Class X Session 2026-27
Subject - Social Science
Sample Question Paper - 6

Time Allowed: 3 hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions:

1. There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has Four Sections - A-History, B-Geography C-Political Science, and D-Economics.
3. Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
4. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
5. Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. There are case based questions (CBQ) with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
8. The map-based questions, carry 5 marks with two parts- Q9. In Section A-History (2 marks) and Q19. In Section B -Geography (3 marks)
9. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.

SECTION-A HISTORY (20 marks)

1. In reference to the Germania allegory the "olive branch around the sword" symbolizes which one of the following? **[1]**

   a) Willingness to make peace b) Being freed

   c) Beginning of a new era d) Heroism and strength

2. Look at the given picture and identify the name of the painter of this painting from the following options: **[1]**



a) Abanindranath Tagore
b) Debindranath Tagore
c) Satyendranath Tagore
d) Rabindranath Tagore

3. Why did Europeans flee to America in 19th century? Identify the correct reason from the following options: **[1]**

a) Poverty and diseases
b) Due to gold rush
c) As an aftermath of the Vietnam War
d) To escape from the French Revolution

4. Who were Bronte sisters? **[1]**

a) They were novelists
b) They were philosophers
c) They were historians
d) They were Journalists

5. Mention the three types of flows within international economic exchanges during the 19th century. **[2]**

OR

Explain the role of New International Economic Order (NIEO).

6. The Non-Cooperation Movement became wider with the integration of the Awadh Peasants Struggle. Explain the statement with three arguments. **[3]**

OR

The effects of Non-Cooperation Movement on the economic front were more dramatic. Support the statement with examples.

7. "The use of Polish language came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance". Justify the statement. **[5]**

OR

How did culture play an important role in Europe in creating the idea of the nation?

8. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **[4]**

The lives and feelings of women began to be written in particularly vivid and intense ways. Women's reading, therefore, increased enormously in middle-class homes. Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their womenfolk at home and sent

them to schools when women's schools were set up in the cities and towns after the mid-nineteenth century. Many journals began carrying writings by women and explained why women should be educated. They also carried a syllabus and attached suitable reading matter which could be used for home-based schooling.

But not all families were liberal. Conservative Hindus believed that a literate girl would be widowed and Muslims feared that educated women would be corrupted by reading Urdu romances. Sometimes, rebel women defied such prohibition. We know the story of a girl in a conservative Muslim family of north India who secretly learnt to read and write in Urdu. Her family wanted her to read only the Arabic Quran which she did not understand. So she insisted on learning to read a language that was her own. In East Bengal, in the early nineteenth century, Rashsundari Debi, a young married girl in a very orthodox household, learnt to read in the secrecy of her kitchen. Later, she wrote her autobiography Amar Jiban which was published in 1876. It was the first full-length autobiography published in the Bengali language.

i. Give the contribution of journals in bringing awareness for women's education? (1)

ii. What was the impact of printed books on women in India in the 19th century? (1)

iii. What were the negative conceptions regarding the education imparted to women? (2)

9. 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 marked on the map. **[2]**

a. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.

b. The place where Gandhiji organized Satyagraha for the indigo planters.



SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. In which one of the following states is **bamboo drip irrigation system** prevalent? **[1]**

a) Tamil Nadu b) West Bengal

c) Meghalaya d) Odisha

11. Which one of the following crops is an example of Rabi cropping season? **[1]**

a) Maize b) Barley

c) Cucumber d) Watermelon

12. In which one of the following states is Periyar Tiger Reserves Located? **[1]**

a) Kerala b) Assam

c) Rajasthan d) Uttaranchal

13. Which of the following characteristics of the Indian Wild Life (Protection) Act are correct? Choose the most appropriate option. **[1]**

Characteristics:

I. To make provisions for habitat for wild animals.

II. To publish list of protected species.

III. To ban hunting to save endangered species.

IV. To include important subjects like forests and wildlife in the Union List.

a) Only I, II and III are correct. b) Only II, III and IV are correct.

c) Only I, III and IV are correct. d) Only I, II and IV are correct.

