

**DEHRADUN PUBLIC SCHOOL  
ASSIGNMENT (2023-24)  
SUBJECT - ECONOMICS (030)  
CLASS - XII**

**PART A  
INTRODUCTORY MACROECONOMICS**

**Unit:- 1 (NATIONAL INCOME AND RELATED AGGREGATES)**

**Answer the following questions**

**Multiple choice questions**

- Q1.** Goods purchased for satisfaction of wants are:  
a. Capital goods  
b. Final goods  
c. Consumption goods  
d. Intermediate goods
- Q2.** Which of the following is the total value of Net National Product (NNP) at the consumer point?  
a. Gross national product at factor cost  
b. Net national product at market price  
c. Gross national product at market price  
d. Net national product at factor cost
- Q3.** Which of the following is not added while calculating the national income of India?  
a. The service rendered by housewives  
b. The value of a good or a service  
c. Both a. and b. are correct  
d. Both a. and b. are incorrect
- Q4.** From the following statement given in column I and column II, Choose the correct pair of statement:

Column I	Column II
A. Payment made in return for factor service	1. Factor payment (or income)
B. Payment received without rendering any production service	2. NNP
C. Domestic aggregate related to national income	3. GDP
D. National aggregate related to national income	4. Transfer payment (or income)

- a. A-1  
b. B- 2  
c. C- 3  
d. D- 4
- Q5.** Read the following statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Choose one of the correct alternatives given below:  
**Assertion (A):** Saving is a virtue for an individual but not necessarily for the economy as a whole.  
**Reason (R):** Greater saving implies lesser expenditure, lesser demand and therefore lower inducement to invest.
- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is correct explanation of Assertion(A.)  
b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).  
c. Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.  
d. Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**Q6. Read the following statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Choose one of the correct alternatives given below:**

**Assertion (A):** Export is a flow variable.

**Reason (R):** Export depends on the size of population at a point of time.

- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is correct explanation of Assertion(A).
- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
- Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**Subjective questions**

**Q7. Calculate GVA at FC about firm X from the following data:**

Items	Rs. (In thousands)
Sale	500
Opening stock	30
Closing stock	20
Purchase of Intermediate products	300
Purchase of machinery	150
Subsidy	40

**Q8. Calculate National Income by income method and value added method from the following data:-**

Items	Rs. (In crore)
Value of output of primary sector	1000
Value of output of other sectors	400
Raw material etc. purchase by the primary sector	500
Raw material etc. purchased by other sectors	300
Factor income from rest of the world	10
Factor income paid to rest of the world	15
Depreciation	55
Indirect taxes	100
Subsidies	20
Mixed income of self employed	200
Compensation of employees	170
Rent	40
Interest	30
Profit	25

**Q9. Calculate GDP at factor cost by expenditure method and national income by income method:**

Items	Rs. (In crore)
Private final consumption expenditure	85
Net domestic capital formation	25
Consumption of fixed capital	2
Closing stock	10
Opening stock	5
Government final consumption expenditure	10

Net exports	(-5)
Wages and salaries	80
Contribution of employer's towards social security scheme	10
Operating surplus	20
Net factor income received from ROW	(-5)
Net indirect taxes	10

**Q10. Case based questions**

**Read the following case study carefully and answer the questions on the basis of the same:**

The current Covid-19 crisis may lead to a decline of 5.4 per cent in the per capita income (PCI) of Indians in FY21 to 7 1.43 lakh, higher than the nominal GDP decline of 3.8 per cent, a report by the economics arm of top lender State Bank of India. Breaking it down to the state, there was a stark difference in the decline between states, with a total of 8 states and union territories (UTs), which constitute as much as 47 per cent of India's GDP, expected to witness a decline in PCI in double digits in FY21. "Our estimates suggest that rich states (states whose per capita income is greater than all India average) will be most affected in per capita income terms," the report said Economics times, Jun23,2020.

- What is nominal GDP?
- What makes GDP an inappropriate index of welfare?

