

# RAVI TEST PAPERS & NOTES, WHATSAPP 8056206308

## 10TH CBSE ECONOMICS PREVIOUSLY ASKED

10th Standard

Social Science

2 Marks

40 x 2 = 80

- 1) What is the meaning of 'Barter System'?
- 2) What comprises terms of credit?
- 3) Define money.
- 4) Why one cannot refuse a payment made in rupees in India?
- 5) What determines the main source of income for the banks?
- 6) What is the reason for accepting paper notes as a medium of exchange in India?
- 7) What do you mean by the term collateral?
- 8) Samantha owns a small business and seeks financial aid. She's unsure about approaching formal or informal credit sources. Mention the difference between formal and informal sector credit.

- 9) **Read the following source and answer the questions that follow.**

### **A House Loan**

Megha has taken a loan of Rs 5 lakhs from the bank to purchase a house. The annual interest rate on the loan is 12 per cent and the loan is to be repaid in 10 years in monthly installments. Megha had to submit to the bank, documents showing her employment records and salary before the bank agreed to give her the loan. The bank retained as collateral the papers of the new house, which will be returned to Megha only when she repays the entire loan with interest.

- (i) From which source of credit Megha has taken loan?
  - (ii) Explain the terms of credit given in the source.
  - (iii) What did the bank retain as collateral from Megha to give her the House Loan?
- 10) What is meant by 'fair globalisation'?
  - 11) Differentiate between investment and foreign investment.
  - 12) Why do MNCs set up their offices and factories in those regions where they get cheap labour and other resources?
  - 13) How has globalisation benefited the well-off consumers?
  - 14) What leads to availability of greater choice of goods in the market for consumers?
  - 15) Define the term 'liberalisation'.
  - 16) Analyse the contribution of communication technology in globalisation.
  - 17) A shopkeeper insists that you buy a guide with your NCERT Textbook. Which right of the consumer is being violated here?
  - 18) Which one of the following is the certification maintained for standardisation of edible goods?
  - 19) On which day is 'National Consumer Day' celebrated every year in India?
  - 20) Which organisation sets standards of products at the international level?
  - 21) Name the global level institution of consumer welfare organisations.
  - 22) Which logo would you like to see for purchasing electrical goods?
  - 23) Who is a consumer?
  - 24) Which logo would you like to see while purchasing a tin of edible oil?
  - 25) Which logo will you like to see on the electric heater to be sure of its quality?

- 26) Which consumer right entitles the consumer to get relief in case the product or service falls short of his expectations?
- 27) 'Consumer Affairs raids Malda markets to check malpractices, complaints were received that soft drinks were being sold at a higher price.'
- Source (edited)** Millennium Post
- (i) Which consumer right was being violated in the above instance of soft drinks being sold at a higher price?
- (ii) Which consumer right was likely invoked in response to the complaints?
- 28) Why is the secondary sector also called the industrial sector?
- 29) Distinguish between primary and secondary sectors.
- 30) Distinguish between secondary and tertiary sector.
- 31) Give brief idea about GDP.
- 32) What do you understand by GDP of a country?
- 33) In which sector are the terms of employment regular?
- 34) State any two activities which do not come under the primary sector.
- 35) "Government introduces reforms to boost organised sector benefits, improve unorganised sector conditions".
- Source:** Economics Times
- Identify the sector of economic activities associated with extraction and direct use of natural resources.
- 36) Can you imagine one developmental goal of a landless rural labour?
- 37) What is the full form of BMI?
- 38) Write any one indicator of Human Development Index.
- 39) How many countries are included in HDI ranking?
- 40) State any two goals of development other than income.

#### Activity Based Questions

2 x 2 = 4

- 41) Ford Motors, an American company, is one of the world's largest automobile manufacturers with production spread over 26 countries of the world. Ford Motors came to India in 1995 and spent Rs. 1700 crore to set up a large plant near Chennai. This was done in collaboration with Mahindra and Mahindra, a major Indian manufacturer of jeeps and trucks. By the year 2017, Ford Motors was selling 88,000 cars in the Indian markets, while another 1,81,000 cars were exported from India to South Africa, Mexico, Brazil and United States of America. The company wants to develop Ford India as a component supplying base for its other plants across the globe.
- Nearly all major multinationals are American, Japanese or European, such as Nike, Coca-Cola, Pepsi, Honda, Nokia. Can you guess why?
- 42) Look at data in Tables 1.3 and 1.4. Is Haryana ahead of Kerala in literacy rate etc., as it is in terms of per capita income? Table 1.3

State	Per Capita Income for 2018-19 (in Rs)
Haryana	2,36,147
Kerala	2,04,105
Bihar	40,982

Table 1.4

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2018)	Literacy Rate	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2017-18
		% 2017-18	
Haryana	30	82	61
Kerala	7	94	83
Bihar	32	62	43

3 Marks

86 x 3 = 258

- 43) Analyze the role of credit for development.
- 44) How has liberalisation of trade and investment policies helped the globalisation process?
- 45) How has a tree-tier quasi-judicial machinery has been set up for redressal of consumer disputes? Explain.

