



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

**DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION
(PRE UNIVERSITY)**

REVISED QUESTION BANK (2024-25)

SUBJECT: ECONOMICS (22)

FIRST PUC

ECONOMICS (22) QUESTION BANK COMMITTEE

Sl. No.	Name of Lecturer	College Name and Address
1	Dr. Ramya. M (Co-ordinator)	Govt. Pre University College, Devarajeevanaalli, Bangalore North (AN0656)
Committee Members		
2	Sri. Dharmendra. B.G	Govt. Independent Pre University College, Vijayanagar Extension, Hassan (LL0160)
3	Dr. Deepa. V	Govt. Pre University College, K.R. Puram, Bangalore South (AS0161)
4	Sri Harisha. B	Govt. V.K.O Pre University College, Shivajinagar, Bangalore North (AN1008)
5	Smt. Sowjanya. U.A	S.H.V.N.M Govt. Pre University College for Girls, 13 th Cross Malleshwaram, Bangalore North (AN0081)
6	Dr. Manjunatha. N	Govt. Pre University College, Masthi, Malur taluk, Kolar District (MM0029)

REVIEWED BY

Sri. POORNESH. S, Principal,
Govt. Pre University College for Girls,
Mudigere, Chikkamagaluru District

PART -A: STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS

CHAPTER – 1: INTRODUCTION

I. Choose the correct answers. (Each question carries 1 mark)

- If you are in Job, you are working for payment, you are called
a) Unemployed b) Producer c) Employee d) Consumer
- Scarcity is the root of
a) All economic problems b) Social problems
c) Political problems d) All trading problems
- The long queues at railway station, bus-stand, cinema theatres are all manifestations of
a) Economic recession b) Scarcity of resources
c) Surplus of resources d) Economic depression
- Alternative use of resources gives rise to the problem of
a) Rights b) Price c) Choice d) Chance
- This subject is mainly around the study of mankind in the ordinary business of life.
a) History b) Economics
c) Political Science d) Sociology

II. Fill in the blanks. (Each question carries 1 mark)

- When you buy goods, you are called a _____
- When you sell goods for profit, you are called a _____
- Resources are limited, but wants are _____
- The National income divided into wages, profit, rent, and interest is called _____
- _____ deals with the collection, analysis, interpretation and presentation of data.

III. Answer the following questions in a sentence / word. (Each question carries 1 mark)

- Who is a producer?
- Give an example for non-food crop.
- What is economics according to Alfred Marshal?
- What are economic data?
- What is Statistics?
- Give the meaning of Economic Policy.

IV. Answer the following questions in about 4 sentences. (Each question carries 2 marks)

- Write the difference between Employee and Employer.
- Mention any two Scarcities that you see in your daily life.
- State any two resources which have alternative uses.
- Generally, in which three parts economics is discussed?
- Name any two disciplines where Statistics is used.
- Name any two Economic problems.

V. Answer the following questions in about 12 sentences. (Each question carries 4 marks)

1. “We are not as lucky as Aladdin in real life” Justify.
2. ‘Scarcity is the root of all economic problems.’ Elucidate.
3. Briefly explain how Statistics helps to study economics.
4. “Statistical methods are not substitute for common sense”! Explain with the example.

CHAPTER-2: COLLECTION OF DATA

I. Choose the correct answers. (Each question carries 1 mark)

- The method of collection of data in which reactions can be watched is
 - Telephone interview
 - Mailing questionnaire
 - Personal interview
 - E-mail
- Which method of collection of data gives reasonably accurate information in shorter time?
 - Pilot survey
 - Sample Survey
 - Mailing Questionnaire
 - Personal interview
- Which of the following error is more serious?
 - Sampling error
 - Non-sampling error
 - Data error
 - Calculation error
- DGCIS Stands for
 - Director General of Commercial Industrial and Statistics
 - Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics
 - Director General of Communication Intelligence and Statistics
 - Director General of Civil Intelligence and Statistics
- The first census after Independence was conducted in the year
 - 1881
 - 1947
 - 1951
 - 1961

II. Fill in the blanks. (Each question carries 1 mark)

- The Data collected by an investigator is called _____
- The most common instrument used in survey is _____
- The method of data collection which cannot be used by illiterates is _____
- The method of interview in obtaining information at a shorter time is _____
- Census of India is carried out once in _____ years.
- The quarterly journal of NSSO is called _____

III. Match the following. (Each question carries 1 mark)

A	B
1) Personal interview	a) Pre-testing of questionnaire
2) Mailing questionnaire	b) Covers every individual
3) Telephone interview	c) Loss of questionnaire
4) Pilot survey	d) Relatively low cost
5) Census	e) More expensive

IV. Answer the following questions in a sentence / word. (Each question carries 1 mark)

- What is a Variable?
- Write the meaning of Census.
- What is Sample survey?

4. Give the meaning of sampling error.
5. NSSO - Expand.
6. CSO - Expand.

V. Answer the following questions in about 4 sentences. (Each question carries 2 marks)

1. Mention the two sources of Data.
2. Write any two qualities of a Good questionnaire.
3. Differentiate between Closed ended and Open-ended questions.
4. Mention any two methods of Collection of data.
5. Give the meaning of Pilot Survey.
6. Write the differences between Census and Sample survey.
7. Give the meaning of Population and Sample in Statistics.
8. In a village of 200 farmers, a study was conducted to find the cropping pattern. Out of the 50 farmers surveyed, 50% grew only wheat. What is the population and the sample size?
9. Name two types of sampling methods.
10. Mention any two Non-sampling errors.

VI. Answer the following questions in about 12 sentences. (Each question carries 4 marks)

1. Does the lottery method always give you a random sample? Explain.
2. Briefly explain Sampling errors.
3. Write about the Census and NSSO.

VII. Assignment and Project oriented question. (5 marks)

1. Suppose you are a research student and you are asked to conduct a sample survey about the 'Mid-day Meals Scheme' in schools. Prepare a good questionnaire to support your survey.

