Class X Session 2026-27
Subject - Social Science
Sample Question Paper - 7

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. What do you mean by the French word **La Patria**? **[1]**

   a) Motherland b) Community land

   c) Reserved land d) Fatherland

2. Study the picture and answer the question that follows: **[1]**



During the Salt March, Mahatma Gandhi was accompanied by how many volunteers before they were joined by thousands?

a) 66 b) 97

c) 78 d) 58

3. _____ routes are known to have existed since before the Christian era and thrived almost till the 15th century. **[1]**

a) Diamond Routes b) Ho Chin Minh trail

c) Mountain passes d) Silk routes

4. Istri Dharm Vichar was published by: **[1]**

a) Ravi Verma b) B. R. Ambedkar

c) Rammohan Roy d) Ram Chaddha

5. Write a note to explain the effects of The Great Depression on the Indian economy. **[2]**

OR

Why did European employers find it difficult to recruit labour in Africa? Give two methods they used to recruit and retain labour.

6. "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? **[3]**

OR

Why was the Non-Cooperation movement withdrawn by Gandhiji?

7. Explain three examples to show the contribution of culture to the growth of nationalism in Europe. **[5]**

OR

Explain the measures introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the people during the French Revolution.

8. **Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:** **[4]**

Jikji

The Jikji of Korea is among the world's oldest existing books printed with movable metal type. It contains the essential features of Zen Buddhism. About 150 monks of India, China and Korea are mentioned in the book. It was printed in late 14^{th}

century. While the first volume of the book is unavailable, the second one is available in the National Library of France. This work marked an important technical change in the print culture. That is why it was inscribed on the UNESCO Memory of the World Register in 2001.

i. Mention the significance of the Jikji in the history of printing. **(1)**

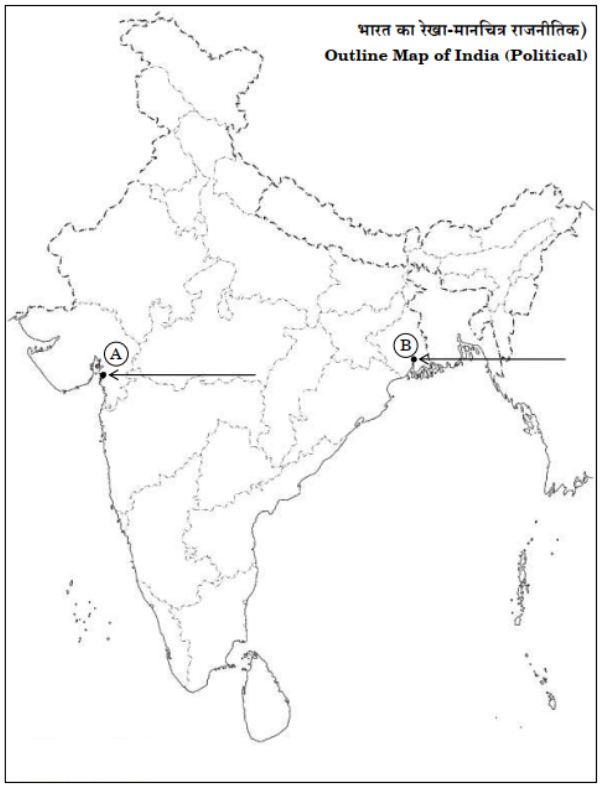
ii. Why was the Jikji inscribed on the UNESCO Memory of the World Register in 2001? **(1)**

iii. How does the Jikji contribute to the understanding of Zen Buddhism? **(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 Gandhiji violated the salt law.

b. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.



SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. Ninety-five percent of our basic needs for food, shelter, and clothing are obtained from _____. **[1]**

a) plants b) animals

c) land d) water

11. Why does Rinjha's family leave a place and move from place to place? **[1]**

a) they are tribals b) soil loses fertility

c) they like to move d) they don't have a house

12. Which of the following states have a very high percentage of their forests as unclassed forests managed by local communities? **[1]**

a) All Northern-Eastern states and parts of Gujarat.

b) All Western states and parts of Gujarat.

c) All Central states and parts of Gujarat.

d) All North-Eastern states and parts of West Bengal.

