

Topic	Sub Topic	Item	Objective/Diffi culty Level	Type of Ques tions
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	<p>Explain any five benefits of Industrialization in the economic development of India.</p> <p>Key :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase in National Income, per-capita income-standard of living. 2. Generation of Employment 3. Mass Production 4. National defence 5. Promotion of Agriculture 6. Urbanization and its benefits. 	Understanding Average	SE
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	<p>How are industries in India classified?</p> <p>Key :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Small Scale Industry 2. Medium Scale Industry 3. Large Scale Industry 4. Very Large Scale Industry 	Understanding Average	SE
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	<p>Mention any five major differences between cottage and small scale industries.</p> <p>Key :</p> <p>Cottage Industries</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Located in rural areas 2. Run-by family members 3. They can operate without the use of power and modern machines 4. Use of local materials 5. Products are sold in Local markets <p>Ex: Traditional products</p> <p>Small Scale Industries</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Located in semi urban and urban areas 2) Run-by hired members/ labourers 	Understanding Average	SE

		<p>3) Use of power and machines.</p> <p>4) Use of local and distant raw materials</p> <p>5) Products sold in distant and urban markets</p> <p>Ex: engineering goods.</p>		
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	<p>“The salvation of India lies in cottage industries”. Explain.</p> <p>Key : Cottage Industries are absolutely necessary for India because they are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capital Light 2. Skill Light 3. Import Light 4. Decentralization 5. Generation of Employment 6. Quick Investment and Quick Return on Capital 7. Equitable distribution of income & wealth 8. Development of backward areas 	Application Average	SE
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	<p>Mention the problems of small-scale industries.</p> <p>Key :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Shortage of Capital 2) Problem of Raw-materials 3) Problem of Traditional Technology 4) Problem of in-efficient Management 5) Problem of competition from Large Industries. 6) Problem of Taxation 7) Shortage of power 8) Problem of Marketing 	Understanding Average	SE
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	<p>What are the salient features of New Small Scale Industries Policy of 1991?</p> <p>Key :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) De-regulation 2) Adequate credit facilities 	Understanding Average	SE

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3) Prompt payment of small industries bill 4) Providing technological Inputs 5) Establishing Separate Marketing Agencies for small Industries 		
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	<p>Explain the causes of sickness of Small Scale Units.</p> <p>Key :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Lack of Management Expertise 2) Under-utilization of productive capacity 3) Easy approval of small scale units by the Govt. 4) Inadequate supply of raw materials. 5) Lack of credit facilities. 6) Competition from big industries 7) Increasing production costs. 8) Inadequate marketing channels 	Understanding Average	SE
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	<p>Describe the measures taken by the Government for the revival of small scale units.</p> <p>Key :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Small scale industries are protected during their infant stage 2. Easy loans at low rate of interest 3. Sufficient supply of raw materials at subsidized rates. 4. Avoiding the delayed payments 5. Effective management 6. Cluster development approach. 7. Single window clearance 8. Proper training, supply of power and development of infrastructure etc. 	Understanding Average	SE

Industrial Development	Industrial Development	<p>What are the financial measures provided by the Govt. to help small scale industries?</p> <p>Key :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Long and medium term loans are provided at low rate of interest under “State Aid to Industries Act”. 2. Establishment of State Financial Corporations 3. Provision of credit facilities through Nationalized Commercial Banks and Industrial Co-operative Banks on priority basis. 4. Establishment of SIDBI, SIDF, NEF etc 5. Introduction of “Credit Guarantee- Scheme. 	Understanding Average	SE
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	<p>What are the measures taken by the Govt. to overcome the technical problems of small scale industries.</p> <p>Key :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of various agencies and organizations to provide technical help like – SIDO, SISI, RTCs – FTAS, PPDCs, IDEMI, ESTC etc. 2. Establishment of prototype production center 3. Establishment of the Central Institute for Industrials Design. 4. Small Industrial Development Bank of India. 5. Training to industrial workers at various levels. 6. Establishment of Technical Consultancy Organisation. 	Understanding Average	SE
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Mention any 10 Railway zones and their Headquarters.	Understanding Average	SE

		<p>Key :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Southern Railways - Chennai. 2. Western Railways- Mumbai 3. Central Railways – Mumbai 4. Northern Railways- Delhi 5. North Eastern Railways- Gorakpur 6. Eastern Railways – Kolkatta 7. South-Eastern Railway- Kolkatta 8. South Central Railways- Secunderabad 9. West- Central Railways- Jabalpur 10. North western Railways- Jaipur 11. South western Railways- Hubli 12. North- Central Railways- Allahabad. 		
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>State the socio-economic status of agricultural labour.</p> <p>Key :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Un-organized Workers 2) Unskilled 3) Migratory in character 4) Seasonal Un-employment 5) Indebtedness 6) Low wages 7) Prevalence of child Labour 8) Absence of social securities. 	Knowledge Average	SE
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>Explain the Govt. measures for improving the conditions of agricultural labourers.</p> <p>Key:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minimum Wages Act. 2. Abolition of Bonded Labour 3. Providing Land to 	Knowledge Average	SE

		<p>Landless Labourers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Provision of housing sites. 5. Announcement of Employment Schemes 6. Special programmes for Weaker Sections. 7. Food for work programme. 		
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>Who are industrial workers? What are their salient features?</p> <p>Key : Industrial workers refer to “the workers who are working in the Industries which come under the control of Factory Act of 1948”.</p> <p>Features:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low level of literacy 2. Low degree unionisation 3. Lack of discipline 4. Migratory character and village nexus. 5. Bad habits 6. Low efficiency 7. High rate o absenteeism and village turn over. 8. Low productivity. 9. Low level of skill formation. 	Understanding Average	SE
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>What is Trade Union? Name the National level Trade Unions of India.</p> <p>Key : “ It is a voluntary association of workers formed to protect their socio-economic and service interests”.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AITUC 2. INTUC 3. HMS 4. BMS 5. CITU 6. UTUC 7. NFITU 	Understanding Average	ES

Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>Explain the weaknesses of Trade Unions in India.</p> <p>Key:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor Membership 2. Multiplicity of Trade Unions 3. Inadequate funds 4. Political Interference 5. Outside leadership 6. Opposition from Employers 7. Fear of Unemployment 8. Indifferent attitude of Govt. 9. Intra and inter-union rivalry. 	Understanding Average	SE
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>Suggest a few measures to strengthen the Trade Union Movement.</p> <p>Key :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of United Front of Labour. 2. Encouraging Internal Leadership 3. Provision for constructive works like welfare activities. 4. Implementation of the principle of “One Industry One union”. 5. Control of political Interference 6. Strengthening of their financial position 7. Providing Proper Training to union organizers. 8. Co-operation of employers 9. Eliminating Inter Union Rivalry 10. Reforming the structure of unions etc. 	Understanding Average	SE
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>What are the recommendations of the Second National Commission on Labour?</p> <p>Key :</p>	Understanding Average	SE

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No prior permission is necessary for layoff and retrenchment 2. No need for any wage-board 3. No. of holidays should be restricted to 5 and 10 R.H in a year. 4. Setting up a grievance redressal committee for organizations employing 20 or more members 5. Creation of high power National Social Security Authority preferably under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. 6. Integration of Labour Laws. 		
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>Mention any five Social Security Acts introduced in India.</p> <p>Key:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Workmen's Compensation Act 1923 2. Industrial Disputes Act 1947 3. E S I Act of 1948 4. Employees Provident Fund Act 1952 5. Bonus Act of 1965 6. Employee's Pension Scheme of 1995. 	Understanding Average	SE
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>Explain the role of women in economic development.</p> <p>Key:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participation in labour force. 2. Maximum contribution to agricultural production. 3. Active participation in agriculture and allied activities. 4. Effective participation in SHGs. 5. Participation in decision 	Understanding Average	SE

		<p>making at various levels.</p> <p>6. Efficient household management and creation of civilized society.</p>		
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>State the socio-economic status of Women Labour.</p> <p>Key:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Illiteracy 2. Low Labour Participation rate 3. Un-organized 4. Unskilled 5. Low social status 6. Mal-Nutrition 7. Low efficiency 8. Low occupational mobility 9. Gender bias 10. Low earnings and wage discrimination 	Understanding Average	SE
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>State the principles of Self-Help Groups (SHGs).</p> <p>Key:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Open and Voluntary 2. Economic participation 3. Autonomy and Independence 4. Education- Training and skill Upgradation 5. Self help and help to other members 6. Ownership feeling 7. Rotation of Leadership among membership. 	Knowledge Average	SE
Economic Infrastructure	Transport	<p>Briefly explain the recent reforms in water transport.</p> <p>Key: New shipping Policy of Govt of India was introduced in 1991. The following are the recent reforms.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promotion of private sector in the shipping except oil tankers 2. No approval is required for the sale of ships. 	Knowledge Average	SE

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Permission to sell Indian ships abroad 4. Permission to acquire vessels on charter-cum-demise basis 5. Amendment to the Merchant Shipping Act 1958 6. The Port Trust of India encouraged BOT model for private participation in managing major ports. 		
Economic Infrastructure	Transport	<p>Justify the role of road transport in Indian economy.</p> <p>Key:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Provides door to door service 2) Convenient means of transport compared to railways 3) Chances of delay and damages are less. 4) Heavy capital expenditure is not required. 5) Suitable for the defence of the country. 6) Complementary to railways 7) Connects remote areas 8) Brings social change 9) Promotes rural economy 10) Brings unity among people 11) Helps efficient administration 	Application Knowledge Average	SE
Economic Infrastructure	Transport	<p>Write a brief note on road development in India.</p> <p>Key : In the year 1929 British Govt of India appointed 'Jayakar Committee' which is a milestone for the development of road transport. The Committee recommended participation of Central Govt. in the development of roadways.</p>	Understanding Average	SE

		<p>Student has to explain the Nagpur Plan 1943 Hyderabad Plan 1959 Bombay Plan-1961-81 and the initiatives during the various five year plans. Formation of BOT in 2000, Prime Minister Grama Sadak Yojana, National Highway Authority of India-1995, National Highway Development Programme-2000</p>		
Economic Infrastructure	Transport	<p>Explain the structure of roadways in India.</p> <p>Key: 1943-Nagpur Plan has classified highways into four groups. They are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) National Highways: They connect capital city with state capitals, industrial cities, harbours, tourist centers and neighbouring nations like Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh etc. They are managed by National Highways Authority of India. 2) State Highways: They are managed by State Governments. They connect state capitals and district headquarters, taluk places, historical places etc. 3) District Roads: They are managed by Zilla Panchayats. They connect district places with taluk and Hobli places. 4) Village roads: They are constructed by village Panchayats and connect rural areas with district roads, State and National Highways. 	Understanding Average	SE

Economic Infrastructure	Road Transport	<p>Differentiate between Road Transport and Railway transport.</p> <p>Road Transport:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Requires less capital 2. Suitable to all the regions 3. Carries goods but not in bulk quantity 4. Meets emergency situations 5. Door to door service <p>Railway transport</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Require more capital 2. Suitable only for plains 3. Carries bulk (heavy) goods 4. Does not meet emergency situations. 5. Follow fixed routes 	Understanding Average	SE
Economic Infrastructure	Transport	<p>Bring out the role played by air transport in India.</p> <p>Key :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quick means of transport 2. Reduces geographical barriers. 3. Suitable for the transportation of perishable goods 4. Useful for national defence 5. Helps during the time of natural calamities 6. Promotes international trade and globalization. 7. Brings unity 8. Promotes territorial division of labour 	Understanding Average	SE
Economic Infrastructure	Transport	<p>Briefly explain two types of water transport and their benefits.</p> <p>Key : Inland Water transport- Navigable rivers, back-water, artificial modes- canals.</p> <p>Benefits: 1) carries goods and passengers Helps internal trade</p>	Understanding Average	SE

		<p>Promotes agriculture Connects roads and railways</p> <p>II Shipping Transport:- a) Coastal b) Overseas Benefits: 1) Cheapest mode for carrying bulky goods 2. Energy efficient 3. Helps both internal and external trade 4. Promotes economic development of the country</p>		
Economic Infrastructure	Communication	<p>Bring out the benefits of communication in economic development.</p> <p>Key:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Helps in connecting people 2. Overcomes distances 3. Helpful during times of emergencies like war, natural calamities 4. Sends messages immediately 5. Promotes economic development 6. Helps the process of globalization 	Analytical Average	SE
Economic Infrastructure	Communication	<p>Explain the structure of telecommunication services in India.</p> <p>Key :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Postal system : One of the biggest networks with over 1,55,516 outlets as on 31.3.07. Provides a wide variety of services like transfer of money, savings account and other facilities, uses post cards, carries parcels. 2) Telegraphs: Messages are sent in the form of telegrams. 3) Telephone: Telephone is a telecommunication 	Understanding Average	SE

