- The identity of the nation is most often symbolised in a figure or image. This helps create an image with which people can identify the nation. It was in the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.
- In the 1870s he wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland. Later it was included in his novel Anandamath and widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal.
- Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In this painting Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.
- Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore. In late-nineteenth-century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends.
- As the national movement developed, nationalist leaders became more and more aware of such icons and symbols in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism.
- During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed. It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India, and a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims. By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag. It was again a tricolour (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the centre, representing the Gandhian ideal of self-help. Carrying the flag, holding it aloft, during marches became a symbol of defiance.
- Another means of creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of history. By the end of the nineteenth century many Indians began feeling that to instill a sense of pride in the nation, Indian history had to be thought about differently.

OR

(any five points)

How did the Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the countryside and drew into its fold the struggles of peasants and tribal communities? Elaborate.

Ans:

(i) Struggle of Peasants in Awadh and formation of Kisan Sabhas

- (a) In Awadh, the peasant movement was led by Baba Ramchandra-a sanyasi who had earlier worked in Fiji as an indentured labourer.
 - (b) The movement here was against talukdars and landlords who demanded high rents from the peasants.
 - (c) Peasants had to do begar and work at landlords' farms without any payment.
 - (d) The peasant movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar and social boycott of oppressive landlords.
 - (e) In many places Nai-Dhobhi bandhs were organised to deprive landlords of the services of even washermen and barbers.
 - (f) Jawaharlal Nehru began talking to the villagers and formed 'Oudh Kisan Sabha'.
 - (g) Within a month, over 300 branches had been set up in the villages around the region.
 - (h) As the movement spread in 1921, the houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked, bazaars were looted and grain hoards were taken over.
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(ii) Struggle of the Tribals in the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh

- (a) In the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh, tribals started a movement under the leadership of Alluri Sitaram Raju.
- (b) Tribals wanted to get back their traditional rights over forests.
- (c) Alluri Sitaram Raju led the movement of the tribal people in the Gudem hills of Andhra Pradesh.
- (d) Many people considered him as an incarnation of God. They believed that he had many special powers.
- (e) He supported Gandhiji and asked his followers to wear khadi and stop drinking. But, he organised an armed struggle against the British.

21. Describe the significance of Textile Industry in India with specific reference to Cotton industry.

Ans: (a) The Textile Industry occupies unique position in the Indian economy, because it contributes significantly to industrial production (14 per cent), employment generation (35 million persons directly – the second largest after agriculture) and foreign exchange earnings (about 24.6 per cent).

(b) It contributes 4 per cent towards GDP. It is the only industry in the country, which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain i.e., from raw material to the highest value added products.

(c) In the early years, the Cotton Textile Industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Availability of raw cotton, market, transport including accessible port facilities, labour, moist climate, etc. contributed towards its localisation.

(d) This industry has close links with agriculture and provides a living to farmers, cotton boll pluckers and workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, designing, packaging, tailoring and sewing.

(e) The industry by creating demands supports many other industries, such as, chemicals and dyes, mill stores, packaging materials and engineering works.

22. Road and Rail transport in India are not competitive but complementary to each other. Justify the statement.

Ans: The statement ‘Road Transport’ and ‘Rail Transport’ in India are not competitive but complementary to each other are justified in the following ways—

(a) Road transport is more suitable for short distances whereas rail transport is more suitable for long distances.

(b) Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances whereas rail transport is more suitable for large number of people and heavy goods.

(c) It is beneficial for perishable goods to be carried by roads in short period of time whereas non-perishable and bulky are transported by railways for a longer distances.

(d) Road transport increases the efficiency of railways.

(e) Railways can halt only at specific destinations where loading/unloading facilities are available, but vehicles on the road can be loaded or unloaded virtually anywhere.

(f) Road transport links the rural areas with railway stations.

(g) The deficiency of railways is compensated by road transport. (any five points)

OR

“The pace of change has been rapid in modern times and has impacted the ways of communication as well.” In light of the given statement explain the role of a variety of means of communication that are used in India in the current times.

Ans: Means of Personal Communication in India –

(1) The Indian postal network is the largest in the world. It handles parcels as well as personal written communications. Cards and envelopes are considered first-class mail and are airlifted between stations covering both land and air. The second-class mail includes book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals. They are carried by surface mail, covering land and

water transport. To facilitate quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities, six mail channels have been introduced recently. They are called Rajdhani Channel, Metro Channel, Green Channel, Business Channel, Bulk Mail Channel and Periodical Channel.

(2) India has one of the largest telecom networks in Asia. Excluding urban places more than two-thirds of the villages in India have already been covered with Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD) telephone facility. In order to strengthen the flow of information from the grass root to the higher level, the government has made special provision to extend twenty-four hours STD facility to every village in the country. There is a uniform rate of STD facilities all over India. It has been made possible by integrating the development in space technology with communication technology.

Mass communication in India –

(3) All India Radio (Akashwani) broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people, spread over different parts of the country. Doordarshan, the national television channel of India, is one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world. It broadcasts a variety of programmes from entertainment, educational to sports, etc. for people of different age groups.

(4) India publishes a large number of newspapers and periodicals annually. They are of different types depending upon their periodicity. Newspapers are published in about 100 languages and dialects. Largest numbers of newspapers published in the country are in Hindi, followed by English and Urdu.

