



SHIKSHA CLASSES

Sub. : Economics
Std. : X (CBSE)

Question Paper
Sectors of the Indian Economy

Marks : 20
Time : 45 Min.

SECTION "A"

Q. 1 : Which was the largest producing sector in 1973? 1
a) Primary sector b) Secondary sector c) Tertiary sector d) Public sector

Q.2 : Which one of the following is a public sector enterprise? 1
a) TISCO b) RIL c) Indian Railway d) WIPRO

OR

In which sector, do workers enjoy job security?

- a) Agriculture sector b) Private sector
c) Organised sector d) Unorganised sector

Q.3 : NREGA 2005 guarantees work for how many days in a year? 1
a) 100 b) 120 c) 150 d) 90

Q.4 : The sectors are classified into public and private sectors on the basis of 1
a) Employment conditions b) The nature of economic activity
c) Ownership of enterprises d) Number of workers employed in the enterprises

Q.5 GDP is the value of..... produced during a particular year : 1
a) All goods & services b) All final goods & services
c) All intermediate goods & services d) All intermediate & final goods and services

OR

During the period between 1973 to 2003, the production has increased most in the

- a) primary sector b) secondary sector
c) tertiary sector d) all the three sectors

SECTION "B"

Q.6 : What is the meaning of under employment? In which economic sector is 3
under employment conditions more prevalent? & Why?

OR

Why does only final goods and services are included while calculating National Income?

Q.7 : What is the differences between public and private sectors? 3

OR

Why average income is taken into consideration instead of total income while making comparison between countries?

SECTION "C"

Q. 8 : Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

4

After primary and secondary, there is a third category of activities that falls under tertiary sector and is different from the above two. These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process. For example, goods that are produced in the primary or secondary sector would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops. At times, it may be necessary to store these in godowns. We also may need to talk to others over telephone or send letters (communication) or borrow money from banks (banking) to help production and trade. Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities. Since these activities generate services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector.

- 1) Which is the third category after primary and secondary sectors? 1
- 2) What is the functions of tertiary sectors? 2
- 3) Which activities includes in service sector? 1

SECTION "D"

Q.9 : Explain the sectors of Indian economy.

5

OR

What is the differences in the employment conditions between organized and un-organized sectors of the economy?

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SHIKSHA CLASSES

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Question Paper
Globalization and the Indian Economy

Marks : 20
Time : 45 Min.

SECTION - A

Q.1 : Liberalisation does not include : 1

- (a) Removing trade barriers (b) Liberal policies
(c) Introducing quota system (d) Disinvestment

Q.2 : Production of services across countries has been facilitated by : 1

- (a) Money (b) Machine
(c) Labour (d) Information and communication technology

OR

The world trade organization was formed in.

- a) 1995 b) 1985 c) 1975 d) 1982

Q.3 : Foreign Trade 1

- (a) Increases choice of goods. (b) Decreases prices of goods.
(c) Increases competition in the market. (d) Decreases earnings.

Q.4 : MNCs do not increase 1

- (a) Competition (b) Price war (c) Quality (d) None of the above

Q.5 : Investment made by MNCs is called. 1

- (a) Investment (b) Foreign Trade (c) Foreign Investment (d) Disinvestment

OR

Globalisation was stimulated by :

- (a) Money (b) Transportation (c) Population (d) Computers

SECTION - B

Q.6 : How MNCs can spread their production? 3

OR

Write four functions of WTO.

Q.7 : What is the impact of WTO on Indian economy? 3

OR

What is trade barrier? How governments can use trade barriers?

SECTION - C

Q. 8 : Read the following passage and answer the following questions. 4

In general, MNCs set up production where it is close to the markets; where there is skilled and unskilled labour available at low costs; and where the availability of other factors of production is assured. In addition, MNCs might look for government policies that look after their interests. You will read more about the policies later in the chapter. Having assured themselves of these conditions, MNCs set up factories and offices for production. The money that is spent to buy assets such as land, building, machines and other equipment is called investment. Investment made by MNCs is called foreign investment. Any investment is made with the hope that these assets will earn profits.

1) Where does MNC set up production? 2

2) What is mean by investment? 2

SECTION - D

Q.9 : What is WTO? What are the aims of WTO? What are the drawbacks of WTO? 5

OR

What do you mean by Globalization? What are the effects of globalization in India?

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SHIKSHA CLASSES

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Question Paper
Ch. 3 . Money and Credit

Marks : 20
Time : 45 Min.

SECTION-A

Q.1 : What is the Meaning of double coincidence of wants? 1

Q.2 : What was used Before the introduction of coins? 1

OR

Write two examples of Modern forms of money?

Q.3 : What are demand deposits? 1

Q.4 : What is barter system? 1

Q.5 : What is medium of exchange? 1

OR

What is cheque?

SECTION-B

Q.6. What do the banks do with the deposits which they accept from the public? 3

OR

Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development. Justify the statement.

Q.7 : What is the importance of terms of credit? 3

OR

What is the difference between formal sector loans and informal sector loans?

SECTION-C

Q.8 : Read the following passage and answer the following questions. 4

In recent years, people have tried out some newer ways of providing loans to the poor. The idea is to organise rural poor, in particular women, into small Self Help Groups (SHGs) and pool (collect) their savings. A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly. Saving per member varies from Rs 25 to Rs 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges. After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank. Loan is sanctioned in the name of the group and is meant to create self employment opportunities for the members. For

instance, small loans are provided to the members for releasing mortgaged land, for meeting working capital needs (e.g. buying seeds, fertilisers, raw materials like bamboo and cloth), for housing materials, for acquiring assets like sewing machine, handlooms, cattle, etc.

1) SHG stands for..... 1

2) How many members SHG comprises?

1

OR

What is the saving of per member in SHG?

3) How is the SHG small loan useful for its members? 2

SECTION-D

Q.9 : Why is it money accepted as a medium of exchange? 5

OR

What is the role of RBI? Explain with reference to the formal sources of loans?

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