		<p>device that transmits speech by means of electric signals.</p> <p>4) Fax: Fax is a telecommunication technology used to transfer copies of documents, especially using affordable devices operating over the telephone network.</p> <p>5) Telex: is a telegraphy system that transmits and receives messages in the printed forms.</p> <p>6) Internet: Electronic mail, on line chat and the interlink web pages.</p> <p>7) E-mail: “Electronic mail” is used in the transmission of messages, letters and documents.</p> <p>8) Mobile Phones: Mobile phone works like a normal telephone but which can be used anywhere in the world.</p>		
Economic Infrastructure	Communication	<p>Write about the reforms in telecommunication sector.</p> <p>Key:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Telephone sector is privatized 2. For value added services- Govt has permitted maximum foreign equity upto 51%. 3. Telephones should be made available on demand. 4. Phone connection should be provided to villages 5. TRAI was established in 1997. 6. Introduction of New Telecom Policy 1997. 	Understanding Average	SE
Economic Infrastructure	Financial Sector	Differentiate between Money Market and Call Money Market.	Understanding Average	SE

		<p>Key :</p> <p>Money Market: It is broader in scope covering money at call and short notice, bills of exchange, treasury bills etc. Collateral Security is necessary in money market, however, it is not necessary in call money market</p> <p>Call Money Market: It is the sub market of the money market. It deals with money at call. Bills of exchange are popular in the money market, but not popular in the call money market.</p>		
Economic Infrastructure	Financial Sector	<p>Explain the growth of commercial banks after nationalization.</p> <p>Key : After Nationalization (1969) the Indian Banking System gained more strength. The achievements are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The number of branches increased from 8262 in 1969 to 72,165 by 2007. 2. Deposit mobilization increased from Rs.4636 crores in 1969 to 29,41,975 crores by 2007. 3. Priority sector lending to sectors like agriculture, allied activities, cottage industries, increased from Rs.441 crores to Rs.5,21,376 crores by 2007. 	Understanding Average	SE
Economic Infrastructure	Financial Sector	<p>Bring out the features of Co-operative Societies.</p> <p>Key:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Voluntary Association 2) Democratic principles 3) Self-help through mutual help 	Understanding Average	SE

		<p>4) Equality and solidarity 5) Spirit of dedication 6) Common Welfare 7) All for each and each for all</p>		
Economic Infrastructure	Financial Institutions	<p>Explain the structure of short term agricultural credit co-operatives.</p> <p>Key: It is a three tier structure.</p> <p>a) State Cooperative Bank:- Apex body of Co-operative Credit structure. It controls co-operatives and establishes links between RBI and primary credit societies. It also receives deposits from the public and RBI.</p> <p>b) District Central Co-operative Banks: They get capital from share capital, deposits from the public and loans from state co-operative banks. They give loans to primary societies.</p> <p>c) Primary agricultural Credit Societies: They are Village level societies and mobilize their capital by issuing the shares to the farmers. They provide short and medium term loans to members.</p>	Understanding Average	SE
Economic Infrastructure	Financial Sector	<p>What are the defects of co-operative movement?</p> <p>Key : Student has to explain the following.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Difficulty in the recovery of loans 2. Illiteracy 3. Inadequate funds 	Understanding Average	SE

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Inefficient management 5. Unproductive use of loans 6. Opposition from money lenders 7. Political Interference 8. Poor membership and inadequate awareness of co-operative principles. 								
Economic Infrastructure	Financial Sector	<p>What measures are taken by RBI to control inflation?</p> <p>Key : Briefly explain</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bank Rate 2. Cash Reserve Ratio 3. Statutory Liquidity Requirements (SLR) 4. Open Market Operations. 5. Issue of Directives 6. Credit Authorization Scheme (CAS) 7. Credit Monitoring Arrangement (CMA) 	Knowledge Average	SE						
Industrial Development	Indian Economy	<p>Mention the classification of industries.</p> <p>Key : Small, Medium, Large, Very Large</p>	Recall Easy	SA						
Industrial Development	Indian Economy	<p>Distinguish between manufacturing and service industries.</p> <p>Key :</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Manufacturing</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Service</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Capital Intensive</td> <td>1. Labour Intensive</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Lack of Mobility</td> <td>2. Highly mobile</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Manufacturing	Service	1. Capital Intensive	1. Labour Intensive	2. Lack of Mobility	2. Highly mobile	Understanding Average	SA
Manufacturing	Service									
1. Capital Intensive	1. Labour Intensive									
2. Lack of Mobility	2. Highly mobile									
Industrial Development	Indian Economy	<p>Name any four major industries in India.</p> <p>Key :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Iron and Steel Industry 2. Cotton Textile Industry 3. Heavy electrical Industry 4. Engineering Industry 	Recall Average	SA						

Industrial Development	Indian Economy	Mention any two objectives of New Industrial Policy of 1991. 1) Export promotion 2) Deregulation of industrial economy.	Recall Average	SA
Industrial Development	Indian Economy	Mention the various methods of Disinvestments. Key : 1. Complete sale of public sector units to private people 2. Selling a part of shares to retail investors through public issues 3. Selling major portion of shares to buyers and retaining control over management.	Understanding Average	SA
Industrial Development	Indian Economy	Name any four problems of small scale industries. Key : 1. Inadequate finance 2. Burden of taxes 3. Power problem 4. Marketing problems	Understanding Easy	SA
Industrial Development	Indian Economy	What is SIDO? State its any two functions. Key : Small Industries development organization. The main objective is to develop small-scale industries. SIDO functions as an apex body in the formulation of policy and co-ordination of institutional activities meant for small industries.	Understanding Average	SA
Industrial Development	Indian Economy	Name any four All India Level Boards for the promotion of small scale industries. Key : 1) Coir Board	Understanding Average	SA