**Unit:-2 (MONEY AND BANKING)**

**Answer the following questions**

**Multiple choice questions**

**Q1.** Money supply is a:

- Flow concept
- Stock concept
- Both a. and b.
- Variable concept

**Q2.** The maximum limit to accept payments in coins:

- Rs. 500
- Rs. 1000
- Rs. 250
- Rs. 750

**Q3.** This bank operates in public interest without any profit motive.

- Bank of Baroda
- SBI
- RBI
- HDFC

**Q4. From the following statement given in column I and column II, Choose the correct pair of statement:**

Column I	Column II
A. Currency held by public + Net demand deposits with banks	1. Stock variable
B. Demand Deposits	2. Payable on demand
C. Money supply	3. Currency
D. Paper notes and coins	4. M <sub>1</sub>

- A-1
- B- 2
- C- 3
- D- 4

**Q5. Read the following statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Choose one of the correct alternatives given below:**

**Assertion (A):** Money is what money does.

**Reason (R):** It is not accepted by everyone.

- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is correct explanation of Assertion(A).
- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

d. Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**Subjective questions**

- Q6. What is the difference between Bank Rate and Repo Rate?
- Q7. Explain "Banker to the Government" function of the Central Bank.
- Q8. Government of India has recently launched "Jan Dhan Yojana" aimed at every household in the country to have at least one bank account. Explain how deposits made under the plan are going to affect the national income of the country?
- Q9. Explain the functions of the Central Bank.

**Q10. Case based questions**

**Read the following case study carefully and answer the questions on the basis of the same:**

In India, the Central Bank has the monopoly right of note issue. RBI issues promissory notes in the Country. Each promissory note is a legal tender and contains the words- "I promise to pay the bearer the sum of Rs .....", and is signed by the Governor of RBI. The face value of each Promissory note is higher than its commodity value.



- i. Who has the monopoly right of note issue & why?
- ii. Who signed Paper currency notes of denominations Rs. 2 & above?

**UNIT:-3 (DETERMINATION OF INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT)**

**Answer the following questions**

**Multiple choice questions**

- Q1. Which of the following statements accurately describes the consumption function?
  - a. The consumption function is a relation between income, savings, price and consumption.
  - b. The consumption function is a relation between income and consumption.
  - c. The consumption function is a relation between price, savings and consumption.
  - d. The consumption function is a relation between income, price and savings.
- Q2. What is the shape of the Keynesian Aggregate Supply before the level of full employment is attained?
  - a. Perfectly inelastic
  - b. Perfectly elastic
  - c. Unitary elastic
  - d. More elastic
- Q3. What will be APC when  $APS = 0$ ?
  - a. One
  - b. Zero
  - c. Two
  - d. Infinite
- Q4. If the income is Rs. 400 crores and consumption is Rs. 250 crores, what will be the APC?
  - a. 0.67
  - b. 0.63
  - c. 0.60
  - d. 0.5
- Q5. From the following statement given in column I and column II, Choose the correct pair of statement:

Column I	Column II
A. When $AD > AS$	i. $C + S$
B. When $AD < AS$	ii. unplanned increase in inventories
C. When $AD = AS$	iii. $C+S=Y$
D. AS	iv. unplanned reduction in inventories

- a. A-1
- b. B- 2
- c. C- 3
- d. D- 4

**Q6. Read the following statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Choose one of the correct alternatives given below:**

**Assertion (A):** Value of investment multiplier varies between one and infinity.

**Reason (R):** When investment multiplier is one, value of marginal propensity to consume is also one.

- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is correct explanation of Assertion(A).
- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
- Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**Subjective questions**

**Q7.** APC and MPC are two parameters. The value of which parameter can be greater than one, and when?

**Q8.** Can APS be greater than one? Give reasons.

**Q9.** Do you agree that MPS cannot be negative, but APS can be?

**Q10.** Complete the following table:

Income	Consumption	MPS	APC
0	15	-	-
50	50	-	-
100	85	-	-
150	120	-	-

**Q11.** Find the consumption and saving when autonomous consumption is 100, MPC=0.5 and Y=2000. Is there is greater increase in income as compared to consumption when income changes to Rs. 2500?

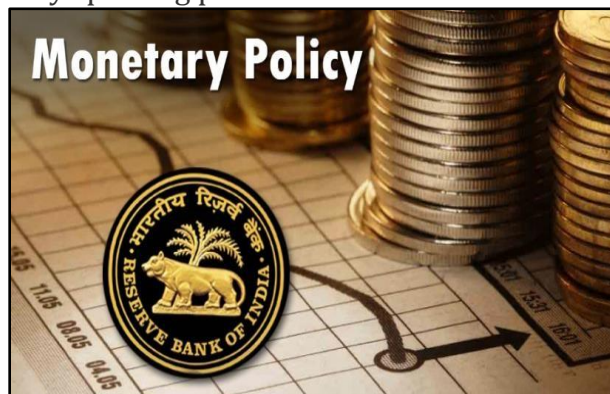
**Q12.** Explain the derivation of saving curve from the consumption curve. Use diagram.