CHAPTER -3: ORGANIZATION OF DATA

I. Choose the correct answers. (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. Arranging or organizing things into group of class based on some criteria
 - a) Clarification
 - b) Classification
 - c) Randomisation
 - d) Interpretation
2. A variable which assume any numerical value in a given range.
 - a) Discrete variable
 - b) Continuous variable
 - c) Percentile
 - d) Quartile
3. The Class midpoint is equal to
 - a) The average of the upper and lower class limit.
 - b) The product of upper and lower class limit.
 - c) The ratio of the upper and lower class limit.
 - d) The difference between upper and lower class limit.
4. The method in which lower limit of a class is equal to upper limit of its previous class is known as
 - a) Inclusive method
 - b) Exclusive method
 - c) Census method
 - d) Sample method
5. Difference between the largest and the smallest values of a variable is called as
 - a) Class interval
 - b) Range
 - c) Lower limit
 - d) Upper limit
6. Statistical calculations in classified data are based on
 - a) The actual values of observations
 - b) The upper class limits
 - c) The lower class limits
 - d) The class midpoint
7. The Frequency distribution of two variables is called
 - a) Univariate Distribution
 - b) Bivariate Distribution
 - c) Multivariate Distribution
 - d) Frequency Array

II. Fill in the blanks. (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. Data classified according to geographical areas is called _____
2. Classification of data according to characteristics and attributes is called _____
3. In _____ method of classification upper limit of a class is included in the same class.
4. Frequency distribution of discrete variable is called _____
5. The frequency distribution of single variable is known as _____ distribution.

III. Answer the following questions in a sentence / word. (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. What is raw data?
2. What is quantitative classification of data?
3. Give the meaning of Chronological classification of data.
4. What is frequency distribution?
5. Give the meaning of class limits.
6. What is a class interval?

IV. Answer the following questions in about 4 sentences. (Each question carries 2 marks)

1. Give any two examples for continuous variables.
2. What is frequency?
3. Give the formula to find out midpoint.
4. In the given class (30 - 40), find the class interval and class mid-point.
5. Differentiate between inclusive and exclusive methods of classification.

V. Answer the following questions in about 12 sentences. (Each question carries 4 marks)

1. Write about Classification of data.
2. Differentiate between Continuous and Discrete variables.
3. Explain the 'Loss of information' in classified data.

VI. Answer the following questions in about 20 sentences. (Each question carries 6 marks)

1. List five questions to be addressed while preparing a frequency distribution. Briefly explain any two of them.
2. Prepare a tally marking chart for the marks in economics scored by 60 students by taking the class interval of five.

28	17	15	22	29	21	23	27	18	12	7	2	9	4	1	8	3	10	5	20
16	12	8	4	33	27	21	15	3	36	27	21	15	3	37	16	28	9	2	4
6	32	31	29	18	14	13	15	11	9	7	1	5	37	32	23	24	20	19	25

VII. Assignment and Project oriented question. (5 marks)

1. Based on the monthly household expenditure on food (in Rs.) of 20 households given below, answer the following questions.

1904	1559	3473	1735
2760	1612	1753	1855
4439	5090	1085	1823
2346	1523	1211	1360
1110	2152	1183	1218

- a) Identify the largest value of expenditure on food.
- b) Identify the smallest value of expenditure on food.
- c) Find out the range of monthly household expenditure on food.
- d) How many households spend in between Rs.1500 and Rs.2500 on food?
- e) How many households spend more than Rs.3000 on food?

CHAPTER - 4: PRESENTATION OF DATA

I. Choose the correct answers. (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. Data presented in sentences is called
 - a) Tabular Presentation
 - b) Diagrammatic Presentation
 - c) Textual Presentation
 - d) Technical Presentation
2. Data are expressed in rows and columns is called
 - a) Pie-chart
 - b) Bar diagram
 - c) Linear diagram
 - d) Table
3. Data represented through arithmetic line graph helps in understanding
 - a) Long term trend of data
 - b) Cyclicity in data
 - c) Seasonality in data
 - d) Short term trend of data
4. A Histogram is
 - a) One dimensional diagram
 - b) Two dimensional diagram
 - c) Three dimensional diagram
 - d) Four dimensional diagram
5. Frequency Polygon is used in the presentation of
 - a) Ungrouped data
 - b) Grouped data
 - c) Raw data
 - d) Personal data
6. Ogives can be helpful in locating graphically the
 - a) Mode
 - b) Arithmetic Mean
 - c) Median
 - d) Percentiles

II. Fill in the blanks. (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. _____ of the table contains actual data.
2. Component Bar diagrams are also called _____
3. Bar diagram and Pie diagram come in the category of _____ diagrams.
4. Ogive is also called as _____ frequency curve.
5. Arithmetic line graph is also called _____

III. Answer the following questions in a sentence/word. (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. What is multiple Bar diagram?
2. What is Pie-chart?
3. Which diagram gives the value of Mode?
4. What do you mean by Frequency polygon?
5. In which diagram we can find the value of Median?

IV. Answer the following questions in about 4 sentences. (Each question carries 2 marks)

1. Mention any two forms of Presentation of data.
2. Name four types of Tabulation.
3. What are the types of Bar diagram?
4. What is Component bar diagram? Give an example.
5. State the four types of Frequency diagrams.
6. Write the difference between Bar diagram and Histogram.