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2) Khadi and Village Industries Board 3) Handloom Board 4) Silk Board 5) Handicrafts Board 		
Industrial Development	Indian Economy	<p>Mention some financial institutions, which promote small-scale industries.</p> <p>Key:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State Financial Corporation (SFC) 2. Commercial Banks 3. Small industries Development Bank of India. 4. Laghu Udyami Credit Card Scheme 5. Industrial Co-operative Bank 	Understanding Average	SA
Industrial Development	Indian Economy	<p>Mention any three organizations which provide marketing help to small-scale industries.</p> <p>Key :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) 2. All India Handloom Board 3. All India Handicrafts Board 4. Coir Board 	Understanding Average	SA
Industrial Development	Indian Economy	<p>Mention any four fiscal incentives given for Small Scale Industries.</p> <p>Key :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tax Holiday 2. Tax Concession 3. Capital Subsidy 4. Exemption of excise duty 	Understanding Average	SA
Industrial Development	Indian Economy	What is industrial sickness according to the Reserve Bank	Understanding Average	SA

		of India? Key: The industry which has incurred cash loss for one year and continue to incur losses in the current and following year is defined as sick industry.		
Industrial Development	Indian Economy	Mention any four causes for sickness of small scale industries 1. Inadequate finance 2. Scarcity of raw materials 3. Competition from the products of large scale industries 4. Inefficient management	Understanding Average	SA
Industrial Development	Indian Economy	Mention any three objectives of disinvestment programme. Key: 1. Increases the funds of public sector 2. To improve the performance of public sector 3. To improve the productive efficiency of public sector	Knowledge Difficult	SA
Industrial Development	Indian Economy	Mention any two differences between cottage and small scale industries. Key : Small scale industries are located in urban and semi-urban areas Cottage industries are located in villages Small scale industries produce modern goods by using power and hired labour Cottage industries produce traditional products without	Understanding Average	SA

		using power and hired labour. Ex: Toy Making, Handloom, Small scale- ex Readymade garments, Engineering goods.		
Industrial Development	Indian Economy	What are Industrial Estates? Key : Industrial estates are established to They provide the required infrastructural facilities such as industrial sheds, power, water, transport, finance, godown facilities, etc.	Understanding Average	SA
Industrial Development	Indian Economy	Mention any three objectives of NEP. Key: 1. To maintain sustained economic growth 2. To accelerate economic development 3. To achieve international competitiveness	Understanding Average	SA
Industrial Development	Indian Economy	Mention any four industries, which require industrial licensing at present. Key: 1. Manufacturing of tobacco and its products 2. Defence equipments 3. Hazardous chemicals 4. Drugs and pharmaceuticals	Understanding Average	SA
Industrial Development	Indian Economy	Mention any three features of agricultural labour. Key: 1. Unorganized 2. Seasonal unemployment 3. Poverty 4. Illiteracy 5. Superstitious	Understanding average	SA
Industrial Development	Energy Resources	Mention any three benefits of wind power. Key:	Understanding Average	SA

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suitable for water pumping 2. Domestic purpose 3. Minor irrigation 4. Cutting of wood in remote areas 5. Agricultural operations. 								
Labour Policy	Agricultural Labour	<p>Give any three reasons for increase in the number of agricultural labourers.</p> <p>Key:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Absence of alternative job opportunities 2. Rural indebtedness 3. Increase in rural population 4. Uneconomic agricultural holding 	Understanding Average	SA						
Economics	Financial Sector	<p>Distinguish between Money Wages and Real Wages.</p> <p>Key:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Money wages</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Real wages</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1) Paid in the form of cash</td> <td>1) The goods and services that can be purchased with the help of money wages</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2) Measured in terms of money</td> <td>2) Measured in terms of price</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Money wages	Real wages	1) Paid in the form of cash	1) The goods and services that can be purchased with the help of money wages	2) Measured in terms of money	2) Measured in terms of price	Knowledge Average	SA
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1) Paid in the form of cash	1) The goods and services that can be purchased with the help of money wages									
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Economics	Financial Sector	<p>Mention any three measures taken by the Government to improve the economic conditions of agricultural labour.</p> <p>Key:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Minimum Wages Act of 1948 2) Abolition of Bonded Labour System 3) Food for work programme 4) Development of Rural Industries 	Knowledge Average	SA						

Economics	Labour Policy	Mention any three features of industrial labour. Key: 1. Low level of literacy 2. Low efficiency 3. Lack of discipline 4. Organized but not united	Understanding Easy	SA
Labour Policy	Trade Unions	Mention any four National Trade Unions of India. Key: 1) AITUC 2) INTUC 3) BMS 4) CITU 5) UTUC 6) HMS	Understanding Easy	SA
Labour Policy	Trade Unions	Mention any three defects of trade union movement. Key: 1) Multiplicity of trade unions 2) Outside leadership 3) Lack of unity 4) Low membership	Understanding Easy	SA
Labour Policy	Trade Unions	Mention any three measures to strengthen trade unions. 1) One union in one industry 2) Provision of education and training facility 3) Increase in the membership 4) Internal leadership	Knowledge Easy	SA
Labour Policy	Industrial Labour	Mention any three recommendations of Second National Commission on Labour. 1. Number of holidays should be five and ten restrictive holidays per year. 2. A trade union which has 66% of	Understanding Easy	SA

		<p>membership should be a negotiating agent</p> <p>3. No prior permission is required to lay off the workers</p>						
Labour Policy	Social Security	<p>What are social security measures?</p> <p>Key: The measures provided by the govt. to industrial workers and poor people against several risks such as disease, accident, unemployment, old age, etc. Example: ESI, Provident fund, gratuity, old age pension etc.</p>	Understanding Easy	SA				
Labour Policy	Social Security	<p>Distinguish between social assistance and social insurance.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Social Assistance</th> <th>Social Insurance</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> 1. People do not contribute 2. Benefit will be given to the poor and victims of accident and natural calamities </td> <td> 1. Workers contribute 2. Benefits are given out of the fund. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Social Assistance	Social Insurance	1. People do not contribute 2. Benefit will be given to the poor and victims of accident and natural calamities	1. Workers contribute 2. Benefits are given out of the fund.	Understanding Average	SA
Social Assistance	Social Insurance							
1. People do not contribute 2. Benefit will be given to the poor and victims of accident and natural calamities	1. Workers contribute 2. Benefits are given out of the fund.							
Labour Policy	Social Security	<p>What is child labour? Mention any two measures taken by the Govt. to eradicate child labours.</p> <p>Key : The workers who are below 14 years of age are known as child labour.</p> <p>1. Child Labour Prohibition Act 1986 2. National Child Labour Policy- to identify, withdraw and rehabilitate the child labour.</p>	Understanding Average	SA				
Labour Policy	National Renewal	Mention any three objectives of National Renewal Fund.	Understanding Average	SA				