- 46) What does the history of developed countries indicate about the shifts that have taken place between sectors?
- 47) Compare and contrast the changes in India with the pattern that was observed for developed countries. What kind of changes between sectors was desired but did not happen in India?
- 48) Look at the following examples. Which of these are unorganised sector activities?
- (a) A teacher taking classes in a school
  - (b) A head load worker carrying a bag of cement on his back in a market
  - (c) A farmer irrigating her field
  - (d) A doctor in a hospital treating a patient
  - (e) A daily wage labourer working under a contractor
  - (f) A factory worker going to work in a big factory
  - (g) A handloom weaver working in her house
- 49) Compare the employment conditions prevailing in the organised and unorganised sectors.
- 50) Explain the objective of implementing the NREGA 2005.
- 51) The workers in the unorganised sector need protection on the issues-wages, safety and health. Explain with examples.
- 52) A study in Ahmedabad found that out of 15,00,000 workers in the city, 11,00,000 worked in the unorganised sector. The total income of the city in this year (1997-1998) was Rs 60,000 million. Out of this Rs 32,000 million was generated in the organised sector.  
Present this data as a table. What kind of ways should be thought for generating more employment in the city?
- 53) Students in a school are often classified into primary and secondary or junior and senior. What is the criterion that is used? Do you think this is a useful classification? Discuss.
- 54) Why do we use average? Are there any limitations to their use? Illustrate with your own examples related to development.
- 55) "The Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person". How is this statement relevant to the discussion of development? Discuss.
- 56) What are the two categories of source of credit? Mention any features of each.
- 57) Explain with example, how credit plays a vital and positive role for development?
- 58) 'Credits has its own unique role for development'. Justify the statement with arguments.
- 59) How is credit helpful for the country's development?
- 60) Why are most of the poor households derived from the sector of loans?
- 61) Why are banks willing to women organised in SHGs?
- 62) Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation'. Examine the statement.
- 63) How are deposits with the banks beneficial for an individual as well as for nation? Explain with examples.
- 64) How can money be easily exchanged for goods or services? Give an example to explain.
- 65) "The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged'. Support the statement with arguments.
- 66) Describe any three advantages of the Self-Help groups (SHGs) for the poor.
- 67) Explain the role of credit for economic development.
- 68) Why are the deposits in bank called denmand deposits? What are the benefits of such deposits?
- 69) "Credit sometimes pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful. 'Support the statement with examples.
- 70) Analyse the situation in which credit pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is painful.
- 71) Why do most of the rural households still remain dependent on the informal sources of credit? Explain.
- 72) Seema wants to open a small flower shop near the village temple for which she needs Rs 35000. Briefly explain which is the best credit source for her and why?
- 73) Explain the role of 'Self-Help Groups' in the rural society.