13. Which of the following options has been proven successful through the Chipko Movement? **[1]**

i. Preserving the genetic diversity of plants.
ii. Community afforestation with indigenous species.
iii. Diversified crop production.
iv. Revival of traditional conservation methods.

a) Statement i and ii are correct.

b) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.

c) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct.

d) Statement ii is correct.

14. Name the global ecological crisis that is created by indiscriminate exploitation of resources. **[1]**

a) Environmental pollution

b) Ozone layer depletion

c) Global warming

d) All of these

15. The word **matkas** refers to: **[1]**

a) collecting and storing water

b) cooking food and eating

c) serving food and donating

d) washing clothes and cleaning

16. Highlight any three differences between primitive subsistence farming and intensive subsistence farming. **[2]**

17. Explain any five causes of air and water pollution. **[5]**

OR

"The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries." Support the statement with arguments.

18. **Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:** **[4]**

Iron Ore

Iron ore is the basic mineral and the backbone of industrial development. India is endowed with fairly abundant resources of iron ore. India is rich in good quality iron ores. Magnetite is the finest iron ore with a very high content of iron up to 70 per cent. It has excellent magnetic qualities, especially valuable in the electrical industry. Hematite ore is the most important industrial iron ore in terms of the quantity used, but has a slightly lower iron content than magnetite (50-60 per cent). In 2018-19, almost the entire production of iron ore (97%) accrued from Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Jharkhand. The remaining production (3%) was from other states.

i. In which iron ore is the maximum iron content found? **(1)**
ii. Which is the most important industrial iron ore? **(1)**
iii. "Iron ore is a basic mineral." Support the statement. **(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 international airport serving the capital of Tamil Nadu.

ii. Software Technology Park in the **City of Pearls** in Telangana.

II. Any two of the following:

iii. Vijayanagar - Iron and Steel Plant

iv. Tarapur - Nuclear Power Plant

v. Hirakud - Dam

SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. It is an organ of the government which executes and enforces laws made by legislature. **[1]**

a) Defence b) Judiciary

c) Legislature d) Executive

21. Which of the following statements will be considered as a glitch about the self-declaration affidavit of the candidate contesting the elections? **[1]**

Statement i: This system has made a lot of information available to the public.

Statement ii: It has reduced the influence of the rich and criminals.

Statement iii: There is no system to check if the information given by the candidates is true.

Statement iv: The affidavit submitted by the candidates is validated before being accepted.

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. The Municipal Corporation officers are called: **[1]**

a) Mayors b) Premiers (Pradhan)

c) MLAs d) Sarpanchs

23. **Assertion (A):** Democratic governments in practice are known as accountable. **[1]**

Reason (R): People have the right to choose their representatives and they have control over the rulers.

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 characteristics of distribution of power between the Centre and States in India. **[2]**

25. Write a note on the National Commission for women. **[2]**

26. "Democratic government is a legitimate government." Explain. **[3]**

27. Describe the efforts to reform political parties in India. **[5]**

OR

Explain any four problem areas in the working of political parties.

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

Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. In a democracy, the

citizens must have freedom to choose among various contenders for power. In contemporary democracies, this takes the form of competition among different parties. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand. In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups. Sometimes this kind of sharing can be direct, when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power. In a democracy, we find interest groups, such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers. They also will have a share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision-making process.

i. What does competition among different parties ensure? (1)

ii. How are interest groups associated with politics? (1)

iii. Explain the different forms of power sharing. (2)

SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. MGNREGA 2005 is referred to as: **[1]**

a) Equality of work b) Right to equality

c) Right to Work d) Freedom to Work

30. Which of the following neighboring countries has better performance in terms of human development than India? **[1]**

a) Pakistan b) Nepal

c) Bangladesh d) Sri Lanka

31. Which of the following activity is not from the primary sector? **[1]**

a) Animal husbandry b) Making sugar from sugarcane

c) Fishing d) Bee-keeping

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

(a) Commercial banks	(i) Plays a significant role in the improvement of the condition of the poor women in Bangladesh.
(b) Informal Sources of Credit	(ii) Accepting deposits from the individual
(c) Krishak cooperative	(iii) Charge very high interest rates
(d) Grameen bank	(iv) Provides loan for the purchase of agricultural implements etc.