	Fund	<p>Key:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.To upgrade the technology in industries 2. Restructure sick industries 3. To safeguard the workers of sick units 		
Labour Policy	Women Empowerment	<p>Write any three features of women labour in India.</p> <p>Key:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Female work participation is low 2) Wages are low 3) Illiterate & Superstitious 4) Unorganized 5) Low social status 6) Wage discrimination based on sex. 	Understanding Average	SA
Labour Policy	Women Empowerment	<p>What is 'Swayamsidha'?</p> <p>Key: One of the women empowerment programmes in which the credit facilities will be provided to SHGS; government supervises them. They implement self-employment schemes and such other projects.</p>	Knowledge Average	SA
Labour Policy	Women Empowerment	<p>Mention any four women empowerment programmes.</p> <p>Key:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Swashakthi Project 2. Swavalambhana 3. Hostel for working women 4. Day care centers for the children of working women 5. Swayamsidha 	Knowledge Average	SA
Labour Policy	Women Empowerment	<p>State any four objectives of Self Help Group.</p> <p>Key:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Encouraging Saving Habit among the poor women 2) Creating confidence 	Understanding Average	

		<p>among women</p> <p>3) Giving more responsibility to women</p> <p>4) Creating group decision making habit among women.</p>		
Labour Policy	Women Empowerment	<p>Name any four features of Self Help Groups.</p> <p>Key:</p> <p>1) Open and Voluntary</p> <p>2) Democratic in nature</p> <p>3) Non political group</p> <p>4) Promote education, training and skill</p>	Understanding Average	SA
Economic Infrastructure	Social Security Measures	<p>Distinguish between social infrastructure and economic infrastructure</p> <p>1) Social infrastructure provides facilities for improving the quality of life and human development such as education, training, health, housing, drinking water etc.</p> <p>2) Economic infrastructure such as energy, communication, transport, irrigation, banking, etc. support directly productive activities.</p>	Understanding Average	SA
Transport	Road Transport	<p>What is Nagpur Plan?</p> <p>Key: It is a ten years plan for the development of the road transport. It has classified roads into four categories viz.</p> <p>1) National Highways</p> <p>2) State Highways</p> <p>3) District Roads</p> <p>4) Village Roads</p>	Understanding Easy	SA
Transport	Road Transport	<p>What is Hyderabad Plan?</p> <p>20 years plan for the period of 1961-81 for road</p>	Understanding Easy	SA

		development. Accordingly all villages should be connected to the major roads.		
Transport	Road Transport	What are National Highways? Key : National Highways are roads that connect capital cities, ports and neighbouring countries. They are maintained by National Highway Authority of India.	Understanding Easy	SA
Transport	Railway Transport	Mention any four Railway Zones in India. Key: 1) Southern Railways – Chennai 2) Central Railways- Mumbai 3) Northern Railways – Delhi 4) Eastern Railways-Kolkata	Understanding Average	SA
Economic Infrastructure	Road Transport	Mention any four problems of Road Transport in India. Key: 1) Poor maintenance and poor quality of Roads 2) Burden of the Tax 3) Inadequate Finance 4) Inefficient Administration 5) Inadequate Roads	Understanding Average	SA
Economic Infrastructure	Road Transport	Mention any four benefits of infrastructure. Key : Development of agriculture, Development of Industry, Human Development, social change. All round development of the economy.	Understanding Average	SA
Economic Infrastructure	Road Transport	Mention any four benefits of Railway Transport. 1) It generates employment. 2) National defence 3) Development of trade	Knowledge Average	SA

		<p>and commerce</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4) Promotes tourism 5) Carries bulky material 6) Fetches revenue to the government 		
Economic Infrastructure		<p>Mention any four benefits of Air transport.</p> <p>Key :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Quickest means of transport. 2) Useful at times of natural calamities 3) Useful for the defence of the country. 4) Expansion of market for perishable goods 	Understanding Average	SA
Economic Infrastructure	Communication	<p>Mention any four benefits of communication.</p> <p>Key:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Helpful at times of emergencies like war, accidents, natural calamities 2) Development of trade and commerce 3) Changes the social outlook of the people. 4) Expands the market. 	Understanding Average	SA
Economic Infrastructure	Communication	<p>Mention any four merits of water transport.</p> <p>Key:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Cheapest means of transport 2) Helpful in transporting bulky commodities 3) Different harbours and ports are connected 4) Carries passengers from one place to another (facilitates movement of people) 	Understanding Average	SA
Economic Infrastructure	Communication	<p>Mention any four services of postal department.</p>	Understanding Average	SA

		<p>Key:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communication services 2. Financial services like savings, transfer of money, etc. 3. Transportation services (parcels) 4. Value added services (Speed post, quick mail service). 		
Economic Infrastructure	Transport	<p>Mention any four major International Air ports in India.</p> <p>Key :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indira Gandhi International airport – New Delhi 2. Anna Airport – Chennai 3. Nethaji Subash Chandra Bose International Airport- Kolkatta 4. Bengaluru International Airport- Bangalore 	Understanding Average	SA
Economic Infrastructure	Transport	<p>Mention any two recent changes in airport development.</p> <p>Key:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Modernization of international Airports (Mumbai & Delhi) 2.Privatization of Domestic Airport. 3. Merger of Air India International and Indian Airlines Corporation 4. Establishment of Airports Authority of India. 	Understanding Average	SA
Economic Infrastructure	Communi- cation	<p>Mention the different means of communication.</p> <p>Key :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Postal services 2. Telecom services 3. Mobile phones 	Recognition Average	SA

		4. Fax 5. Internet 6. E Mail 7. G P S		
Economic Infrastructure	Communi- cation	Mention any three reforms in Telecom Sector. Key: 1. Privatization of Telecom Services 2. Corporatization 3. Mobile Services 4. Establishment of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India.	Understanding Average	SA
Economic Infrastructure	Indian Money Market	Distinguish between money market and capital market. Key: Money market deals with lending and borrowing of short-term funds. Participants are Stock Exchange Market, LIC, UTI and specialized financial institutions etc. Capital market deals with lending and borrowing of long term credit. It consists of financial institutions and securities market.	Understanding Average	SA
Economic Infrastructure	Water Transport	Mention any four major Ports of India. Key: 1) Khandla 2) Paradip 3) Vizag 4) Marmagoa 5) Chennai 6) Cochin 7) Kolkatta	Knowledge Average	SA
Economic Infrastructure	Financial Sector	Distinguish primary market from secondary market. Key : Both the markets deal with the issue and sale of shares and debentures.	Understanding Average	SA