**Q13.** Distinguish between problems of excess demand and deficient demand.

**Q14. Case based questions**

**Read the following report carefully and answer the questions on the basis of the same:**

Monetary policy during 2019-20 was conducted under the revised statutory framework, which became effective from June 27, 2016. As on end January 2020, five meetings of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) have been held in financial year 2019-20. In the first four meetings, the MPC decided to cut the policy repo rate changing the stance of monetary policy from neutral to accommodative. The repo rate was reduced by 110 basis points (bps) from 6.25 per cent in April 2019 to 5.15 per cent in October 2019. MPC's decision was guided by low inflation and the need to strengthen domestic growth by spurring private investment in the economy.



- Who controls monetary policy in India?
- What is the role of Repo Rate to control money supply?

## Unit:- 4 (GOVERNMENT BUDGET AND THE ECONOMY)

**Answer the following questions.**

### **Multiple choice questions.**

- Q1.** Budget is presented as on:  
 a. 28<sup>th</sup> February                      b. 15<sup>th</sup> February                      c. 1<sup>st</sup> February                      d. 1<sup>st</sup> March
- Q2.** Excess total expenditure over total receipts excluding borrowing is called:  
 a. Revenue deficit                      b. Fiscal deficit  
 c. Both a. & b.                      d. Primary deficit
- Q3.** From the following statement given in column I and column II, Choose the correct pair of statement:

Column I	Column II
A. Escheat	1. Non- Tax revenue receipt
B. GST	2. Direct Tax
C. Income Tax	3. Indirect Tax
D. Budget of Central Gov.	4. Non-tax Receipt

- a. A-1                                      b. B- 2                                      c. C- 3                                      d. D- 4
- Q4.** Read the following statement Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternative given below:

**Assertion (A):** Income tax is a direct tax.

**Reason (R):** The impact and incidence lies on the same person.

- a. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).  
 b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion(A).  
 c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.  
 d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

### **Subjective questions**

- Q5.** Explain the 'redistribution of income' objective of a Government Budget.  
**Q6.** What is meant by fiscal deficit, revenue deficit & primary deficit?  
**Q7.** What are the components of Government Budget?  
**Q8.** From the following data about a government budget calculate: -  
 i. Revenue deficit, ii. Fiscal and iii. Primary deficit

ITEMS	Rs in crore
Tax revenue	47
Capital receipts	34
Non-tax revenue	10
Borrowings	30
Revenue expenditure	80
Interest payments	20

- Q9.** Explain the basis of classifying government expenditure into revenue expenditure & capital expenditure.

### **Q10. Case based questions**

**Read the following report carefully and answer the questions on the basis of the same:**

In the Government of India's budget for the year 2013-14, the finance minister proposed to raise the Goods and Service Tax on cigarettes. He also proposed to increase income tax on individual earning more than rupee one crore per annum.

- i. Identify the taxes proposed to be increased by the Budget 2013-14.  
 ii. What was the objective behind the proposals put forth in the Budget 2013-14?



- i. Purchased of an asset abroad.
- ii. Imports of crude oil from Iran.
- iii. Shipping service provided by a British company to an Indian company.
- iv. Repayment of loan to USA by Indian government.
- v. Exports of tea to England.

**Q10. Case based questions**

**Read the following case study carefully and answer the questions on the basis of the same:** "India's cotton export likely to rise 50% this year". Cotton exports from India are likely to rise 50% this year to 75 lakh bales in the 2020-21 crop year beginning October with revival in global demand from China and Bangladesh in the last one month, said trade bodies.



- i. The above transaction will be recorded in which & what side of BOP Account?
- ii. Distinguish between visible & invisible account of BOP.