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

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

33. What is the reason for the popularity of banks and cooperatives? **[1]**

a) Banks provide loans at a very less b) Decreasing the number of money

rate of interest

lenders

c) They do a good amount of advertisement

d) People are made to know door to door

34. The Government can make globalisation more fair by: **[1]**

a) Increasing employment

b) Increasing competition

c) Imposing trade barriers

d) Implementing the labour laws

35. How is the tertiary sector different from other sectors? Give examples. **[3]**

36. In situations with high risks, credit might create further problems for the borrower. Explain. **[3]**

37. How did the policy of liberalisation adopted by India in the 1990s promote globalisation? Explain with examples. **[3]**

38. Highlight any five ways to increase employment in India. **[5]**

OR

Describe any five provisions of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005.

Solution

SECTION-A HISTORY (20 marks)

1.

(d) Fatherland
Explanation:
La Patria means fatherland in french. Here fatherland means the country.

2.

(c) 78
Explanation:
During the Salt March, Mahatma Gandhi was accompanied by 78 volunteers. On the way, they were joined by thousands.

3.

(d) Silk routes
Explanation:
These were the routes which knitted together vast regions of Asia and linked Asia with Europe and northern Africa. These routes are known to have existed since before the Christian era and thrived almost till the 15th century.

4.

(d) Ram Chaddha
Explanation:
Ram Chaddha published the fast selling Istri Dharm Vichar to teach women how to be obedient wives.

5. The Great Depression had a major impact on the Indian economy as:

i. The depression immediately affected Indian trade. India's exports and imports nearly halved between 1928 and 1934. As international prices crashed, prices in India plunged. Between 1928 and 1934, it reduced Indian imports and exports by nearly half.
ii. The fall in prices had a deep impact on poor farmers. Though agricultural prices fell sharply, the colonial government refused to give any relief to the farmers in taxes. Peasants producing for the world market were the worst hit.
iii. The depression proved less grim for urban India. Because of falling prices those with fixed incomes - say town-dwelling landowners, who received rents and middle-class salaried employees found themselves better off.

OR

i. The European employers found it difficult to recruit labour in Africa because historically Africa had abundant land and a relatively small population. For centuries, land and livestock sustained African livelihood and people rarely worked for wages.
ii. Two methods used by the Europeans to recruit and retain labour were:
    a. Heavy taxes were imposed which could be paid only by working for wages on plantations and mines.

b. Inheritance laws were changed so that peasants were displaced from land.

6. "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 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

   A. The movement was **turning violent**.
   B. At **Chauri-Chaura** in Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh, a peaceful demonstration in bazaar turned into a violent clash in which more than 20 policemen were killed.
   C. Gandhiji also felt that Satyagraha is needed to be **properly trained** before they would be ready for mass movement.

7. **Three examples to show the contribution of culture to the growth of nationalism in Europe were:**
   i. Romanticism was a European cultural movement aimed at developing national unity by creating a sense of shared heritage and common history. The Romantic artists' emphasis on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings gave shape and expression to nationalist sentiments.
   ii. Folk songs, dances and poetry contributed to popularising the spirit of nationalism and patriotic fervour in Europe. Collecting and recording the different forms of folk culture was important for building a national consciousness. Folk culture enabled nationalists to carry the message of nationalism to a large and diverse audience.
   iii. Language played a distinctive role in developing nationalist feelings in Europe. During the Russian occupation, the use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance. During this period the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere.