		Primary market issues new shares and secondary market deals with the sale of old shares and debentures.		
Economic Infrastructure	Water Transport	Mention any four ship building yards in India. Key: 1) Cochin 2) Kolkotta 3) Vizag 4) Mumbai	Understanding Average	SA
Economic Infrastructure	Banking Sector	What are Scheduled Commercial Banks? Key : The Banks which are included in the Second schedule of RBI Act of 1934 are called Scheduled Banks. They should have more than Rs.5 lakhs paid up capital reserves and follow sound principles of Banking. They enjoy privileges and have obligations also.	Understanding Average	SA
Economic Infrastructure	Financial Sector	Mention any four public sector Banks. Key: 1) Canara Bank 2) Syndicate Bank 3) Corporation Bank 4) State Bank of Mysore	Understanding Average	SA
Economic Infrastructure	Financial Sector	Mention any four private Commercial Banks. Key: Karnataka Bank Axis Bank Vysya Bank Sangli Bank HDFC Bank UTI Bank Centurian bank Kotak Mahindra Bank ICICI Bank	Understanding Average	SA

Economic Infrastructure	Banking Sector	Mention any four Foreign Commercial Banks. Key: 1) Hong Kong Bank 2) City Bank 3) National Grindlay's Bank 4) Bank of Abudabi	Understanding Average	SA
Economic Infrastructure	Banking Reforms	What are Non Scheduled Commercial Banks? Key : They are not included in the second schedule of the RBI Act 1934. They have less than Rs.5 lakhs paid up capital and reserves. They may not follow the sound principles of Banking. They do not come under the control of RBI.	Understanding Average	SA
Economic Infrastructure	Transport	Name any three reforms introduced in water transport system. Key : 1) Private companies can buy all types of ships except tankers 2) Investment by foreign companies in harbour development 3) Maintenance of harbours on BOT basis (Build-Operate- Transfer)	Understanding Average	SA
Economic Infrastructure	Banking Reforms	Mention any three achievements of nationalized Commercial Banks. Key : 1. Progress in branch expansion 2. Increase in deposit mobilization 3. Increase in priority sector lending 4. Credit expansion	Knowledge Average	SA
Economic	Reforms in	Mention any three reasons for	Understanding	SA

Infrastructure	Banking Sector	<p>the introduction of reforms in Banking sector.</p> <p>Key :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To improve efficiency 2) To increase profitability 3) To give autonomy in decision making 4) To increase competition 	Average	
Economic Infrastructure	Reforms in Banking Sector	<p>Mention any three reasons for the growth of Bank Deposits.</p> <p>Key:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Rapid Branch Expansion 2) Growth of Banking habits 3) Availability of more funds with the banks 4) Increase in the growth rate of the economy 	Understanding Average	SA
Economic Infrastructure	Reforms in Banking Sector	<p>What is Minimum Reserve System?</p> <p>Key : It is one of the methods of Note Issue. RBI follows Minimum Reserve System while issuing currency notes. Under this method a minimum of Rs.200 crores worth gold reserves and foreign securities should be maintained (Rs.115 crores gold reserves and Rs.85 crores worth of govt. securities.)</p>	Understanding Average	SA
Economic Infrastructure	Reforms in Banking Sector	<p>Mention any three methods of credit control.</p> <p>Key:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bank Rate 2. Open Market Operations 3. Cash Reserve Ratio 4. Moral Suasion 	Understanding Average	SA
Economic Infrastructure	Reforms in Banking Sector	<p>What are open market operations?</p> <p>Key : They refer to the purchase and sale of govt.</p>	Understanding Average	SA

		securities. It is one of the methods of credit control. This method is used to control inflation or supply of money.		
Economic Infrastructure	Reforms in Banking Sector	State any three recommendations of Narasimham Committee. Key: 1) CRR and SLR should be reduced to increase the funds of the Banks. 2) Autonomy to public sector Banks 3) No Nationalization of Commercial Banks in future 4) Computerization of banks	Understanding Average	SA
Economic Infrastructure	Reforms in Banking Sector	What are the special functions of RBI? Key: 1) Finance to agriculture through NABARD 2) Finance to Industries through IDBI 3) Economic Research 4) Collection of data regarding supply of money, agriculture, industries, foreign trade etc.	Understanding Average	SA
Economic Infrastructure	Reforms in Banking Sector	Mention any three defects of cooperative movement. Key: 1. Inefficient management of Co-operative Societies 2. Lack of funds to meet the credit requirements 3. The problem of recovery of loans 4. More Govt. intervention.	Understanding Average	SA
Economic Infrastructure	Co-operative Sector	Mention the structure of agricultural credit co-operative societies.	Comprehension Average	SA

		<p>Key :</p> <p>It is three-tier structure. Viz (federal)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Primary Co-operative Credit Societies at village level. 2) Central Co-operative Banks –at district level. 3) State Co-operative Banks- at state level (Apex Banks) 		
Economic Infrastructure	Co-operative Sector	<p>Mention any four non agricultural co-operative societies.</p> <p>Key:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Urban Co-operative Banks 2) Industrial Co-operative Banks 3) Women Co-operative Banks 4) Housing Co-operative Societies 	Knowledge Average	SA
Economic Infrastructure	Co-operative Sector	<p>Mention the uses of solar energy.</p> <p>Key: Used for Cooking. Lighting, water heating, water, pumping, water-cooling, Drying fruits etc.</p>	Knowledge Average	SA
Economic Infrastructure	Energy Resources	<p>State any four reasons for energy crisis in India.</p> <p>Key:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increase in the oil prices 2) Increase in imports of oil and petroleum products 3) Increase in the demand for commercial energy 4) Inadequate supply of energy 	Application Average	SA
Economic Infrastructure	Energy Resources	<p>State any four aspects of the new energy strategy.</p>	Application Average	SA