**PART B**

**INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**CHAPTER:- 1 (INDIAN ECONOMY ON THE EVE OF INDEPENDENCE)**

**Answer the following questions**

**Multiple choice questions**

- Q1.** Identify the statement which is not true in the context of demographic condition of Indian during British rule?  
 a. High Birth Rate  
 b. Low Death Rate  
 c. Low Infant Mortality Rate  
 d. Both b. & c.
- Q2.** On the Eve of Independence, Indian Economy was:  
 a. stagnant and backward  
 b. developing  
 c. self-reliant  
 d. capitalist
- Q3.** Which industry received the major set-back during the colonial rule?  
 a. Cement  
 b. Handicraft  
 c. Paper  
 d. Iron and Steel
- Q4.** From the following statement given in column I and column II, Choose the correct pair of statement:

Colum I	Colum II
A TISCO	1. 1907
B. Year of demographic divide	2. 1881
C. Opening of Suez Canal	3. 1969
D. First Official Census	4. 1921

- a. A-1
- b. B- 2
- c. C- 3
- d. D- 4

**Q5.** Read the following statement Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below :

**Assertion (A):** The opening of Suez Canal in 1869 reduced the cost of transportation.

**Reason (R):** Suez Canal provided a direct trade route for ships operating between Britain and India.



- a. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion(A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

**Subjective questions**

- Q6. Indian Economy was a semi feudal economy at the time of Independence. Justify the Statement.
- Q7. The Traditional Handicraft industries were ruined under the British rule. Do you agree with this view. Give reasons in the support of your answers.
- Q8. Describe the Positive effects of British rule on the Indian economy.
- Q9. What were the main causes of India’s agricultural stagnation during colonial period?

**Q10. Case based questions**

**Read the following case study carefully and answer the questions on the basis of the same:**

Before 1947, more than 90% of the national income relied on the Indian agriculture sector. A significant portion of the country’s population resided in rural area where agriculture was the primary source of livelihood. The pre-colonized India produced primary two crops, wheat and rice. Even if it was only two type of crops, country’s agriculture sector was sustainable and self-sufficient. The British invasion resulted in total commercialization of India’s agriculture industry. On the eve of Independence, the once most prominent sector of this country was known to be suffering from stagnation and constant degradation.



- i. What is meant by commercialization of agriculture?
- ii. What are various reasons for low productivity in agriculture sector in India?

**CHAPTER:- 2 & 3 (INDIAN ECONOMY 1950-1990)**

**Answer the following questions**

**Multiple choice questions**

- Q1. The Twelfth Five Year Plan covered the period:
  - a. 1997-02
  - b. 2002- 07
  - c. 2007- 12
  - d. 2012-17
- Q2. What is the investment limit for small-scale industries at present?
  - a. One crore
  - b. Three crore
  - c. Five crore
  - d. Ten crore
- Q3. Karve committee was established in:
  - a. 1950
  - b. 1956
  - c. 1954
  - d. 1955
- Q4. Taxes imposed on incomes of individuals are:
  - a. Indirect taxes
  - b. Tariff barriers
  - c. Direct taxes
  - d. Regressive taxes

**Q5. From the following statement given in column I and column II, Choose the correct pair of statement:**

Column I	Column II
A. 1950	1. National Development Council
B. 1951	2. Planning Commission

C. 1952	3. FYP 1
D. 2015	4. NITI Aayog

a. A-1

b. B- 2

c. C- 3

d. D- 4

**Q6. Read the following statement Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below:**

**Assertion(A):** Domestic industries were protected from foreign competition through heavy duty on imports to make these costlier in order to discourage imports and fixation of import quotas to specify the quantity of goods which can be imported.

**Reason(R):** Industries in India were not able to face world competition and if these industries were given protection they would be able to face world competition and foreign exchange could also be saved.

- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

**Subjective questions.**

**Q7.** Explain the meaning of:-

- Land reforms
- Land ceiling
- Co-operative farming
- Minimum support prices

**Q8.** What is meant by Industrial Policy? What were the main features of industrial development adopted during 1950-1990?

**Q9.** Define SSI. Give three reason why small industry should be encourage in India?

**Q10. Case based questions**

**Read the following case study carefully and answer the questions on the basis of the same:**

Prime Minister Narendra Modi in recent weeks has emphasized on the idea of an 'Aatmanirbhar Bharat' or a self-reliant India. However, the government has faced a volley of questions since then, about whether the aim is to drag India back to import substitution & isolationism. The aim to make India self- reliant was outlined by the Prime Minister while announcing that his government will help the Indian economy get back on its feet with a ₹ 20 lakh crore economic package. March towards a self-reliant India should not be taken as a return to the licence-permit raj and inspector raj of the socialist era. Far from suggesting a centralised, top-down model directed from the commanding heights of the Planning Commission, the Prime Minister spoke of freeing Indian entrepreneurship and innovation from bureaucratic hurdles. This is about decentralized location that pride in local brands, bureaucratic resilience flexibility, and encourages local capacity-building.