14. When running water cuts through clayey soils and makes deep channels, this leads to: **[1]**

a) Sheet erosion b) Sand erosion

c) Rill erosion d) Gully erosion

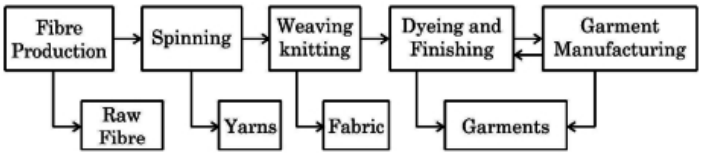
15. In which one of the following states are 'Tankas' prominently prevalent for rainwater harvesting? **[1]**

a) Rajasthan b) Jharkhand

c) Tamil Nadu d) Bihar

16. Enlist the various institutional reforms programmes introduced by the government in the interest of the farmers. **[2]**

17. Study the given flow chart and answer the question that follows: **[5]**



Explain the added value product in the textile industry on the bases of above flowchart.

OR

Why does the textile industry occupy an important position in the Indian economy? Explain.

18. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **[4]**

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY RESOURCES

Energy is a basic requirement for economic development. Every sector of the national economy - agriculture, industry, transport, commercial and domestic - needs inputs of energy. The economic development plans implemented since independence necessarily required increasing amounts of energy to remain operational. As a result, consumption of energy in all forms has been steadily rising all over the country. In this background, there is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development. Promotion of energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy sources are the twin planks of sustainable energy. India is presently one of the least energy efficient countries in the world. We have to adopt a cautious approach for the judicious use of our limited energy resources. For example, as concerned citizens we can do our bit by using public transport systems instead of individual vehicles; switching off electricity when not in use, using power-saving devices and using non-conventional sources of energy. At last **"Energy Saved is energy produced"**

i. Why is sustainable energy a key to sustainable development? (1)

ii. Why is consumption of energy rising in all over India? (1)

iii. Explain **Energy saved is energy produced**. (2)

19. On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols: **[3]**

I. Any one of the following:

i. An iron and Steel Plant in Jharkhand named after Jamshedji Tata.

ii. Thermal Power Plant in Andhra Pradesh named after Dr. NT Rao.

II. Any two of the following:

iii. Ahmedabad - Cotton Textile Centre

iv. Noida - Software Technology Park

v. Kochi - Sea-port

SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. In India, the government at the provincial or regional level are called: **[1]**

a) Union Government b) Central Government

c) State Government d) Democratic Government

21. Which of the following statements will be considered to call a party system a multiparty system? **[1]**

Statement i: There are several parties competing for power.

Statement ii: More than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power.

Statement iii: Only the two main parties have a serious chance of winning a majority.

Statement iv: The government is always formed by various parties coming together in a coalition.

a) Statement iii is right. b) Statement i and ii are right.

c) Only statement iv is right. d) Statement i, ii and iii are right.

22. Seats are not reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for: **[1]**

a) Scheduled Tribes b) General Caste

c) Scheduled Castes d) Other Backward Classes

23. **Assertion (A):** There is overwhelming opposition to democracy all over the world. **[1]**
Reason (R): Democracy is an accountable, responsive, and legitimate government.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.

24. Describe any three features of **federal government**. **[2]**

25. Describe any two provisions made in the Constitution to establish the model of 'secular governance' in India. **[2]**

26. How does democracy establish an accountable, responsible and legitimate governance? Explain. **[3]**

27. Define the term **Political Party**. Explain with examples, the need of political parties in India. **[5]**

OR

Explain the meaning of a Political Party. Mention its components. Name any two recognized national parties in India.

28. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **[4]**

Two different sets of reasons can be given in favour of power-sharing. Firstly, power-sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability, power-sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order. Imposing the will of the majority community over others may look like an attractive option in the short run, but in the long run, it undermines the unity of the nation. The tyranny of the majority is not just oppressive for the minority; it often brings ruin to the majority as well. There is a second, deeper reason why power sharing is good for democracies. Power-sharing is the very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system. The first set of reasons is Prudential and the second is moral. While prudential reasons stress that power-sharing will bring out better outcomes, the former emphasises the very act of powersharing as valuable.

i. What is the essence of a legitimate government in a democracy? (1)

ii. What is the downside of imposing the will of the majority community over others? (1)

iii. How does power-sharing contribute to the stability of political order? (2)

SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. Underemployment is mainly found in: **[1]**

a) Banking b) Industry

c) Agriculture d) Services

30. Which of the following states has the highest infant mortality rate (according to 2015-16 survey)? **[1]**

a) Haryana b) Kerala

c) Jammu and Kashmir d) Bihar

31. Which sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector? **[1]**

a) Tertiary sector b) IT (Information technology) sector

c) Secondary sector d) Manufacturing sector

32. Match the following: **[1]**

(a) Means of exchange, a measure and a store of value	(i) Double coincidence of wants
(b) Sources of formal loan for rural households	(ii) Debt trap
(c) What a person desires to sell is exactly what the other wishes to buy	(iii) Banks and Cooperatives
(d) A situation when it becomes impossible to repay the loan and borrower adds on new debt to pay the existing debt.	(iv) Money

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

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

33. Which among the following organisations issues the currency notes in India? **[1]**

a) The Central Government of India b) The Finance Ministry

c) The NITI Aayog d) The Reserve Bank of India

34. Formalized system of trading agreements with groups is known as: **[1]**

a) Trading partners b) Trading blocks

c) Trade organisations d) Trade ventures

35. Workers are exploited in the unorganised sector. Do you agree with this view? Give reasons in support of your answer. **[3]**

36. Manav needs a loan to set-up a small business. On what basis will Manav decide whether to borrow from the bank or the moneylender? Discuss. **[3]**

37. Should more Indian companies emerge as MNCs? How would it benefit the people in the country? **[3]**

38. Explain any five differences between public and private sectors. **[5]**

OR

Define the term unorganised sector. Explain any the reasons why people like to work

in the organised sector.

Solution

SECTION-A HISTORY (20 marks)

1. **(a)** Willingness to make peace
   Explanation:
   Willingness to make peace

2. **(a)** Abanindranath Tagore
   Explanation:
   Abanindranath Tagore

3. **(a)** Poverty and diseases
   Explanation:
   Poverty and diseases

4. **(a)** They were novelists
   Explanation:
   The best known novelists in the nineteenth century were Bronte sisters. Their writings became important in defining a new type of women.

5. During the 19th century, the three types of flows within international economic exchanges are as follows:
   a. **Flow of Trade:** This refers to trade in tangible goods like wheat, cotton, etc. Historically fine cotton cloth was produced in India by weavers and exported to European countries, but when the industrial revolution started in Europe and the European countries imposed tariff barriers, this export of textiles dropped drastically. In fact, India starting exporting raw cotton and importing mill made cloth from England.
   b. **Flow of labour:** The migration of people in search of employment is called 'Flow of Labour'. Nearly 50 million people emigrated from Europe to America and Australia in the 19th century. All over the world, some 150 million are estimated to have left their homes, crossed oceans and vast distances over land in search of a better future.
   c. **Flow of Capital Investment:** Long-term or short-term Investments over long distances is called the flow of capital investment. Capital Bowed from financial centres such as London to build railways and other buildings.

   OR

   G-77 or the Group of 77 demanded a New International Economic Order (NIEO).
   By the New International Economic Order (NIEO) they meant a system that would give them:
   a. Real control on their own natural resources.
   b. More development assistance from advanced or western countries.
   c. The fairer price for raw material and better access for their manufactured goods in developed countries' markets.

6. The Non-Cooperation Movement drew into its fold the struggles of peasants and tribals. It became wider with the integration of the Awadh Peasants Struggle:
   - In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra. Here the movement was against talukdars and landlords. Peasants had to do *begar* and had no right over the leased land.

- The peasant movement demanded a reduction of revenue. *Nai-dhobi* bandhs were organised. Oudh Kisan Sabha was organised headed by Jawaharlal Nehru and Baba Ramchandra.
- This Awadh peasant struggle was integrated with the Non-Cooperation movement into the wider struggle.