		<p>Key:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Conservation of energy 2) Exploitation of renewable sources 3) Research and Development in energy technologies 4) Substitution of natural gas for oil products. 		
Economic Infrastructure	Energy Resources	<p>Explain the sources of conventional energy in India.</p> <p>Key :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thermal energy 2. Hydro Electricity 3. Oil and Natural Gas 4. Atomic Energy 5. Coal. 	Knowledge Average	
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	<p>What is Industrialization?</p> <p>Key : It refers to the development of industries and related activities like Power, Transport, Communication, etc.</p>	Understanding Average	VSA
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	<p>State the meaning of small scale industry.</p> <p>Key : The Industry which has Investment upto Rs.1 Crore on Plant and Machinery is defined as small scale industry.</p>	Understanding Average	VSA
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	<p>Give the Meaning of Cottage Industry.</p> <p>Key : Cottage Industry is a household industry, which produces traditional products with the help of family members.</p>	Understanding Average	VSA
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	<p>What is an Ancillary Unit?</p> <p>Key : Ancillary unit produces spare parts and components</p>	Understanding Average	VSA

		required by Large Scale Industries.		
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	Give the meaning of agro based Industry. Key: The Industry which depends on agriculture for raw materials.	Recall Easy	VSA
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	Give any two examples of Cottage Industries. Key : Basket Weaving and Pottery	Recognize Easy	VSA
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	Give two examples for Service Industries. Key : Banking and Insurance	Recognize Easy	VSA
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	Name any two Navarathna Public Sector Industries. Key : BEL, BHEL, HAL, BEML	Understanding Average	VSA
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	Give two examples of large Scale Industries. Key : Iron and Steel, Automobile Industry, Petro-chemical industry.	Understanding Easy	VSA
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	What is Liberalization? Key : Removal of unnecessary restrictions and controls on economic activities in the economy.	Recall Average	VSA
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	What is Privatization? Key : It is a process of transferring the ownership of public enterprises to private sector.	Understand Average	VSA
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	Define Globalization.	Understand Average	VSA

		Key : The process of linking of the economy with the rest of the world.		
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	Expand LPG. Key : Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization	Recall Average	VSA
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	What is dis-investment? Key : It refers to the sale of a part of the equity shares of public sector to private sector.	Understanding Average	VSA
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	What is Balanced Regional Development? Key : Promoting equal development of all regions in an economy.	Understanding Average	VSA
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	What is meant by Dereservation? Key : Withdrawal of the products reserved for small scale Industries is known as dereservation.	Understanding Average	VSA
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	Give the meaning of Capital Light Industries. Key : It refers to the small scale industries which require relatively less capital.	Understanding Average	VSA
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	State the meaning of Public Sector Undertakings. Key : The Undertakings owned and managed by government are known as PSUs.	Understanding Average	VSA
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	Expand I.S.O. Key : Indian Standard Organization	Understanding Average	VSA

Industrial Development	Industrial Development	Expand BIFR. Key : Board for Industrial Finance and Reconstruction	Understanding Average	VSA
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	Who are attached Labourers? Key : The Labourers attached to the cultivator household to repay the loan.	Understanding Average	VSA
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	Who are Bonded Labourers? Key: Bonded Labourer is one who pledges himself/herself or his/her family members against loan.	Understanding Average	VSA
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	Who are Un-organised Labourers? Key : Labourers working in informal sector including agricultural labour.	Understanding Average	VSA
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	Name the chairman of the Second National Commission on Labour. Key : Sri.Ravindra Varma	Understanding Average	VSA
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	Give the Meaning of Industrial Labour. Key : The workers who work in Industries covered by Factory Act of 1948.	Understanding Average	VSA
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	Explain migratory character of industrial workers? Key : The industrial workers move from industries to villages during agricultural season.	Understanding Average	VSA
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	What is Trade Union? Key : The voluntary	Understanding Average	VSA

		organization of the industrial workers to protect their interests through collective action.		
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	What is the Motto of Trade Union? Key : “Unity is Strength”	Understanding Average	VSA
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	Which political party controls BMS? Key : Bharathiya Janata Party	Understanding Average	VSA
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	Expand N F I T U. Key : National Front of Indian Trade Unions.	Understanding Average	VSA
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	Expand ESI. Key : Employees State Insurance	Understanding Average	VSA
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	What is Women Empowerment? Key :Participation of women in decision-making and control over resources.	Understanding Average	VSA
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	When was the National Policy for women Empowerment introduced? Key : 2001	Recall Easy	VSA
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	What is Work Participation Rate? Key : The percentage of total workers to the total population of working age.	Understanding Average	VSA
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	Name any two women empowerment programmes. Key: 1. Swadhara	Recall Easy	VSA

		2. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh		
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	Expand STEP. Key : Support to Training and Employment Programme	Recall Average	VSA
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	What is SHG? Key : It is a group of individuals joined together voluntarily with common goals (Self Help Group)	Understanding Average	VSA
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	Mention the classification of Social Security Measures. Key : Social Assurance Social Insurance	Understanding Average	VSA
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	Mention any two examples of Social Assistance. Key : 1.Old age Pension 2.Un-employment Allowance 3.Accident Relief	Understanding Average	VSA
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	Mention any two Social Security Laws. Key : 1.Workmen's Compensation Act 1923 2.Pension Act of 1995	Understanding Average	VSA
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	Mention any two Women Environmentalists. Key: 1. Medha Patkar 2. Salumarada Thimmakka 3. Vandana Shiva	Application Difficult	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Mention any two types of infrastructure. Key:	Understanding Average	VSA

		1. Economic Infrastructure 2. Social Infrastructure		
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Name any two economic infrastructures. Key : Transport and Power	Recall Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Mention the modes of transport. Key : 1.Roadways 2.Railways 3.Waterways 4.Airways	Recall Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Mention the classification of Indian Roads. Key : 1.National Highways 2.State Highways 3.District Roads 4.Village Roads	Recall Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	What is Hyderabad Plan? Key ; It is a 20 years plan for the development of roads.	Understanding Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Expand NHAI. Key : National Highways Authority of India	Recognition Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	What is PPP? Key : Public Private Partnership	Understanding Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Expand GPS. Key : Global Position system	Recognition Difficult	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Expand MTNL. Key: Mahanagara Telephone Nigam Limited	Recognition Average	VSA

Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Expand BSNL. Key : Bharath Sanchar Nigam Limited	Recognition Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Mention any two major ports of India. Key : 1. Vishakapatnam 2. Mumbai 3. Calcutta	Understanding Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Name any two Private Airways of India. Key : Jet Airways, Deccan Airways, Kingfisher Airways	Understanding Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Mention any two types of communication in India. Key : Telephone, Internet, E-mail.	Understanding Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Expand STD. Key : Subscriber Trunk Dialling	Understanding Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	What is Internet? Key : It is a means of communication through satellite.	Understanding Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	What is E -mail? Key : It is an electronic means of communication.	Understanding Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Expand SEBI. Key : Securities and Exchange Board of India.	Recall Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	When were the 14 major Commercial Banks nationalized in India?	Understanding Average	VSA