7. How can you obtain a Frequency curve?
8. What kind of diagrams are more effective in presenting the following?
 - a) Monthly rainfall in a year
 - b) Composition of population of Delhi by the religion

V. Answer the following questions in about 12 sentences. (Each question carries 4 marks)

1. Draw the format of a Table, identify its Components.
2. Draw a Bar diagram with the help of the following data.

Production of cars of a company in different years	
Years	Number of cars
2011	150
2012	250
2013	180
2014	90
2015	300
2016	350

3. Draw a histogram with the help of following data.

Marks scored in Economics by 50 students	
Marks	Number of students
0-10	10
10-20	15
20-30	10
30-40	10
40-50	5

4. Draw a Frequency Polygon with the help of following data.

Class	Frequency
0-20	5
20-40	15
40-60	20
60-80	10
80-100	25

5. Draw a Frequency curve with the help of the following data.

Marks scored in Economics by 50 students	
Marks	Number of students
0-10	5
10-20	20
20-30	15
30-40	5
40-50	5

VI. Answer the following questions in about 20 sentences. (Each question carries 6 marks)

1. Explain the components of the Table.
2. The following table shows the Enrolments by gender at schools of children aged 6-14 years in a district of Bihar. Draw a component bar diagram by using these data.

Gender	Enrolled (in %)	Drop outs (in %)
Boys	92	8
Girls	59	41
Total	78	22

3. Construct Ogive by using the following data.

Marks (x)	Number of Students (f)
0-20	6
20-40	5
40-60	33
60-80	14
80-100	6
Total	64

4. Draw an Arithmetic line graph using following data.

Sectoral annual growth rate (in percentage)			
Year	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Service sector
2014-15	5	9	12
2015-16	2	10	13
2016-17	6	8	10
2017-18	2	7	9
2018-19	5	6	8
2019-20	3	5	14

VII. Assignment and Project oriented question. (5 marks)

1. Represent the following data in Pie diagram.

Items of Expenditure	Amount spent (Rs. in '00)
Food	70
Clothing	20
Fuel	40
House Rent	50
Miscellaneous	20

CHAPTER – 5: MEASURES OF CENTRAL TENDENCY

I. Choose the correct answers. (Each question carries 1 mark)

- The most commonly used measure of central tendency is
a) Mode b) Median c) Arithmetic mean d) Percentile
- $\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{N}$ is related to
a) Arithmetic Mean b) Mode c) Median d) Geometric Mean
- Five students obtained 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 marks respectively. What would be the Arithmetic mean?
a) 35 b) 30 c) 10 d) 40
- The average affected most by the presence of extreme values is
a) Arithmetic Mean b) Median c) Mode d) Quartiles
- The sum of deviation of items obtained from Arithmetic mean is always equal to
a) -1 b) 0 c) 1 d) 2
- Assigning weights to various item according to their importance is called
a) Arithmetic Mean b) Median c) Weighted Arithmetic mean d) Mode
- Which of the following represent Median?
a) Q_1 b) Q_3 c) Q_4 d) Q_2
- Quartiles divide the data into how many equal parts?
a) 2 b) 4 c) 10 d) 3
- Percentiles divide the distribution into how many equal parts?
a) 100 b) 75 c) 25 d) 50
- The word 'Mode' has been derived from this language
a) Greek b) French c) Irish d) Italian

II. Fill in the blanks. (Each question carries 1 mark)

- _____ Arithmetic mean gives relative importance to each item.
- There are _____ Quartiles in a series.
- Third quartile and _____ percentile are the same.
- _____ is not affected by the extreme values.
- A distribution with more than two modes is called _____

III Match the following. (Each question carries 1 mark)

A	B
1) Arithmetic mean	a) Positional value
2) Median	b) \bar{X}
3) $\sum X$	c) Most frequently observed data
4) Q_1, Q_2, P_{25}, P_{50}	d) Sum of all observations
5) Mode	e) Divisional values

IV. Answer the following questions in a sentence / word. (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. What is Central tendency?
2. What is the meaning of Arithmetic mean?
3. Write the formula of Weighted Arithmetic mean.
4. Define Median.
5. Find the Median for the following data: 15, 25, 35, 40, 48
6. What do you mean by Percentiles?
7. Find the mode from the following data:
10, 8, 10, 6, 4, 12, 10, 8, 10, 18, 16, 10, 18, 16.

V. Answer the following questions in about 4 sentences. (Each question carries 2 marks)

1. State the types of measures of Central tendency.
2. Mention the three methods of calculation of Arithmetic Mean.
3. Calculate Arithmetic mean for the following data.
Marks obtained by 10 students: 30, 62, 47, 25, 52, 39, 56, 66, 12, 24
4. Write any two interesting properties of Arithmetic Mean.
5. Mention the types of Mode.
6. Give formula to find out Mode in continuous series.
7. Write the relative position of Mean, Median and Mode.

VI. Answer the following questions in about 12 sentences. (Each question carries 4 marks)

1. Calculate the Arithmetic mean from the following data using
 - a) Direct method
 - b) Assumed mean method

X	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40
f	5	7	9	10	8	6	5	2

2. Define Weighted Arithmetic mean. Explain how it is calculated.
3. Calculate Median from the following data.

Weight	40	50	60	70	80	90
No. of persons	3	17	24	16	8	2

4. Explain the Quartiles and Percentiles.
5. Calculate the Lower Quartile (Q_1) and Upper Quartile (Q_3) from the following data.
X: 22, 26, 14, 30, 18, 11, 35, 41, 12, 32
6. Calculate Mode from the following data.

Marks	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
No. of students	2	5	8	10	8	5	2

VII. Answer the following questions in about 20 sentences. (Each question carries 6 marks)

1. Calculate Arithmetic Mean by direct, assumed mean and step deviation methods for the following data.

40, 50, 55, 78, 58

2. Calculate average marks of the following students using

a) Direct method

b) Step deviation method

Marks (x)	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
No. of students (f)	5	12	15	8	8	3	2

3. Find Median from the following data.

Wages	60-70	50-60	40-50	30-40	20-30
No. of workers	7	21	11	6	5

4. Calculate Q_1 , Q_2 and Q_3 from the following data.

X: 22, 26, 14, 30, 18, 11, 35, 41, 12, 32

5. Find the Mode of labour families from following data.

Monthly income (Rs. in '000)	Cumulative frequency
Below 50	97
Below 45	95
Below 40	90
Below 35	80
Below 30	60
Below 25	30
Below 20	12
Below 15	4

VIII. Assignment and Project oriented question. (5 marks)

1. As per recorded temperature per two hours in a day from 6 AM to 6 PM, calculate the mean temperature and range of data.