OR

The effects of the Non-Cooperation Movement on the economic front were more dramatic in the following ways:

- Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.
- The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs 102 crore to Rs 57 crore.
- In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.
- As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones.
- Production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

7. Language played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. After Russian occupation, the polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere. In 1831, an armed rebellion against Russian rule took place which was ultimately crushed. Following this, many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance. Polish was used for church gatherings and all religious instructions. As a result, a large number of priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities as punishment for their refusal to preach in Russian. So we say that the use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance.

OR

Culture played an important role in creating the idea of a nation in Europe in the following ways:

i. Art, music, literature, and drama helped to express, shape and strengthen nationalist sentiments.
ii. Romantics like the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder held the view that true German culture could be discovered only among the common people, the das Volk.
iii. The glorification of reason and science was criticised by the romantic artists, rather they favoured emotions, intuitions and mystical feelings.
iv. Language too boosted nationalism. The Polish people opposed the Russian occupation and the ban on the Polish language, by using it in the Church gathering for all religious ceremonies and for religious instruction. The Polish language became a weapon of the nationalists.
v. Two Germans, Grimm Brothers, used stories and folktales written in German to promote the German spirit against the domination of the French.
vi. Operas and music, like that of Karol Kurpinski, kept alive the national spirit.
vii. Folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka became national symbols.

8. i. Many journals began carrying writings by women and explained why women should be educated. They also carried a syllabus and attached suitable reading matter which could be used for home-based schooling.

ii. **The impacts of printed books on women in India in the 19th century was:**

a. Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their womenfolk at home and sent them to schools when women's schools were set up in the cities and towns after the mid-nineteenth century.
b. Many journals began carrying writings by women and explained why women should be educated. They also carried a syllabus and attached suitable reading matter which could be used for home-based schooling.

iii. **The negative conceptions regarding the education imparted to women were:**

a. Conservative Hindus believed that a literate girl would be widowed.

b. Muslims feared that educated women would be corrupted by reading Urdu romances.

9. **Madras** (now **Chennai**)
Champaran, located in **Bihar**

SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. **(c)** Meghalaya
Explanation:
Meghalaya

11. **(b)** Barley
Explanation:
Barley

12. **(a)** Kerala
Explanation:
Kerala

13. **(a)** Only I, II and III are correct.
Explanation:
Only I, II and III are correct.

14. **(d)** Gully erosion
Explanation:
The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as gullies which result in erosion through the gullies. Gully erosion is the process by which gullies are formed. Hillsides are more prone to gully erosion when they are cleared of vegetation, through deforestation, over-grazing or other means.

15. **(a)** Rajasthan
Explanation:
Rajasthan

16. The following programmes have been taken by the government to modernize Indian agriculture:
    a. The government has established the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), agricultural universities and animal breeding centres to carry out research and development activities in agriculture.
    b. The government is also investing in rural infrastructure to link the rural market with the international market.
    c. The Kisan Credit Card (KCC), Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) and crop insurance schemes against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease, the establishment of Grameen banks, cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest have been launched.
    d. A comprehensive Land Development Programme (LDP) has also been launched.

17. Cotton undergoes several stages of value addition before reaching consumers as finished garments. After harvesting, cotton is processed to remove seeds and impurities, producing raw fibre that forms the base material. This fibre is then spun into yarn using various spinning techniques, which enhances its usability and prepares it for weaving or knitting. The yarn is further transformed into fabric, adding value by creating a more functional and versatile material. Once the fabric is produced, it undergoes dyeing, printing and finishing processes to improve its appearance, texture and durability, making it suitable for garment manufacturing. The finished fabric is then cut, stitched and tailored into different garments such as shirts, dresses or jeans, ready for consumer use. Throughout this chain, the cotton industry not only

creates value at each stage but also supports several allied industries, including chemicals, dyes, machinery and packaging, making it an important contributor to economic development.