- Explain self-reliance objective of planning in India.
- Why import restrictions were desired during 1950-1990 in India?

#### CHAPTER:-4 ( ECONOMIC REFORMS SINCE 1991)

**Answer the following questions**

**Multiple choice questions**

**Q1.** Selling -off part of the equity of PSU's is called:

- Globalization
- Privatization
- Disinvestment
- Liberalization

**Q2.** When was MUDRA bank set-up?



## CHAPTER:-5 (RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

Answer the following questions

### Multiple choice questions

- Q1. What comes under horticulture?  
a. Fish farming  
b. Poultry Farming  
c. Flower cultivation  
d. Food grain cultivation
- Q2. Golden revolution pertains to which particular sector in India?  
a. Livestock sector  
b. Fisheries  
c. Information Technology  
d. Horticulture & Honey
- Q4. From the following statement given in column I and column II, Choose the correct pair of statement:

Column I	Column II
A. Land Development Banks	1. 1969
B. Nationalisation of Banks	2. 1920
C. Increase in credit from SHGs, RRBs	3. 1952
D. NABARD	4. 1982

- a. A-1  
b. B- 2  
c. C- 3  
d. D- 4
- Q5. Read the following statement Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below:  
**Assertion (A):** The focus of Self-Help Group (SHG) is largely on rural poor.  
**Reason (R):** Rural Poor have no sustainable access to the formal banking system.  
a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).  
b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion(A).  
c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.  
d. (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

### Subjective questions

- Q6. Explain: -  
i. Co-operative Credit Societies Act  
ii. RRBs  
iii. NABARD  
iv. Commercial bank
- Q7. Differentiate between institutional and non-institutional sources of credit.
- Q8. In recent years people have become more aware of harmful effects of chemical-based fertilizers and pesticides used in traditional farming on their health. As a health aware citizen what suggestion will you give to improve farming system in India.
- Q9. What do you mean by "The key issues in rural Development"?

### Q10. Case based questions

Read the following case study carefully and answer the questions on the basis of the same:

The revolutionary, 'Billion- liter idea' and execution of the world's largest dairy agricultural Development programme, 'Operation Flood' transformed India from a nation with potential in the dairy industry to a nation with massive production of milk and dairy products. Operation Flood is the programme initiated by the National Dairy Development Board to speed up the " the White Revolution." It created a national milk grid linking producers throughout India with consumers in over 700 towns and cities, reducing seasonal and regional price variations while ensuring that the producer gets a major share of the price consumers pay, by cutting out middle man.

- i. When was Operation Flood initiated in India?  
ii. What are the objective behind Operation flood?

## CHAPTER:- 6 (HUMAN CAPITAL FORMATION IN INDIA)

Answer the following questions

### Multiple choice questions

- Q1.** Which of the following is an indicator of education achievement in a country?  
a. Adult literacy rate  
b. Life expectancy  
c. Youth literacy rate  
d. Both (a) and (c)
- Q2.** National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT) was set up in:  
a. 1951  
b. 1956  
c. 1961  
d. 2009
- Q3.** National Literacy Mission was set up in:  
a. 1988  
b. 1985  
c. 1987  
d. 2001
- Q4.** What is the function of University Grant Commission (UGC)?  
a. To regulate education in the health sector.  
b. To regulate technical and engineering education.  
c. To regulate education up to senior secondary level.  
d. To regulate higher education.
- Q5.** From the following statement given in column I and column II, Choose the correct pair of statement:

Column I	Column II
A. On the job training	1. A source of human capital formation
B. Educational achievement	2. 1965
C. Kendriya vidyalays	3. 1961
D. NCERT	4. Adult and youth literacy rate

- a. A-1  
b. B- 2  
c. C- 3  
d. D- 4
- Q6.** Read the following statement Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below:  
**Assertion (A):** Education contributes to economic growth.  
**Reason (R):** Education confers higher earning capacity on people.  
a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).  
b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion(A).  
c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.  
d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

### Subjective questions

- Q7.** What are the problems faced by education sector in India?  
**Q8.** Mention the sources of human capital formation.  
**Q9.** Explain: -

- Elementary education
- Vocational education
- Infant mortality rate
- Birth rate