Hour	Temperature
6-8	17
8-10	23
10-12	26
12-14	29
14-16	30
16-18	25

CHAPTER – 6: CORRELATION

I. Choose the correct answers. (Each question carries 1 mark)

- The range of simple correlation coefficient lies between
a) 0 to ∞ b) 0 to 1 c) -1 to ∞ d) -1 to +1
- If r_{xy} is positive, the relation between X and Y is of the type
a) When Y increases, X increases b) When Y decreases, X increases
c) When Y increases, X does not change d) When Y decreases, X does not change
- If $r_{xy} = 0$, the variable X and Y are related
a) Linearly b) Non-linearly c) Independent d) dependent
- Rank correlation was developed by
a) Karl Pearson b) C.E Spearman c) John Frederick d) W. Herschel

II. Fill in the blanks.(Each question carries 1 mark)

- The correlation is _____ when variables move together in the same direction.
- Scatter diagram presents the nature of association without _____ value.
- Correlation is said to be _____ if the scatter points lies on a line.
- Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient is called as _____ correlation.

III. Answer the following questions in a sentence / word. (Each question carries 1 mark)

- What is Correlation?
- What does Correlation measures?
- What is Scatter diagram?
- Give an example for the variable which cannot be measured numerically.
- Write the formula for Spearman's rank correlation.

IV. Answer the following questions in about 4 sentences. (Each question carries 2 marks)

- Mention types of correlation.
- What is negative correlation? Give an example.
- What is positive correlation? Give an example.
- Mention which type of correlation is associated with
a) Production and price of vegetables
b) Temperature and sale of ice-creams
- Interpret the values of r as 1, -1 and 0.

V. Answer the following questions in about 12 sentences. (Each question carries 4 marks)

- Draw Scatter diagram and conclude about correlation.

X	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
Y	25	20	25	35	40	35	50	45

2. Draw scatter diagram and interpret the correlation.

X	1	2	3	4	5	6
Y	2	4	6	8	10	12

3. Calculate the correlation between the heights of fathers (x) and their sons (y) [in inches]

X	65	66	57	67	68	69	70	72
Y	67	56	65	68	72	72	69	71

4. Calculate the correlation coefficient between X and Y and analyse their relationship.

X	1	3	4	5	7	8
Y	2	6	8	10	14	16

5. Explain the situations in which Spearman's rank correlation is used.

VI. Answer the following questions in about 20 sentences. (Each question carries 6 marks)

1. Calculate Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation from the following data using step deviation method and comment on the result.

X	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	28	30
Y	36	33	30	27	24	21	18	15	12

2. Write the properties of correlation coefficient.

3. Calculate the coefficient of rank correlation.

X	18	28	35	44	35	26	37	48
Y	83	51	34	34	34	28	46	47

CHAPTER – 7: INDEX NUMBERS

I. Choose the correct answers. (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. Consumer Price Index measures changes in
 - a) Retail prices
 - b) Wholesale prices
 - c) Prices of necessary goods
 - d) Prices of luxury goods
2. Index number of which year price is assumed to be 100
 - a) Current year
 - b) Base year
 - c) Census year
 - d) Financial year
3. The formula $P_{01} = \frac{\sum P_1 Q_0}{\sum P_0 Q_0} \times 100$ is given by
 - a) Laspeyre
 - b) Paasche
 - c) Marshal
 - d) Fisher
4. Laspeyre's index is based on
 - a) Base year quantity
 - b) Current year quantity
 - c) Current year ratio
 - d) Base year average
5. Paasche's index is based on
 - a) Current year quantity
 - b) Base year quantity
 - c) Base year average
 - d) Current year ratio

II. Fill in the blanks. (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. Index numbers are expressed in _____
2. P_1 and P_0 indicate the price of the commodity in the _____ and base year respectively.
3. Cost of living index is also known as _____
4. Consumer Price Index is used in calculating the purchasing power of money and _____
5. Wholesale Price Index does not include items pertaining to _____
6. Sensex is an useful guide for investors in the _____ market.

III. Match the following. (Each question carries 1 mark)

A	B
1) CPI	a) Human Development Index
2) WPI	b) Agriculture Price Index
3) IIP	c) Consumer Price Index
4) API	d) Wholesale Price Index
5) HDI	e) Index of Industrial Production

IV. Answer the following questions in a sentence / word. (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. What is an Index number?
2. Give the meaning of price relative.
3. What is SENSEX?
4. Which Index number is widely used to measure the rate of inflation?
5. State the meaning of Inflation.

V. Answer the following questions in about 4 sentences. (Each question carries 2 marks)

1. Name any two important Index numbers.
2. What is Consumer Price Index? How do you calculate it?
3. What is Wholesale Price Index? Write its drawbacks.
4. List any four important items of consumption in your family.
5. Write the formula to calculate Index of Industrial Production.
6. Mention any two core industries used in construction of Index of Industrial Production.

VI. Answer the following questions in about 12 sentences. (Each question carries 4 marks)

1. Find out weighted average of price relative index from the following data.

Items	Weight in %	Base year Price (Rs.)	Current year Price (Rs.)
A	40	2	4
B	30	5	6
C	20	4	5
D	10	2	3

2. Calculate index numbers from the following data by Laspeyre's method.

Commodities	P_0	Q_0	P_1	Q_1
A	8	5	10	11
B	7	6	9	9
C	9	4	12	6

3. Calculate index numbers from the following data by Paasche's method.

Commodities	P_0	Q_0	P_1	Q_1
A	2	8	4	6
B	5	10	6	5
C	4	12	5	10

4. Findout the cost of living index for the following data.

Commodities	Q_0	P_0	P_1
Wheat	20	10	12
Rice	5	30	35
Ghee	2	20	30
Sugar	4	25	40

5. What is Index of Industrial Production (IIP)? Mention its main industrial branches and core industries.
6. How does Index number help in economic policy making? Explain.