OR

The textile industry occupies an important position in the Indian economy due to several factors:

- **Significant Contribution to Industrial Production**: It accounts for 14% of industrial production.
- **Employment Generation**: The industry provides jobs to 35 million people, making it a major employment sector.
- **Foreign Exchange Earnings**: It contributes about 24.6% to India's foreign exchange earnings.
- **GDP Contribution**: The textile industry contributes 4% to the country's GDP.
- **Self-Reliance**: It is the only industry in India that is entirely self-reliant.
- **Complete Value Chain**: It is the only industry which is complete in the value chain i.e. from raw material to the highest value added products.

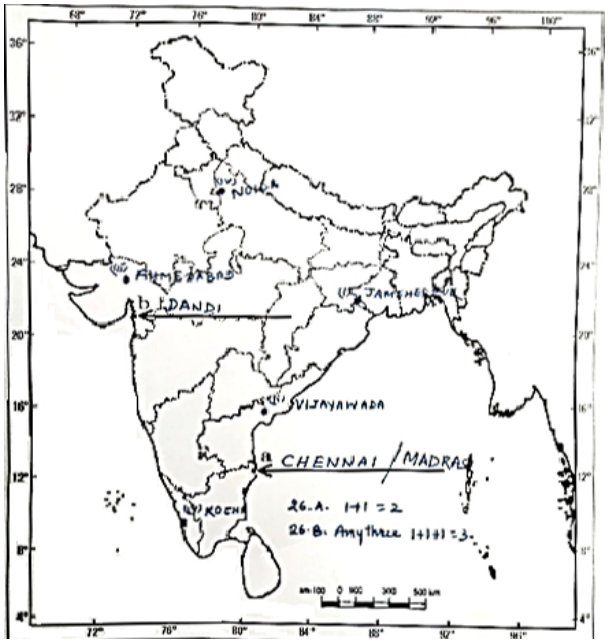
18. i. Sustainable energy is crucial for sustainable development because it ensures that the current energy needs are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own energy needs. It promotes long-term economic growth and environmental preservation.

ii. Consumption of energy is increasing throughout India due to the implementation of economic development plans that demand higher energy inputs across various sectors such as agriculture, industry, transport, and domestic usage.

iii. This phrase emphasizes the importance of energy conservation. It means that by reducing energy wastage and using energy efficiently, we essentially generate additional energy resources without actually increasing energy production. When we save energy through practices like using public transport, turning off lights when not in use, or utilizing power-saving devices, we conserve energy resources, making them available for other purposes, effectively producing energy that would otherwise be wasted.

19. i. Jamshedpur - Iron and Steel Plant

ii. Vijayawada - Thermal Power Plant



SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20.

(c) State Government

Explanation:

The governments at the provincial or regional level are called by different names in different countries. In India, we call them State Governments.

21.

(b) Statement i and ii are right.

Explanation:

If several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it a multiparty system. In this system, the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition when no party gets a clear majority.

22.

(b) General Caste

Explanation:

Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes.

23.

(d) A is false but R is true.

Explanation:

There is an overwhelming support to democracy all over the world because it is accountable, responsive and legitimate government.

24. **The main features of a federal form of government are:**

i. The power is divided between the central authority and its various constituent units.
ii. All levels of governance will govern the same citizens, but their jurisdiction will be different.
iii. Any change in the fundamental provisions of the Constitution has to be passed by both the houses of the Parliament and then ratified by the legislatures of at least half the number of states.

25. i. The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities, freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.
ii. At the same time, the Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. For example, it bans untouchability.

26. i. People have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers.
ii. Citizens should be able to participate in decision-making so that the government is accountable to the citizens.
iii. Decision-making will be based on norms and procedures.
iv. Democratic government is legitimate government. It may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive or clean but a democratic government is people's own government.

27. A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.

We can understand the necessity of political parties by imagining a situation without parties:

i. Every candidate in the elections will be independent. So no one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes.
ii. Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality. But no one will be responsible for how the country is run.
iii. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government.
iv. They needed some ways, to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed.
v. They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them.

OR

A **political party** is a group of people that come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programs for the society with a view to promote the collective good. Since there can be different views on what is good for all, parties try to persuade people as to why their policies are better than others. They seek to implement these policies by winning popular through elections.