OR

The French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that created a sense of collective identity among the French people:
   i. They introduced the ideas of La Patrie (the fatherland) and Le Citoyen (the citizen) emphasizing the concept of a united community enjoying equal rights under a Constitution.
   ii. They choose a new French flag, the tricolour, to replace the Royal Standard.
   iii. Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
   iv. New hymns were composed and martyrs commemorated all in the name of the nation.
   v. A centralised system of administration was introduced, uniform laws were made for all citizens.
   vi. French language was spoken and written and became a common language in Paris.

8. i. The Jikji of Korea is among the world's oldest existing book printed with movable metal type.
   ii. This work marked an important technical change in the print culture. That is why it was inscribed on the UNESCO Memory of the World Register in 2001.
   iii.
   - Jikji contains the essential features of Zen Buddhism.
   - About 150 monks of India, China and Korea are mentioned in the book.

9. A-Dandi, B-Calcutta

SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10.

(c) land

Explanation:
The land is an important resource because it covers about 30 % of the total area of the earth's surface. It provides us with the agricultural land which contains natural fertilizer for the growth of the products sown; the underground water, the various minerals like coal, bauxite, gold, and other raw materials. It is on land that buildings and industries are made.

11.

(b) soil loses fertility
Explanation:
Rinjha lived with her family in a small village at the outskirts of Diphu in Assam. She enjoys watching her family members clearing, slashing, and burning a patch of land for cultivation. She often helps them in irrigating the fields with water running through a bamboo canal from the nearby spring. She loves the surroundings and wants to stay here as long as she can, but this little girl has no idea about the declining fertility of the soil and her family's search for fresh a patch of land in the next season.

12. **(a)** All Northern-Eastern states and parts of Gujarat.
Explanation:
All Northern-Eastern states and parts of Gujarat have a very high percentage of their forests as unclassed forests managed by local communities..

13.

(d) Statement ii is correct.
Explanation:
The famous Chipko movement in the Himalayas has not only successfully **resisted deforestation** in several areas but has also shown that **community afforestation with indigenous species** can be enormously successful.

14.

(d) All of these
Explanation:
Resources are vital for any developmental activity. But irrational consumption and over utilisation of resources may lead to socio-economic and environmental problems. Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises such as global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution, and land degradation.

15. **(a)** collecting and storing water
Explanation:
Earthern pots or Matkas used for collecting water in Rajasthan. It is used for collecting and storing water.

16.

Primitive Subsistence Farming	Intensive Subsistence Farming
Primitive subsistence agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools.	Practiced in areas of high population pressure on land.
Family/community labour work in fields.	Labour intensive farming.
It depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.	High dose of bio chemical inputs and irrigation are used in Intensive subsistence farming for obtaining high production.

17. Air and water pollution result from a complex interplay of various factors.

1. **Undesirable Gases:** Air pollution is primarily caused by the presence of undesirable gases like sulfur dioxide and carbon monoxide, emitted from various industrial sources.
2. **Airborne Particulate Materials:** Solid and liquid particles such as dust, sprays, mist, and smoke contribute to air pollution, with smoke being emitted from factories, refineries, and fossil fuel burning.
3. **Industrial Wastes:** Water pollution is mainly the result of organic and inorganic industrial wastes discharged into rivers, with industries like paper, chemicals, textiles, and tanneries releasing dyes, acids, salts, and heavy metals into water bodies.
4. **Agricultural Runoff:** Pesticides, fertilizers, and synthetic chemicals from agricultural activities also contaminate water sources.
5. **Solid Wastes:** Solid waste, including fly ash, phospho-gypsum, and iron and steel slags, further contributes to water pollution, posing environmental challenges in India.

OR

Yes, the economic strength of the country is measured by the development of the manufacturing industries in that country because :

a. Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture, which is the backbone of our economy.
b. It also reduces the heavy dependency of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors so it reduces unemployment and poverty.
c. It also helps in reducing regional disparities.
d. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce as well as brings foreign exchange.
e. The prosperity of our country depends on transforming raw materials into furnished goods of higher value and diversifying our industries.
f. Manufacturing contributes 17% of GDP and industrial sector shares 27% of GDP.