(5) India is the largest producer of feature films in the world. It produces short films; video feature films and video short films. The Central Board of Film Certification is the authority to certify both Indian and foreign films.

23. Political parties fill political offices and exercise political power. But they do this by performing a series of important functions. Explain any five of them.

Ans:

The main function of a political party is to occupy political offices and exercise political power. For achieving this, a political party performs following functions:

- (a) Contesting Elections: Political parties contest elections. A political party nominates its candidate for the electoral contest in various constituencies.
- (b) Policies: Political parties put forward different policies and programmes so that the voters can choose from them. A political party brings a large number of similar opinions under one umbrella. These opinions are channelized to form policies and programmes. The policies and programmes of the RULING PARTY are expected to be followed by the government.
- (c) Making Law: Political parties play a decisive role in making laws for the country. You may be aware that it is the legislature which passes a law after proper debate. As most of the members belong to political parties, so a political party has direct say in law making for the country.
- (d) Formation of Government: Political parties form and run governments. The executive body is formed by the people from the ruling party. Various political leaders are assigned different ministries to carry out the task of governance.
- (e) Playing Opposition: A party which does not get majority or come under the majority coalition, needs to play the role of opposition.
- (f) Shaping Public Opinion: Political parties shape public opinion. They do so by raising and highlighting issues in the legislature and in the media. The activists of a political party are spread all over the country. These activists raise public awareness for their party's perspective.
- (g) Providing Access to Government Machinery: Political parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. Parties need to be responsive to people's needs and demands. This helps them in winning the election.

(Any five)

OR

Political parties need to face and overcome a number of challenges in order to remain effective instruments of democracy. Write about any two of such challenges while citing appropriate examples.

Ans:

Some of the challenges which the political parties face are as follows:

(a) Lack of Internal Democracy: In most of the political parties, the power is concentrated in the hands of one or a handful of leaders. Ordinary members of the party cannot even dream of rising to the top. The top leadership is often disconnected with the grassroots workers. Loyalty to the policies and principles of the party has less value than the loyalty to the top leadership.

(b) Dynastic Succession: The top positions in many political parties are usually controlled by members of one family. A person born in a particular family becomes the leader by virtue of his birth; which is not the sign of a healthy democracy. This tendency is present in most of the political parties in India. This is not the case in India alone, but in many other countries as well.

(c) Money and Muscle Power: Winning an election is the ultimate challenge for a political party. For this, a political party leaves no stone unturned and spends huge sum of money on electioneering. Parties often take help of criminals and goons to terrorise voters and polling officers.

(d) Being a Meaningful Choice: Most of the political parties sound similar to one another. Very few political parties give any real alternative. People have no choice than choosing the better of the two evils. In some states, the party in power just changes every five year but people seldom experience change on the ground. (Any two)

24. Rohan works in a bank as a clerk while Sumit works on a construction site as a labourer. Find out the difference in their conditions of work and judge the benefits and drawbacks of working in the respective sectors.

Ans:

- Rohan works in an organised sector; he will enjoy security of employment. He will be expected to work only a fixed number of hours.
- If he works more, he will have to be paid overtime by the employer. He will also get several other benefits from the employers like getting paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity etc.
- He is supposed to get medical benefits and, under the laws, the bank manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment. When he will retire, he will get pension as well.
- In contrast, Sumit works in the unorganised sector which is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations but these are not followed.
- So, his job will be low-paid and often not regular. There will be no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc. Employment is not secure. He can be asked to leave without any reason when there is less work, such as, during some seasons. A lot also depends on the whims of his employer.

OR

Reema works as a Head Technician in Mehta Textiles Private Ltd. whereas Shirin works as a Sales Executive in Kashvi Fashion Showroom. Identify the sectors of economy in which Reema and Shirin are working. Evaluate the role of each of these sectors in the Indian economy.

Ans: Reema works in Secondary or Manufacturing Sector where as Shirin works in the Tertiary or Service Sector

Role of Secondary/Manufacturing Sector –

- This sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity, hence it is also called as industrial sector.
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- The product in this sector has to be made and therefore some process of manufacturing is essential, may be in a factory, a workshop or at home. For example, using cotton fibre from the plant, spinning yarn and weaving cloth etc.
- This sector provides large scale employment and helps in earning huge revenue. It helps in the development of a nation.

Role of Tertiary/Service Sector –

- These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors.
- These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process. For example, goods need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops; they have to be stored in godowns.
- So, transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities. Since these activities generate services, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector. It also includes services of teachers, doctors, and those who provide personal services such as washer men, barbers, cobblers, lawyers, and people to do administrative and accounting works. In recent times, certain new services based on information technology such as internet cafe, ATM booths, call centres, software companies etc. have become important.
- Service sector contributes the most to the national economy these days and is further growing.

25. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways even today. Assess the statement by giving five suitable arguments.

Ans: (a) The literacy rate among women is only 54 per cent compared with 76 percent among men. Similarly, a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies. Many of them drop out because parents prefer to spend their resources for their boys' education.

(b) The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very small. On an average an Indian woman works one hour more than an average man every day. Yet much of her work is not paid and therefore often not valued.

(c) The Equal Wages Act provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work. However, in almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema, to factories and fields, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.

(d) In many parts of India parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. Such sex-selective abortion led to a decline in child sex ratio.

(e) They are not safe even within their own home from beating, harassment and other forms of domestic violence.

26. Map Work

27. Map Work

28. Map Work