Components of Political Party:

A. The leaders.
B. The active members.
C. The followers.

Two recognized national parties:

A. Bhatatiya Janta party
B. Indian National Congress

28. i. A legitimate government in a democracy is one where citizens have a stake in the system through participation and consultation on how they are governed.
ii. The downside is that it can lead to the tyranny of the majority, which is oppressive for the minority and can ultimately harm the majority as well.
iii. Power-sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Power-sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability, power-sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.

SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29.

(c) Agriculture

Explanation:

Underemployment is a condition where there are too many workers who are employed in a particular job relative to the number of workers who are actually required to do that job. Hence, workers are inefficiently employed in a situation of underemployment. This is mainly found in the agricultural sector as there are often too many people who are working to cultivate a particular plot of farmland. The particular farmland may not be able to support so many workers. So, even if few people are moved out, production will not be affected.

30.

(d) Bihar

Explanation:

Infant mortality rate 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. Kerala has the least infant mortality rate with 12(per 1000 live births), Haryana has 36 while Bihar has 42.

31. **(a)** Tertiary sector

Explanation:

The tertiary sector has grown the most and is now the largest producing sector. However, the primary sector is still the highest job provider as it provides jobs to about half of the population.

32.

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

Explanation:

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

33.

(d) The Reserve Bank of India

Explanation:

In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government.

34. **(b)** Trading blocks

Explanation:

A Trade block is a type of intergovernmental agreement often part of a regional intergovernmental organisation where regional barriers to trade are reduced or eliminated among the participating states.

35. i. Unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.
ii. There are rules and regulations but not followed.
iii. Jobs are low-paid and often not regular.
iv. There is no provisions for overtime, paid leave, holidays or leave due to sickness.
v. Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason.
vi. When they retire, they do not get any pension or provident fund, etc.

36. Manav will decide whether to borrow from a bank or moneylender on the basis of the following loan terms:
i. The collateral and documentation required, he should be able to make these available.
ii. Difference between the rate of interest charged by formal and informal sources at the desired time.
iii. Mode of payment viz. size of instalment, frequency (monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or annually) or full repayment at the end of certain period i.e. two years, three years and so on.
iv. Apart from this his own capacity to repayment after a thorough analysis of information collected and the penalty in case of default in repayment.

37. Yes, more Indian companies should emerge as MNCs as it would benefit us in the following ways:
i. New Job opportunities would be created by the emergence of Indian companies as MNCs. It will also work towards the improvement of the Indian economy.
ii. Local companies would provide raw materials and other services to these companies to get prospered.
iii. It would also lead to rise in production standards and improvement in the standard of living of the people.
iv. Since MNCs produce on a large scale at lower costs, they earn profits. Thus, India would be able to spread its production across the globe and also dominate the international markets. As exports would increase, India's balance of trade would henceforth become favourable.

38.

Aspect / Basis	**Public Sector**	**Private Sector**
Ownership	In public sector, most assets are owned by the government.	In private sector, most assets are owned by individuals or groups of individuals.
Service Provision	The government provides all services.	Services are provided by private owners.
Funding	The government raises money for various activities through taxes.	Private sector collects money through the services they provide.
Profit Motive	Activities are not just focused on earning profits, but on public welfare.	Activities are guided by the motive to earn profits.
Examples	Railways, Post Office etc. are the examples of public sector.	Tata Steel, Reliance etc. are the examples of private sector.

OR

The unorganised sector includes small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations but these are not followed. There are no rules and regulations in the unorganised sector and jobs here are low paid and irregular.

Employment is not secure in this sector.

The reasons why people like to work in the organised sector are mentioned below:

i. Workers enjoy the security of employment and are expected to work only a fixed number of hours.
ii. The enterprises in this sector are registered by the government. They follow government rules and regulations like the Factories Act, Industrial Disputes Act, Minimum Wages Act, etc.
iii. Workers get several benefits from employers. They get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity, pension on retirement etc.
iv. Workers get medical benefits and also enjoy facilities like a safe working environment, clean drinking water etc.
v. The terms of employment are regular. People have assured work.