18. i. Magnetite
    ii. Hematite
    iii. i. It is abundantly available.
    ii. India is rich in good quality iron ore.
    iii. It is important for various industries.
19. i. Meenambakkam - International Airport
    ii. Hyderabad - Software Technology Park



SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20.

(d) Executive

Explanation:

The different organs of the government:-

a. Legislature → makes laws
b. Executive → enforces those laws
c. Judiciary → interprets those laws

21. **(a)** Statement iii is right.

Explanation:

It is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him. The new system has made a lot of information available to the public. **But there is no system to check if the information given by the candidates is true.**

22. **(a)** Mayors

Explanation:

Mayors

23. **(a)** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation:

Democratic government in practice are known as accountable to the citizens because people have the right to choose their representatives and they have control over the rulers. If these elected representatives do not work properly, people have a chance to not elect them in the next election.

24. The constitution clearly distributes Legislative Powers between State and Union Government.

i. Subjects of National Importance like Foreign affairs, banking, defence, currency come under union list of Central Government.

ii. Subjects of Local importance like Police, Trade come under state government under State list.
iii. Subject of common interest like education/ marriage come under Concurrent list of both Centre and State government.

25. The National Commission for Women was set up in 1992 under the National Commission Act, 1990. This body was established to review the constitutional and legal safeguards for women and for the empowerment of women.
    a. The National Commission of Women enjoys the powers of a civil court. It investigates and examines the matters related to the safeguards ensured for feminine society under the Constitution of India.
    b. It deals with a variety of issues relating to women's rights and their promotion.
    c. Its activities include a review of legislation, intervention in specific individual complaints of atrocities and remedial action to safeguard the interest of women wherever possible.
    d. The Commission can probe into such matters on their own initiative, on the basis of information through press or electronic media or some other sources.
    e. The Commission can ask the concerned state governments to get the complainant justice or rectify the violation of their right.

    In this way, the National Commission for Women is an attempt to improve the status of women and work towards the empowerment of women.

26. Yes, democratic government is a legitimate government because in legitimate government law and action of the government are revealed to the people and there is transparency in functioning of government. Following features of a democratic government make it a legitimate government.
    i. There is a rule of law as laws are applicable to all the citizen whether rich or poor.
    ii. In a democracy, there is political equality i.e. one person one vote one value.
    iii. People have the right to challenge the policies and actions of the government. If the people are not satisfied with the working of the government they have the right to change it.

27. **Recent efforts to reform political parties and its leaders in India:**
    i. In order to prohibit elected MPs and MLAs from changing parties, the Constitution was amended.
    ii. Whatever the party leaders decide, MPs and MLAs have to accept it.
    iii. It is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an AFFIDAVIT giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him.
    iv. The new system has made a lot of information available to the public. It has led to decline in the influence of the rich and the criminals.
    v. The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational elections and file their income tax returns.
    vi. A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members, to follow its own constitution, to have an independent authority, to act as a judge in case of party disputes, to hold open elections to the highest posts.
    vii. It should be made mandatory for political parties to give minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates.

OR

Four problem areas in the working of political parties are as follows:
    i. The first challenge is lack of internal democracy within parties. All over the world, there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or a few leaders at the top. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings, and do not conduct internal elections regularly.
    ii. The second challenge of dynastic succession is related to the first one. Since most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning, there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party.
    iii. The third challenge is about the growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections. Since parties are focussed only on winning elections, they tend to

use short-cuts to win elections.

iv. The fourth challenge is that very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters. In order to offer meaningful choice, parties must be significantly different. In recent years there has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties in most parts of the world.

28. i. i. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand.
ii. Power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups.

Any one point to be mentioned.

ii. i. They are associated with politics through participation in governmental committees.
ii. They bring influence on the decision-making process.

Any one point to be mentioned.

iii. i. Power is shared among different organs of government such as – Legislative, Executive and Judiciary.
ii. Power shared among governments at different levels.
iii. Power shared among different social group.
iv. Power shared among political parties, pressure groups and movements.

Any two point to be explained.

SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29.