### Q10. Case based questions

Read the following case study carefully and answer the questions on the basis of the same:

New Delhi: Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Saturday launched the Ayushman Bharat Scheme via video conferencing to extend health insurance coverage to all residents of Jammu and Kashmir. The Prime Minister's office said the scheme will ensure universal health coverage, and focus on providing financial risk protection and ensuring quality and affordable essential health services to all individuals and communities. Union Home Minister Amit Shah and the Union Territory's Lieutenant Governor, Manoj Sinha, also spoke on the occasion. The scheme will provide free of cost

insurance cover to all residents of the UT of Jammu and Kashmir, the PMO said, adding that it will extend financial cover of upto Rs. 5 lakhs per family on a floater basis to all residents of the UT. There is provision for operational extension of the 'Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana' (PM – Jay. to approximately 15 lakh additional families, the PMO statement said, adding that the scheme will operate on insurance mode in convergence with PM-Jay. The benefits of the scheme will be portable across the country. The hospitals empanelled under the PM-Jay scheme provide services under this scheme as well as, the PMO said.

- i. What does the Ayushman Bharat Scheme provide?
- ii. What is the main benefit of the scheme?
- iii. What is the financial cover under the scheme Ayushman Bharat per family?

**CHAPTER:-7 (EMPLOYEMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA)**

**Answer the following questions**

**Multiple choice questions**

- Q1.** Who is formal workers?
  - a. Rickshaw puller
  - b. Construction workers
  - c. Teacher in Government school
  - d. Cobbler
- Q2.** Formal workers refer to those workers:
  - a. Who work as wage worker?
  - b. Who work in private establishments with 10 or more workers?
  - c. Who work in urban areas?
  - d. Who work as agricultural laborer?
- Q3.** The percentage of female workforce is lower in urban areas because:
  - a. Female education in India is still a far cry.
  - b. Females in urban areas do not prefer to take jobs.
  - c. Job work for women is governed by family decisions.
  - d. Both a. and c.
- Q4.** High rate of participation of women in rural areas compared with urban areas happens because:
  - a. Poverty compels women to avoid education and seek employment.
  - b. Need to support the family, owing to low family income in rural areas.
  - c. High productivity requirements in the available jobs in rural areas.
  - d. Both a. and b.

**Q5. From the following statement given in column I and column II, Choose the correct pair of statement:**

Column I	Column II
A. Workers of the organized sector	1. Formal worker
B. Workers working in unorganised sector	2. Use of the outdated technology
C. Informal sector	3. Creates employment opportunities
D. Growth and Development of Infrastructure	4. Informal sector

- a. A-1
- b. B- 2
- c. C- 3
- d. D- 4

**Q6. Read the following statement Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below.**

**Assertion (A):** A large segment of workforce continues to depend on primary activities to make a living.

**Reason (R):** In India, trade, commerce, banking, tourism and related services are developing faster than other production activities.

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

Assertion (A).

c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

**Subjective questions**

**Q7.** “The nature of work in urban areas is different from rural areas”. Justify the given statement with valid explanation.

**Q8.** Discuss the distribution of employment on the basis of gender.

**Q9.** Discuss about to “Rate of participation in India”.

**Q10. Case based question**

**Read the following case study carefully and answer the questions on the basis of the same:**

In urban areas, the workforce participation rate is about 30% whereas in rural India, it is about 40%. The reason is that people in rural areas have limited resources to earn a higher income and participate more in the employment market. Many do not go to schools, colleges and other training institutions. In rural India, people cannot stay at home as their economic condition may not allow them to do so.

i. Distinguish between formal sector and informal sector.

ii. Why is work participation rate is higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas?

**CHAPTER 8:-(ENVIORNMENT AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)**

**Answer the following questions**

**Multiple choice questions**

**Q1.** The term used for the property of environment to absorb degradation is:

a. Carrying capacity

b. Absorptive capacity

c. Ability to assimilate waste

d. Both a. and b.

**Q2.** Which of the following is a necessary condition of sustainable development?

a. Increase in the quality of life of the present generation.

b. Reduction in the level of production.

c. Optimization of resource-exploitation.

d. Maximization of resource-exploitation.

**Q3.** The scheme focused on bio-composting is:

a. National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture.

b. National Mission on Organic Farming.

c. National Mission on Bio-composting.

d. National Mission on Traditional Agricultural Practices.