- 74) Why did the government of India remove trade barriers? Explain the reasons.
- 75) 'Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India since 1991'. Justify the statement.
- 76) Choose the most appropriate option.
- (i) The past two decade of globalisation has rapid movements of
- (a) goods, services and people between countries.
- (b) goods, services and investments between countries.
- (c) goods, investment and people between countries.
- (ii) The most common route for investments by MNCs in countries around the world is to
- (a) set up new factories.
- (b) buy existing local companies.
- (c) form partnership with local companies.
- (iii) Globalisation has led to improvement in living conditions
- (a) of all the people
- (b) of people in the developed countries.
- (c) of workers in the developing countries.
- (d) none of the above.
- 77) How are MNCs spreading their products? Explain with examples.
- 78) How are MNCs controlling and spreading their production across the world? explain.
- 79) Why did India put barriers on foreign trade and investment after independence? Why was the policy changed in 1991? Mention any two reasons.
- 80) How are local companies benefitted by collaborating with MNC's? Explain.
- 81) What is meant by trade barrier? Why do governments use it? Explain.
- 82) How is the government of India trying to attract more foreign investment? Explain with examples.
- 83) What is the main aim of WTO? Explain.
- 84) Why had the Indian government put barriers after independence? Analyse the reason.
- 85) How has technology stimulated the globalisation process? Explain.
- 86) How local companies benefit when they jointly produce with MNCs?
- 87) How has globalization been advantageous to both the producers as well as the consumers in India? Explain.
- 88) "Globalisation has been advantageous to consumers as well as to producers". Support the statement with suitable examples.
- 89) "Globalization and greater competition among producers has been advantageous than to the consumers." Justify the statement.
- 90) In spite of Globalisation, creating good quality products and expanding market, how is it affecting the stability in jobs for the workers?
- 91) How are MNCs able to cope with large demands from all over the world and control prices?
- 92) What is trade barrier? Why did the Indian government put up trade barriers after independence? Explain.
- 93) What are Special Economic Zones (SEZs)? Write two characteristics of Special Economic Zones (SEZs).
- 94) Why did the Indian Government remove barriers to a large extent on foreign trade and foreign investment?
- 95) Describe any four characteristics of WTO.
- 96) Explain the functions and importance of World Trade Organisation (WTO)
- 97) How does Government attract foreign investment? Explain different ways
- 98) Why had the Indian government put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investments after independence? Analyse the reason.
- 99) How can the government of India play a major role to make globalisation more fair? Explain with examples.

- 100) Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow.  
**Source A Production across countries** India has highly skilled engineers who can understand the technical aspects of production. It also has educated English speaking youth who can provide customer care services. And all this probably can mean 50-60 per cent cost savings for the MNC!  
(i) To what extent do you agree that India is a good destination for the MNCs  
**Source B Interlinking production across countries** 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.  
(ii) How MNC choose a particular place for investment?  
**Source C Special Economic Zones** In recent years, the central and state governments in India are taking special steps to attract foreign companies to invest in India. Industrial zones, called Special Economic Zones (SEZs). are being set up. SEZs have world class facilities: electricity, water, roads, transport, storage, recreational and educational facilities. Companies who set up production units in the SEZs do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years.  
(iii) To what extent do you agree that SEZs are encouraged by the government?
- 101) Why do multinational corporations set up their offices and factories in certain areas only?
- 102) Examine the steps taken by the Central and State governments to attract foreign companies to invest in India.
- 103) What are Special Economic Zones? Why have they been set up?
- 104) **Read the statements below regarding the impact of Globalisation on the Indian economy:**  
**Statement 1** Since the implementation of liberalisation in 1991, India has witnessed a surge in multinational companies investing in various sectors such as technology, automotive, and services, leading to economic growth and job creation.  
**Statement 2** Despite its benefits, globalisation has also resulted in increased competition, affecting small-scale industries like local toy manufacturers, leading to a decline in their production and market share.  
Explain what these statements, S1 and S2, reflect about the effects of globalisation on India's economy.
- 105) "The consumer movement arose out of dissatisfaction of the consumers." Justify the statement with arguments.
- 106) Explain any three factors which gave birth to the consumer movement in India?
- 107) What are the drawbacks of consumer movement in India?
- 108) "Consumer awareness is essential to avoid exploitation in the market place". Support the statement.
- 109) How government protects the interests of consumers?
- 110) Explain the judicial structure of consumer disputes in India.
- 111) Explain the three functions of Consumer Protection Councils.
- 112) Explain how a shift has taken place between sectors in developed countries?
- 113) Describe the historical changes that have taken place in sectors of the economy in the developed countries.
- 114) What are the objectives of NREGA 2005?
- 115) Highlight any three ways to increase employment in India.
- 116) "Workers are exploited in unorganised sector in India". Support the statement with suitable examples.
- 117) Do you agree that agriculture in India takes place in the unorganised sector? Give three points.
- 118) How far is it correct to say that several services which cannot be provided by private sector can be provided by the public sector? Explain.
- 119) Examine the role of public sector in the development and well-being of a country.
- 120) A worker in an urban area, who was working in a small factory, was not paid his wages properly, he was forced to work extra hours under poor working conditions, there was no job security, recently he lost his job and was found selling electrical items in a pushcart.  
Analyse the role of the government in protecting the workers working in an unorganised sector.

- 121) Compare Tables 'A' and 'B' and answer the question given below.