VII. Answer the following questions in about 20 sentences. (Each question carries 6 marks)

1. Findout price index by

a) Laspeyre's method b) Paasche's method

Commodity	1990		1995	
	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity
A	20	15	30	20
B	15	10	20	15
C	30	20	25	10
D	10	5	12	8

2. Describe the CPI, WPI and IIP.
3. Explain the difficulties in construction of consumer price index.

VIII. Assignment and Project oriented question. (5 marks)

1. Write about SENSEX (Sensitive Index).

CHAPTER – 8: USE OF STATISTICAL TOOLS

I. Choose the correct answers. (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. Statistical tools help in
 - a) Developing a project
 - b) Determining a project
 - c) Implementing a project
 - d) Abolition of a project
2. The first step in making a project is
 - a) Analysis and interpretation
 - b) Collection of data
 - c) Identifying a problem
 - d) Choice of target group
3. The last step in making a project is
 - a) Collection of data
 - b) Conclusion
 - c) Choice of Target Group
 - d) Bibliography

II. Fill in the blanks. (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. _____ tools are important for us in daily life and are used in the analysis of data pertaining to economic activities.
2. The choice of target groups is very important while preparing the _____
3. Survey helps to determine the method of collection of _____

III. Answer the following questions in a sentence / word. (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. What is consumer awareness?
2. What must a postal questionnaire include?
3. What can be predicted in the concluding step of a project?

IV. Answer the following questions in about 4 sentences. (Each question carries 2 marks)

1. Mention any two economic activities where statistical tools are used.
2. Write the first four steps in developing a project.
3. When are the secondary sources used in collection of data?
4. Mention any two statistical measures that help for analysis and interpretation of data.
5. Give any two examples for secondary source to be mentioned in Bibliography.

2. What was the objective of the economic policies pursued by the colonial Government in India?
3. List out the important exports of India before independence.
4. Name the modern industries which were operating in India at the time of independence.
5. List out any four socio economic challenges of India at the time of independence.
6. What are the infrastructure facilities developed during colonial rule?

V. Answer the following questions in about 12 sentences. (Each question carries 4 marks)

1. 'The traditional handicraft industries were ruined under British rule'. Justify this statement.
2. Indicate the volume and direction of India's foreign trade before independence.
3. What do you understand by the 'Drain of Indian wealth' during colonial period?
4. 'The various social development indicators were not encouraging during British rule'. Discuss.
5. Highlight the salient features of India's pre-independence occupational structure.

VI. Answer the following questions in about 20 sentences. (Each question carries 6 marks)

1. Explain the Status of India's agriculture during colonial rule.
2. 'India could not develop a sound Industrial sector under colonial rule'. Justify the statement.
3. Were there any positive contributions made by the British in India? Discuss.

CHAPTER – 2: INDIAN ECONOMY 1950-1990

I. Choose the correct answer. (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. The Planning Commission was set up in the year,
a) 1910 b) 1930 c) 1950 d) 1940
2. The low productivity of agriculture sector forced India to import food from,
a) Britain b) USA c) Canada d) Australia
3. In India first phase of Green Revolution was achieved during,
a) Mid 1960 – Mid 1970 b) 1950 – 1960
c) Mid 1970 – Mid 1980 d) 1970 – 1980
4. The Village and Small-Scale Industries Committee-1955 is also called as
a) Jain Committee b) Karve Committee
c) Dave Committee d) Lodha Committee

II. Fill in the blanks. (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. Adoption of new technology is called _____
2. Regional equality was the main purpose of _____
3. Small scale industries use more of _____ than large scale industries.

III. Match the Following. (Each question carries 1 mark)

A	B
1) Prime Minister	a) Seeds that give large proportion of output
2) Quota	b) Chairperson of the Planning Commission
3) Land Reforms	c) The Quantity of goods imported
4) HYV Seeds	d) The monetary assistance by government
5) Subsidy	e) Change in the ownership of landholdings

IV. Answer the following questions in a sentence / word. (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. Define planning.
2. Give the meaning of small-scale industry.
3. Give the meaning of Gross Domestic Product.
4. What is Land Ceiling?
5. What is Marketed Surplus?
6. Mention any one Public Sector Industry.
7. What is 'Permit License Raj'?

V. Answer the following questions in about 4 sentences. (Each question carries 2 marks)

1. What are the goals of Five year plans?
2. What do you understand by self-reliance? Why it is needed in India?
3. Mention two Indian states which successfully implemented land reforms.
4. High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds of which crops were used in first phase of Green Revolution?

5. Write the two advantages of Small-Scale Industries.
6. Give the meaning of tariffs and quotas.
7. Why the State had to play an extensive role in promoting industrial sector?

VI. Answer the following questions in about 12 sentences. (Each question carries 4 marks)

1. Write about land reforms in India.
2. Write the economic justification of the policy of Subsidies.
3. Explain the import substitution trade policy.

VII. Answer the following questions in about 20 sentences. (Each question carries 6 marks)

1. Explain the goals of Five Year Plans.
2. Write about Green Revolution.
3. Explain the effect of economic policy on industrial development.

VIII. Assignment and Project Oriented Question. (5 Marks)

1. Identify the Public sector industries and Private sector industries in the following list,

a) Larsen and Turbo Ltd.
b) Bharath Earth Movers Ltd.
c) HDFC bank Ltd.
d) Bharath Heavy Electricals Ltd.
e) Reliance Industries Ltd.
f) Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.
g) Bharti Airtel Ltd.
h) Infosys Ltd.
i) Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
j) Bharath Sanchar Nigam Ltd.