**Q4.** Mini-hydel plants are good for environment because:

a. They generate electricity only for local area.

b. They do not change the land use pattern.

c. They rely on the perennial streams.

d. Both b. and c.

**Q5. From the set of statements given in column I and column II, choose the correct pair of statements:**

Column I	Column II
A. Biotic resources	1. air, water, sun, land, mountains etc
B. Abiotic resources	2. Resources which can be regenerated
C. Renewable resources	3. birds, animals, plants, fisheries etc
D. Non-renewable resources	4. Resources which can't be regenerated

a. A-1

b. B- 2

c. C- 3

d. D- 4

**Q6. A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason(R). Choose the correct alternative among those given below:**

**Assertion (A):** Kyoto Protocol focuses on reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases by Industrialized nations.

**Reason (R):** Global warming has led to impairment of ecological balance.

- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is the not correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

**Subjective questions**

- Q7.** Define Environment. Explain effects of Economic Development on environment.
- Q8.** Suggest some measures to control pollution. What measures have been taken by the government to control pollution?
- Q9.** Is environmental crisis being recent phenomenon? If so, why?
- Q10. Case based question**

**Read the following case study carefully and answer the questions on the basis of the same:**

An increase in industrialization, urbanization and infrastructure development is progressively taking away Considerable areas of land from agriculture, forestry, grassland and pasture, and used lands with wild vegetation. Open cast mining is of particular focus because it disturbs the physical, chemical, and biological features of the soil and alters the Socio- economic features of a region. Negative effects of mining are water scarcity Due to lowering of water table, soil contamination, part of total loss of flora and fauna, air and water pollution and acid mine drainage. Overburden removal from the mine areas results in significant loss of vegetation and rich topsoil. Overburden removal is normally done by blasting or using excavators, resulting in generation of large volumes of waste (soil, debris and other material). Open pit mine is produce 8 to 10 times as much rest as underground mines.

- i. What is the impact of industrialization on environment?
- ii. What is environment-friendly way to generate electricity, especially in mountainous regions?

**CHAPTER:-9(DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE OF INDIA: A COMPARISON WITH NEIGHBOURS)**

**Answer the following questions**

**Multiple choice questions**

- Q1.** The largest source of national income in India is:  
a. agriculture  
b. Industrial  
c. service sector  
d. External sector
- Q2.** Pakistan is ahead of India in case of:  
a. HDI value  
b. Per capita income  
c. Access to sanitation facilities  
d. National income
- Q3.** Chinese economy becomes a centrally planned economy in:  
a.1947  
b. 1949  
c.1948  
d. 1950
- Q4. From the following statement given in column I and column II, Choose the correct pair of statement:**

Column I	Column II
A. Beginning of planning in India	1. 1953
B. Beginning of planning in Pakistan	2. 1956
C. China started Planning in	3. 1951
D. Pakistan introduced economic reforms in	4. 1988

- a. A-1
- b. B- 2
- c. C- 3
- d. D- 4



**Q5. Read the following statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below:**

**Assertion (A):** China has the lowest density of population as compared to India and Pakistan.

**Reason (R):** China has a very large geographical area.

- a. Both Assertion (A) & Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- b. Both Assertion (A) & Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

**Subjective questions**

**Q6.** How has China succeeded in controlling the growth rate of its population?

**Q7.** "India has failed to tackle poverty as much as China could." Defend or refute the statement.

**Q8. Compare and analyse the given data of distribution of workforce (2018-19) with valid reasons:**

Country	Agricultural	Industry	Services
India	43	25	32
China	26	28	46
Pakistan	41	24	35

**Q9.** Mention the demographic indicators of India, Pakistan and China.

**Q10. Case based question**

**Read the following case study carefully and answer the questions on the basis of the same:**

Pakistan adopted economic stabilization and structural reform policies in 1988 in an effort to reduce domestic financial imbalances and external deficits. However, these have been problems with the implementation of these policies, in terms of consistency and sequencing. The period 1988-1996 was characterized by repeated attempts to stabilize the economy amid weak efforts at structural reforms. Since policy measures were not able to achieve their objectives, the Pakistani economy continued to be trapped in a vicious circle of poverty, low growth, low savings and low investment, which further hampered growth and poverty alleviation.

- i. Compare the growth in GDP of China, India and Pakistan.
- ii. What similar development strategies have India and Pakistan followed for their respective development paths?

