

## **ECONOMICS ASSIGNMENT**

### **CLASS- XTH**

#### **CHAPTER- 1 DEVELOPMENT**

- Q.1 Briefly mention the factors which are important goals in our life.
- Q.2. What non material factors does a person consider before accepting a job to a far off place?
- Q.3. What developmental goals encourages women to work outside their home?
- Q.4. Find out present sources of energy used by people in India. What could be possibilities fifty years from now?
- Q.5 Explain the consequences the world would face if non renewable resources get exhausted in the world.
- Q.6 List a few examples of environmental degradation that you may have observed around you.
- Q.7 Distinguish between development and developing countries.
- Q.8 What are the things that are important in our lives, get we cannot measure them easily.
- Q.9. How does industrial pollution affect the environment? What steps should be taken to control it.
- Q.10. What should India do to become a developed country? Discuss.

#### **CHAPTER- 2: SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY**

- Q.1 Do you think the classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary sector is useful? Explain how.
- Q.2. For each of the sectors that we came across, why should one focus on employment and GDP? Could there be other issues which should be examined.
- Q.3. Make a long list of all kinds of work that you find adults around you doing for a living. classify them into Primary, Secondary, tertiary, organized unorganized, public & private sector.
- Q.4. Give a few examples of public sector activities and explain why the government has taken them up.
- Q.5. What do you understand by underemployment? Why it also known as disguised unemployment? Who are underemployed in the service sector and why.
- Q.6. What are the ways to tackle underemployment

### **CHAPTER -3 : MONEY AND CREDIT**

- Q.1. In situation with high risks, credit might create further problem for the borrower. Explain.
- Q.2. Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India?
- Q.3. Why are transactions made in money? Explain with suitable examples.
- Q.4 No individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in rupees. Why is it so?
- Q.5 Suppose Swapna could not repay the loan due to the failure of the crops. due to which she had to sell a part of the land to repay the loan. Here, credit instead of helping her to improve earnings, left her worse off. What is this situation called?

- Q.6. Why banks are willing to lend to the poor women when organized in SHGs, even though they have no collateral as such?
- Q.7 Describe two different credit situations where credit plays a positive role and a negative role.
- Q.8. Discuss the role played by Gramin Bank of Bangladesh in improvement of conditions of the poor women.
- Q.9. Explain the social and economic values for which it is necessary to expand formal sources of credit in India.
- Q.10. Describe the values for which SHGs have become advantageous for the rural poor.

#### CHAPTER 4: GLOBALISATION AND INDIAN ECONOMY

- Q.1. How has liberalization of trade and investment policies helped the globalization process?
- Q.2. Globalisation will continue in the future. Can you imagine what the world would be like twenty years from now? Give reasons for your answer.
- Q.3. Why do developed countries want developing countries to liberalise their trade and investment? What do you think should the developing countries demanded in return.
- Q.4. How has the information and communication technology proved valuable for globalization?
- Q.5. What is meant by integration of production and integration of markets? What values do you learn from.

#### CHAPTER 5: CONSUMER RIGHTS

Q.1 Explain the need for consumer consciousness by giving two examples.

Q.2. Suppose you buy a bottle of honey and a biscuit packet which logo or mark will you have to look for and why?

Q.3. What legal measures were taken by the government to empower the consumers in India?

Q.4 What information should we look for while buying medicines?

Q.5 Write a short note on consumer international.

Q.6 How does a consumer court compensate a consumer. Illustrate with examples.

Q.7 "For some products like LPG cylinders, food colours and additives, cement, packaged drinking water, it is mandatory on the part of the producers to get goods certified by the government organization.

(a) Why is it mandatory to get the above products certified by the government.

(b) What values have you learnt from the above passage?

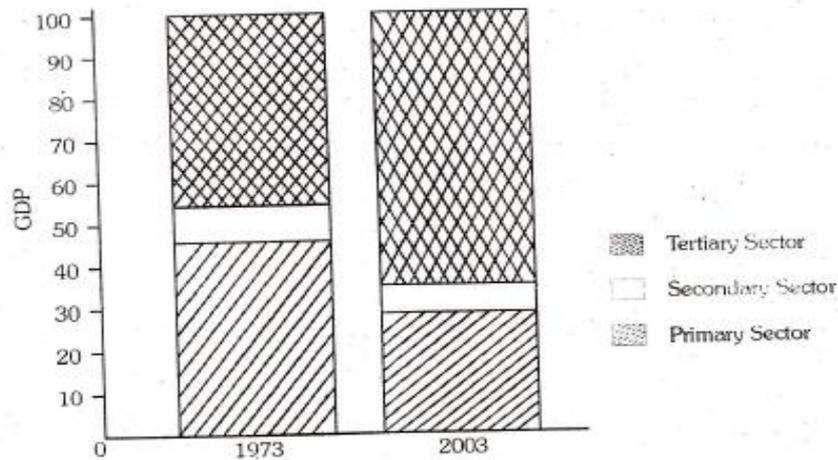
Q.8 Why was COPRA passed? Has COPRA succeeded in its objects particularly to make people aware about the malpractices in the market and has it proved valuable?

## HOLIDAY HOMEWORK – CLASS X

**NOTE : TO BE DONE IN THE ECONOMICS NOTE BOOK**

Q.1. Study the diagram given below and answer the questions :

Share of Sector in GDP (%)



- (a) What was the largest producing sector in 1973 ? Give one reason.
- (b) Which was the largest producing sector in 2003 ? What was its contribution to total GDP?
- (c) What was the main reason for the highest increase in GDP in this sector in comparison to other sectors ?
- Q.2. Compare the changes in the per capita income of India, Pakistan and China since 1947 ?
- Q.3. Collect the pictures of some branded products of soap, toothpaste, garments, electric goods etc. and paste them in your note book. Check and write which of these products belong to which MNC in your note book.
- Q.4. Collect logos of standards available for various goods and services. Also collect stories of consumer exploitation and grievances from the news papers and internet. Paste them in your Economics Note book.

Q.5. Field work

Go to a branch of a bank along with your parents and collect the following information

- (i) Number of employees in the branch
- (ii) Working hours of the bank
- (iii) Total deposits and total loans given by the bank
- (iv) Main facilities that are provided by the branch to the customers
- (v) At what rate of interest housing loans and car loans are provided by the bank.