CHAPTER – 3: LIBERALISATION, PRIVATISATION AND GLOBALISATION: AN APPRAISAL

I. Choose the correct answer. (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. IBRD is popularly known as
 - a) Co-operative Bank
 - b) Commercial Bank
 - c) World Bank
 - d) Central Bank
2. The Government's Taxation and Expenditure policies collectively known as
 - a) Fiscal policy
 - b) Industrial policy
 - c) Financial policy
 - d) Trade policy
3. Goods and Service Tax came into effect from
 - a) 1st April 2016
 - b) 1st July 2017
 - c) 1st January 2018
 - d) 31st March 2019
4. Goods and Services Tax is,
 - a) Direct Tax
 - b) Indirect Tax
 - c) Income tax
 - d) Company tax
5. GATT was established in the year,
 - a) 1920
 - b) 1930
 - c) 1948
 - d) 1950
6. World Trade Organisation (WTO) was founded as the successor organization to,
 - a) IMF
 - b) GATT
 - c) RBI
 - d) IBRD

II. Fill in the blanks. (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. In 1991, India met with an economic crisis relating to its external _____
2. In India Economic reforms were introduced during _____
3. RBI regulates _____ sector
4. Taxes on income of individuals is called _____
5. After _____ of rupee there was increase in inflow of foreign exchange.
6. WTO was founded in _____

III. Match the Following. (Each question carries 1 mark)

A	B
1) IMF	a) Foreign Institutional Investors
2) Structural reforms	b) International Monetary Fund
3) FDI	c) Short Term Measures
4) FII	d) Long Term Measures
5) Stabilisation measures	e) Foreign Direct Investment

IV. Answer the following questions in a sentence / word. (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. IBRD - Expand.
2. What is Liberalization?
3. Give the meaning of Direct Tax.
4. Give the meaning of Privatization.
5. What do you mean by Disinvestment?
6. What is Globalization?

7. What do you mean by Outsourcing?
8. GATT - Expand.

V. Answer the following questions in about 4 sentences. (Each question carries 2 marks)

1. State any two sources of Government deficit finance.
2. Give the meaning of Industrial Licensing.
3. Mention the industries which are reserved for public sector in India.
4. What is Fiscal Policy?
5. Give an Example for Direct tax and Indirect tax each.
6. State any two Objectives of Trade Policy Reforms.
7. Mention the special status granted to Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) by the Government.
8. Mention any two examples of Outsourcing.

VI. Answer the following questions in about 12 sentences. (Each question carries 4 marks)

1. Discuss Trade and Investment policy reforms.
2. Briefly explain about Privatisation.
3. What are the objectives of WTO? Explain the role of India as its member country.

VII. Answer the following questions in about 20 sentences. (Each question carries 6 marks)

1. Briefly explain the back ground of Economic reforms in India.
2. Explain about the following liberalization measures,
 - a) De-regulation of Industrial sector
 - b) Financial sector reforms
3. List out the important areas of Liberalization. Explain Tax reforms and Foreign exchange reforms.
4. Discuss the effects of economic reforms on agriculture and industrial sector.

VIII. Assignment and Project Oriented Question. (5 Marks)

1. Identify the following banks as agriculture, industry, nationalized, private and foreign bank.
ICICI, SBI, HSBC, NABARD, IDBI.

CHAPTER – 4: HUMAN CAPITAL FORMATION IN INDIA

I. Choose the correct answer. (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. Who can work better in the following?
 - a) A sick person
 - b) Untrained person
 - c) A person with sound health
 - d) Unskilled person
2. The institution which regulates the technical education in India is
 - a) NCERT
 - b) UGC
 - c) AICTE
 - d) ICMR
3. The institution which regulates the health sector in India is
 - a) ICMR
 - b) DSERT
 - c) AICTE
 - d) UGC
4. What percentage of GDP as estimated by the Tapas Majumdar Committee should be spent for education?
 - a) 4 %
 - b) 5 %
 - c) 6%
 - d) 8 %
5. Education for all
 - a) Still not a distant dream
 - b) Still a distant dream
 - c) Dream only
 - d) Day dream only
6. Free and Compulsory Education Act for the children in the age group of 6-14 years enacted in the year
 - a) 2002
 - b) 2004
 - c) 2006
 - d) 2009
7. The age group of children specified under Free and Compulsory Education Act of 2009 is
 - a) 6-14 years
 - b) 6-18 years
 - c) 6-12 years
 - d) 6-15 years

II. Fill in the Blanks. (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. The contribution of the educated person to economic growth is more than that of _____ person.
2. Investment on Education is considered as one of the main sources of _____
3. _____ is the reason for rural-urban migration in India.
4. The Tapas Majumdar Committee was appointed by the Government of India in the year _____
5. The revenue from education cess has been earmarked for spending on _____
6. The level of unemployment among _____ youth is the highest.

III. Match the following. (Each question carries 1 mark)

A	B
1) More contribution to National Income	a) Health literacy
2) Social Medicine	b) Vaccination
3) Preventive Medicine	c) Literacy Rate
4) Educational Achievements	d) A Positive Development
5) Gender Equity	e) Skilled Labourer

IV. Answer the following questions in a sentence / word. (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. Give the meaning of human capital.
2. State any one reason for migration.
3. NCERT - Expand.
4. UGC - Expand.
5. ICMR - Expand.

V. Answer the following questions in about 4 sentences. (Each question carries 2 marks)

1. State the need of investment on human capital.
2. Name the two major sources of human capital in a country.
3. Why individuals spend money on education?
4. What factors contribute to human capital formation?
5. Mention the indicators of educational achievement in a country.
6. List out the various forms of health expenditures.
7. Mention two government organizations that regulate the health and education sectors.
8. State the relationship between Human Development and Human Capital.

VI. Answer the following questions in about 12 sentences. (Each question carries 4 marks)

1. Bring out the need for On-the-job training for a worker.
2. Explain the status of human capital formation in India.
3. Discuss the need for promoting women's education in India.
4. Explain the role of Government in human capital formation in India.