(c) Right to Work

Explanation:

MGNREGA 2005 is a law implemented by the Central Government of India to implement the Right to work in India. It is referred to as 'Right to Work' because it guarantees 100 days of employment in a year by the government to all those who are able to work.

30.

(d) Sri Lanka

Explanation:

Because Sri Lanka has better percapita income, life expectancy at birth and high literacy rate for 15+ years population.

31.

(b) Making sugar from sugarcane

Explanation:

Extracting sugarcane is an activity of the primary sector however making sugar from sugarcane is an activity of the secondary sector.

32.

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

Explanation:

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

33. **(a)** Banks provide loans at a very less rate of interest

Explanation:

Banks and cooperatives charge a very low rate of interest, hence, the income of borrowers increases and he finds safe borrowing from the bank. Therefore, people usually prefer banks and cooperatives for credit instead of any other sources.

34.

(d) Implementing the labour laws

Explanation:

Implementing labour laws will ensure that there is no exploitation of the workers and their rights are not hampered.

35. **Tertiary sector is different from other sectors in the following ways:**
    i. Primary sector includes all those activities which result in the output of natural products.
    ii. The secondary sector includes activities which produce a new product by transforming the shape of a natural product.
    iii. Tertiary activities neither produce any natural product nor transform the shape of natural products, it only supports the activities in both sectors. Steel produced in a factory has to move long distance. It can be done by a strong network of tertiary activities.

    Hence, the tertiary sector is different from the other two sectors because the other sectors produce goods but this sector does not produce goods by itself. Instead, the tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors.
36. In situations with high risks, credit might create further problems for the borrower. This is also known as a debt-trap. Taking credit involves an interest rate on the loan and if this is not paid back, then the borrower is forced to give up his collateral or asset used as the guarantee, to the lender. This statement is true if we take an example of a small farmer who has taken a loan to meet cultivation expenses. In case, the crop fails due to inadequate rain, pest attack or any other reason, he will not be able to repay the loan and may have to sell part of his land for repaying the loan. Thus, this situation is a high-risk situation, depending entirely on a good crop.
37. i. Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment have been removed to a large extent.
    ii. Goods can be imported and exported easily.
    iii. Foreign companies can set up factories and offices here.
    iv. Multinational companies can invest capital easily.
    v. With increased foreign trade more choices are available for consumers.
    vi. MNCs produce goods and services globally.
38. 1. **Investment in Agricultural Infrastructure:** Government funding for transportation, storage, and road networks can enhance agricultural productivity, creating jobs in farming and related sectors.
    2. **Promotion of Local Industries:** Encouraging the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) can stimulate employment by fostering entrepreneurship and supporting local manufacturing.
    3. **Development of Semi-Rural Activities:** Initiatives to develop semi-rural areas can generate employment opportunities by tapping into the potential of rural resources and skills.
    4. **Improvement in Education Sector:** Enhancing the quality of education and vocational training programs can equip individuals with the skills needed for diverse job sectors, boosting employment.
    5. **Enhancement of Health Infrastructure:** Investing in healthcare infrastructure can create jobs in construction, healthcare services, and related sectors, while also improving public health outcomes.
    6. **Expansion of Tourism and Regional Crafts:** Promoting tourism and traditional regional crafts can create employment opportunities in hospitality, handicrafts, and cultural preservation sectors, particularly in rural and remote areas.

    OR

    The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), also known as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) is Indian legislation enacted on August 25, 2005. The MGNREGA provides a legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage. The Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), Govt of India is monitoring the entire implementation of this scheme in association with state governments

Following are the provisions of NREGA 2005:

i. 100 days assured employment every year to each rural household.
ii. One-third of the proposed jobs to be reserved for women.
iii. Under the program, if an applicant is not provided employment within 15 days, he/she will be entitled to a daily unemployment allowance.
iv. The governments have to establish Central Employment Guarantee Funds and State Employment Guarantee Funds for the implementation of the scheme.
v. The scheme is to be extended to 600 districts. The schemes provided employment to 220 crore person-days of employment to 4.78 crore households.