Table-A

Share of Sectors in GDP in %			
Year	Tertiary	Secondary	Primary
1973-74	50	10	40
2013-14	68	21	11

Table-B

Share of Sectors in Employment in %			
Year	Tertiary	Secondary	Primary
1977-78	18	11	71
2017-18	31	25	44

A remarkable fact about India is that while there has been a change in the share of the three sectors in GDP, a similar shift has not taken place in employment. Why didn't a similar shift out of primary sector happen in case of employment? Substantiate your answer.

- 122) Differentiate between UNDP report and World Bank report. Why is UNDP report more reliable of the two?
- 123) Mention any four characteristics of Development.
- 124) Developmental goals are differing goals also. Explain with an example.
- 125) Why is Per Capita Income not an adequate indicator of economic development of a country?
- 126) 'Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well'. Explain.
- 127) What is Human Development. Explain its indicators.
- 128) How is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain with examples.

5 Marks

44 x 5 = 220

- 129) How do banks play an important role in the economy of India? Explain.
- 130) Answer the following questions:  
(i) Poor households share of formal credit in the areas is low as compared to that of rich households. Why is it so?  
(ii) Mention two difficulties faced by poor households in taking loan from a formal sector.
- 131) How can the formal sector loans be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers? Suggest any five measures.
- 132) How is money used as a medium of exchange? Explain with examples.
- 133) Mention any three points of distinction between formal sector loans and informal sector loans.
- 134) Why is it necessary for the banks and cooperatives to increase their lending facilities in rural areas? Explain.
- 135) "Banks play an important role in economic development of the country. Support the statement with examples.
- 136) Describe the functions of the Reserve Bank of India.
- 137) What is a collateral? Why is it a main reason to prevent the poor getting a loan from banks? Explain.
- 138) Name two formal and two informal sources of credit in India. State any three advantages of formal sources of credit.
- 139) What is the idea behind the formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs)? Explain the functioning of the SHGs.
- 140) How has globalization benefitted India? Explain with five examples.
- 141) Describe the impact of globalisation on Indian economy with examples.
- 142) What is globalisation? Describe the role of Multinational Corporation (MNCs) in promoting globalisation process.
- 143) What is trade? Explain the importance of international trade.
- 144) "Fair globalisation would create opportunities for all and also ensure that benefits of globalisation are shared better". Support the statement.
- 145) What is globalisation? Explain two positive and two negative impact of globalisation.

- 146) "MNCs often opt for foreign collaborations to expand and diversify. But their foreign collaborations have given rise to growth of monopolies and concentration of power in few hands". Comment.
- 147) Analyse the importance of multinational companies in the globalisation process
- 148) Examine the transformations observed in India's trade since 1991.
- 149) How did consumer movement originate as a 'social force' in India?
- 150) "Rules and regulations are required for the protection of the consumers in the market place".
- 151) Why are rules and regulations required in the market place? Explain.
- 152) How have markets been transformed in recent years? Explain with example.
- 153) How is the consumer redressal process becoming cumbersome, expensive and time consuming? Explain.
- 154) Explain the 'Right to seek redressal' with an example.
- 155) Explain why a consumer should learn to be well informed.
- 156) Consumers have the right to be informed about goods and services they purchase. Explain its three advantages.
- 157) How can the workers of unorganised sector be protected?
- 158) Explain five differences between organised and unorganised sector.
- 159) What is the significance of secondary sector in Indian economy?
- 160) What is Gross Domestic Product (GDP)? How do we count the various goods and services for calculating GDP? Explain with examples.
- 161) Explain any five reasons for service sector growth in India.
- 162) Why the importance of the tertiary sector in production is rising rapidly?
- 163) Why is the tertiary sector becoming more important in India? Explain
- 164) "When a country develops, the contribution of Primary sector declines and that of Secondary and Tertiary sectors increases." Analyse the statement.
- 165) "Primary sector was the most important sector of economic activity at initial stages of development." Evaluate the statement.
- 166) How can employment be increased in both rural and urban areas? Explain.
- 167) What steps should be taken to create more employment? Explain.
- 168) Why is organised sector preferred by the employees? Explain.
- 169) Ramesh works as a manager in a bank. In which sector he is working according to organisation? Describe the features of an organised sector.
- 170) What do you mean by public facilities? Why are they important? Name two public facilities available in India.
- 171) What is sustainable economic development? Write any three measures to control environmental degradation.
- 172) Discuss the significance of the Human Development Index (HDI) in measuring a nation's progress and elucidate how it surpasses the limitations of assessing development solely based on economic indicators like per capita income.

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