VII. Answer the following questions in about 20 sentences. (Each question carries 6 marks)

1. Examine the role of education in the economic development of a nation.
2. Discuss the following as a source of human capital formation.
[a] Health Infrastructure [b] Expenditure on migration.
3. Trace the relationship between human capital and economic growth.
4. Analyse the trends in growth of government expenditure on education.

CHAPTER – 5: RURAL DEVELOPMENT

I. Choose the correct answer. (Each question carries 1 mark)

- Most of the agricultural labourers are
a) Rich b) Middle class c) Poor d) Upper class
- NABARD was set up in
a) 1947 b) 1970 c) 1982 d) 2006
- Credit Provisions given by SHGs are generally known as
a) Macro credit programme b) Micro credit programme
c) Lead Bank scheme d) National saving scheme
- It is an agricultural allied activity
a) Poultry b) Pottery c) Cement industry d) Iron and Steel industry
- Leather industry and Tourism belong to following sector
a) Non-farm sector b) Farm sector c) Financial sector d) External sector

II. Fill in the blanks. (Each question carries 1 mark)

- The major source of livelihood in the rural area is _____
- The real growth of India is possible only from the development of _____
- SHGs have helped in the empowerment of _____
- India has adopted social banking and multi-agency approach to meet rural credit in the year _____
- The buffer stocks of wheat and rice are maintained by _____
- _____ farming is free from chemicals.

III. Match the following. (Each question carries 1 mark)

A	B
1) RRB	a) Milk Production
2) Money Lender	b) Institutional Source
3) Green Revolution	c) Pune
4) Hadaspar Mandi	d) Non-institutional source
5) Operation flood	e) Food grains Production

IV. Answer the following questions in a sentence / word. (Each question carries 1 mark)

- What is rural credit?
- Which is the apex institution in rural financing system?
- SHGs - Expand.
- Give the meaning of Agricultural marketing.
- State the scheme of central government which encourages all adults to open bank accounts.
- Give the meaning of Agricultural diversification.
- How does the fishing community regards the water body?
- What is Organic farming?

V. Answer the following questions in about 4 sentences. (Each question carries 2 marks)

1. Give the meaning of Rural Development.
2. How money lenders and traders exploited the rural farmers?
3. Name any two institutional sources of rural credit.
4. What is micro credit programme?
5. Write any two facilities of Jan Dhan Yojana.
6. Give two examples for alternative market.
7. What are the two aspects of diversification of agricultural activities?
8. Which are the two main seasons of agriculture?
9. Name the two life-giving sources of fishing community.
10. List out any two employment options for women in rural areas.

VI. Answer the following questions in about 12 sentences. (Each question carries 4 marks)

1. Briefly explain the major problems of rural development.
2. Write about rural credit system in India.
3. Explain the drawbacks of agriculture market.
4. Discuss about alternative markets.

VII. Answer the following questions in about 20 sentences. (Each question carries 6 marks)

1. Explain the measures taken by the government to improve the Agricultural Marketing System.
2. Write about animal husbandry.
3. Briefly explain the following agricultural allied activities.
a) Horticulture b) Fisheries
4. List out the benefits and limitations of organic farming.

VIII. Assignment and Project Oriented Question. (5 Marks)

1. Prepare a list of any five popular agricultural products of organic farming system.

CHAPTER-6: EMPLOYMENT: GROWTH, INFORMALIZATION AND OTHER ISSUES

I. Choose the correct answer. (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. GDP stands for
 - a) Gross domestic product
 - b) Gross domestic price
 - c) Good domestic price
 - d) Gross dollar price
2. Urban people are mainly engaged in which sector?
 - a) Primary sector
 - b) Service sector
 - c) Mining
 - d) Agricultural sector
3. The worker population ratio is used to analyse
 - a) Poverty
 - b) Employment
 - c) Education
 - d) Sex ratio
4. Which of the following activities is not considered as productive work?
 - a) House hold activities
 - b) Agricultural activities
 - c) Service activities
 - d) Industrial activities
5. Workers who own and operate an enterprise to earn their livelihood is called
 - a) Main workers
 - b) Public servants
 - c) Self employees
 - d) Regular salaried workers
6. Those who are working in the formal sector enjoy which of the following?
 - a) Economic benefits
 - b) Social security benefits
 - c) Educational advantages
 - d) Cultural benefits

II. Fill in the blanks. (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. _____ insisted upon education and training through variety of works including craft.
2. Those activities which contribute to the Gross National Product are called _____ activities.
3. The majority of workforce reside in _____ of our country.
4. The construction workers are known as _____
5. The Government protects the rights of workers through _____
6. The main source of employment for majority of workers in India is _____
7. In India disguised unemployment can be seen more in _____ sector.

III. Match the following. (Each question carries 1 mark)

A	B
1) Formal labourers	a) Primary sector
2) Agriculture	b) Protect the rights of workers
3) Labour Laws	c) Bargain for better wages
4) Trade unions	d) Transport and trade
5) Service sector	e) Social security benefits

IV. Answer the following questions in a sentence / word. (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. Who is a Worker?
2. Define Population.
3. Define Worker population ratio.
4. Who is a casual wage labourer?
5. Who are regular salaried employees?
6. Define Jobless growth.
7. Give the meaning of Formal sector.
8. What do you mean by Informal sector?
9. ILO - Expand.
10. What is Seasonal unemployment?

V. Answer the following questions in about 4 sentences. (Each question carries 2 marks)

1. Who are self-employed? Give an example.
2. Why are regular salaried employees more in urban areas than in rural areas?
3. Name the three sectors of the economy.
4. Distinguish between Formal and Informal sector labourers.
5. What is unemployment according to NSSO?
6. Name any four kinds of unemployment.
7. Name any two sources of data relating to unemployment.
8. Raj is going to school. When he is not in school, you will find him working in his farm. Can you consider him as a worker? Why?

VI. Answer the following questions in about 12 sentences. (Each question carries 4 marks)

1. Why do people work? Explain the importance of studying about working people.
2. Briefly explain about self-employed and hired workers.
3. List out the problems faced by informal labours.
4. List out the Economic activities in different sectors.
5. Explain the types of unemployment.
6. Victor is working only for two hours in a day, rest of the day, he is looking for work. Is he unemployed? Why? Name any two jobs Victor could be doing?

VII. Answer the following questions in about 20 sentences. (Each question carries 6 marks)

1. Analyse the growth and changing structure in the employment in India.
2. Discuss the informalisation of Indian work force.
3. What is the role of government in generating employment opportunities in India?

VIII. Assignment and Project Oriented Question. (5 Marks)

1. Identify the formal and informal workers in the following list.

a) A bakery owner
b) Handloom weaver
c) SBI manager
d) A street vendor
e) Government hospital nurse
f) Government school teacher
g) Carpenter
h) Revenue inspector
i) Police
j) Agricultural labourers

CHAPTER -7: ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

I. Choose the correct answer. (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. Which of the following is biotic component of environment?
a) Plant b) Soil c) Water d) Light
2. Which of the following is abiotic component of environment?
a) Bacteria b) Animal c) Humans d) Minerals
3. Which of the following is a renewable resource?
a) Water b) Coal c) Petroleum d) Iron- ore
4. The number of industrial categories identified as significantly pollutant by the Central Pollution Control Board(CPCB)
a) 17 b) 25 c) 28 d) 29
5. Sustainable Development Goals are to be achieved by the year
a) 2020 b) 2030 c) 2035 d) 2050
6. Use of the following fuel in public transportation has reduced Delhi's air pollution significantly
a) LPG b) Coal c) Petroleum d) CNG

II. Fill in the blanks. (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. Forest is _____ resource.
2. In India, the _____ of the Deccan plateau is particularly suitable for the cultivation of cotton.
3. India supports approximately 17% of the world's population on a mere _____ percent of the world's geographical area.
4. Thermal power plants emit large quantities of _____
5. With the help of _____ cells, solar energy can be converted into electricity.

III. Match the following. (Each question carries 1 mark)

A	B
1) Non-renewable resource	a) Sustainable development
2) Bio pest control	b) Air pollution
3) Encroachment of forest	c) Water resource
4) Industrialization	d) Land degradation
5) Renewable resource	e) Liquified Petroleum Gas

IV. Answer the following questions in a sentence / word. (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. What is Environment?
2. What is meant by Absorptive capacity of environment?
3. State any one threat to environment in India.
4. CPCB - Expand.
5. Give the meaning of Sustainable development.

6. CNG - Expand.
7. Give an example for Biopest control.

V. Answer the following questions in about 4 sentences. (Each question carries 2 marks)

1. State the meaning of renewable and non-renewable resources with examples.
2. Classify the following into renewable and non-renewable resources.
i) Petroleum ii) Fish iii) Coal iv) Trees
3. What do you mean by carrying capacity of the environment?
4. What happens when the rate of resource extraction exceeds that of their regeneration?
5. Mention two major global environmental issues.
6. State any two environmental concerns in India.

VI. Answer the following questions in about 12 sentences. (Each question carries 4 marks)

1. Explain the functions of environment.
2. 'The opportunity costs of negative environmental impacts are high'. Justify the statement.
3. Explain the supply-demand reversal of environmental resources.
4. State the causes of land degradation in India.
5. Explain the suggestions given by Herman Daly to achieve sustainable development.
6. Explain the following strategies for sustainable development.
a) Use of LPG and Gobar Gas in rural area
b) Bio-composting
7. Discuss about Eco-friendly traditional knowledge and practices of our country.

VII. Answer the following questions in about 20 sentences. (Each question carries 6 marks)

1. How do the following factors contribute to the environmental crisis in India? What challenges do they pose for the Government?
a) Rising Population b) Air Pollution c) Deforestation
2. 'India has abundant natural resources'. Substantiate.
3. List out the strategies for sustainable development. Explain any two strategies.

VIII. Assignment and Project oriented question. (5 marks)

1. Make a list of any five items that can be recycled.

CHAPTER -8: COMPARATIVE DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE OF INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURS

I. Choose the correct answer. (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. First Five Year Plan of India commenced in the year
a) 1947 b) 1951 c) 1952 d) 1956
2. Structural Reforms in China were introduced in the year
a) 1947 b) 1951 c) 1978 d) 1990
3. Maternal mortality rate is measured per
a) 100 Births b) 1000 Births c) 10000 Births d) 100000 Births

II. Fill in the blanks. (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. The Great Leap Forward campaign was initiated in the year _____
2. Life expectancy at birth (years) is highest in the country _____
3. _____ country has the largest work force in agriculture.

III. Answer the following questions in a sentence / word. (Each question carries 1 mark)

1. Who introduced the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution?
2. Name the campaign initiated in China with the aim of industrialisation.
3. State the major reason for the low population growth in China.
4. Give the meaning of Infant mortality rate.

IV. Answer the following questions in about 4 sentences. (Each question carries 2 marks)

1. When were reforms introduced in all the three economies - India, China and Pakistan?
2. Mention any two 'Regional and Global economic groups'.
3. Why are Regional and Economic groupings formed?
4. What is a Commune System?
5. What are two implications of the 'One child norm' in China?
6. Write the meaning of Liberty Indicator.

V. Answer the following questions in about 12 sentences. (Each question carries 4 marks)

1. Write about 'Great Leap Forward Campaign' of China.
2. Analyse the economic development strategies of Pakistan.
3. Mention the various indicators of Human development.
4. Compare and contrast the development of India and China with respect to some salient features of human development indicators.

VI. Answer the following questions in about 20 sentences. (Each question carries 6 marks)

1. 'China's rapid industrial growth can be traced back to its reforms in 1978'. Do you agree? Elucidate.
2. Compare and contrast India and China's sectoral contribution towards GDP. What does it indicate?
3. Explain the various factors that led to the rapid economic development in China.