		Key : 19 th July 1969		
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	In which year, 6 major Commercial Banks in India were Nationalized? Key : 6 th of April 1980	Understanding Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	What is Capital Market? Key : It is a Market for borrowing and Lending of medium and long term funds.	Understanding Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Mention the other name of Primary Market. Key : “The New Issue Market”	Understanding Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	What is a Scheduled Commercial Bank? Key : The Bank which is included in the second schedule of RBI Act of 1934.	Understanding Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Mention the year of establishment of RBI. Key : 1 st of April 1935	Understanding Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	In which year the RBI was Nationalized? Key : 1 st January 1949.	Understanding Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Who issues one rupee note in India? Key : Government of India	Recall Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	What is a secondary Market? Key : A market for old and already issued securities is secondary market.	Understanding Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Name the classification of Commercial Banks.	Understanding Average	VSA

		Key : 1.Scheduled and 2.Non Scheduled Bank		
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Give two examples for near money. Key : Cheque, Demand Drafts, Bills	Understanding Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	What is ATM? Key : Automated Teller Machine	Recall Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	What is Money Market? Key : It is a market for borrowing and lending of short term funds.	Recall Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Mention any two participants of Money Market. Key : Commercial Banks, RBI, Insurance Companies etc.	Recall Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	What is Call Money Market? Key : The market for extremely short period loans.	Recall Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Mention any two instruments of capital market. Key : Debentures, Shares, Bonds, Govt Securities.	Recall Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Where is the RBI located? Key : Mumbai	Recall Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Name the present Governor of RBI. Key : Dr.D.Subba Rao	Recall Average	VSA
Economic	Economic	Mention any two Non-	Recall	VSA

Infrastructure	Infrastructure	Agricultural Co-operative Societies. Key : House Building Co-operative Societies Consumer Co-operative Societies	Average	
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Write the basic principle of cooperation. Key : Each for all and all for each.	Recall Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	What is gilt edged security market? Key: The market for Govt. and Semi-Govt. Securities	Recall Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Expand SLR. Key : Statutory Liquidity Ratio	Recall Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Which Bank is renamed as State Bank of India? Key : Imperial Bank of India	Recall Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	What is Bank Rate? Key : The rate at which the commercial banks borrow from RBI against approved securities.	Recall Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	What is QMS? Key : Quick Mail Service	Recall Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	What is FAX? Key : It is an electronic machine for sending letters, statements and other information.	Understanding Average	VSA
Economic	Economic	What is CRR?	Recall	VSA

Infrastructure	Infrastructure	Key : Cash Reserve Ratio	Average	
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Expand NABARD. Key : National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	Recall Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	What is Infrastructure? Key : Facilities required for the development of productive activities.	Understanding Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Name any two Social Infrastructure. Key : Education, Health	Recall Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	What is Transport? Key : Movement of people and goods from one place to another.	Recall Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	What are National Highways? Roads connecting State Headquarters, Capital cities, Ports and Neighboring countries	Understanding Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Expand BOT. Key : Build Operate and Transfer	Understanding Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	What is Golden Quadrilateral Road? Key : The four to six lane roads that connect four metropolitan cities.	Understanding Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Expand PMGSY. Key : Pradhana Mantri Grama Sadak Yojana	Recognize Easy	VSA

Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Mention any two major International Airports. Key : Indira Gandhi International Airport-Delhi, Anna International Airport-Chennai, Bengaluru International Airport	Recall Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Name any two Railway Zones. Key : Northern Railway-Delhi South Western Railway-Hubli South Eastern Railway-Kolkotta	Recall Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Expand TRAI. Key : Telephone Regulatory Authority of India.	Recall Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	What is OYWS? Key : Own Your Wagon Scheme	Recall Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	What is Ocean Transport? Key : Transport of goods and passengers through sea and ocean.	Recall Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Mention any two shipbuilding yards in India. Key : Cochin, Vishakapatnam	Recall Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	What is Communication? Key : Refers to the transfer of information from one person to another	Understanding Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	What is SLR? (Statutory Liquidity Ratio) Key : Every commercial banks should maintain certain percentage of total deposits in the form of cash”.	Understanding Easy	VSA

Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	<p>What is Wholesale Price Index?</p> <p>Key : It refers to the average growth in the wholesale prices of different commodities.</p>	Understanding Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	<p>Mention the two types of commercial sources of energy.</p> <p>Key : Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas, Hydro-electricity.</p>	Understanding Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Energy Resources	<p>Mention any two sources of Non-conventional energy.</p> <p>Key : Gobar gas, geo-thermal energy, wind power, tidal power</p>	Understanding Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Energy Resources	<p>Expand GAIL.</p> <p>Key : Gas Authority of India Limited</p>	Recognition Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Energy Resources	<p>Name any two Hydro-power-projects of India.</p> <p>Key :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shivana Samudra Project 2. Mettur Project 3. Bhakra Nangal Project 4. Damodar Valley Project 	Recall Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Energy Resources	<p>Mention the sources of Thermal Energy.</p> <p>Key : Coal, Petroleum, Oil and Gas.</p>	Recall Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Energy Resources	<p>Mention any two public sectors banks in India.</p> <p>Key : Canara Bank, Punjab National Bank</p>	Recall Easy	VSA

Economic Infrastructure	Energy Resources	What is Solar Energy? Key : Energy generated from the rays of the sun.	Recall Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Energy Resources	Mention two uses of Bio-Gas. Key : Cooking, Lighting, Heating.	Knowledge Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Energy Resources	Mention two organizations engaged in oil exploration. Key : Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) The Oil India Limited.	Recall Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Energy Resources	Name any two Atomic power Stations. Key : Tarapur in Maharashtra, Kaiga in Karnataka, Narora in Uttarpradesh.	Recall Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Energy Resources	Name any two Thermal Power Stations. Key : Raichur Thermal Power Plant, Karnataka. Neyveli Power Plant Tamil Nadu	Recall Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Energy Resources	Name any two sources of energy in India. Key : Petroleum, Coal, Sun.	Recall Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Energy Resources	What is Minimum Reserve System? Key : RBI maintains Rs.200 crores worth of gold and foreign exchange reserves against the issue of currency.	Understanding Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Energy Resources	Mention the formula of WPI. Key: $\frac{\bar{P}_1}{P_0} \times 100$	Application Difficult	VSA

Economic Infrastructure	Energy Resources	What is called as 'Black Diamond' ? Key : Coal	Recall Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Energy Resources	What are the sources of Atomic energy? Key : Uranium and Thorium	Recall Average	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Energy Resources	Expand ONGC. Key : Oil And Natural Gas Commission.	Recall Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Energy Resources	Which is called as 'liquid gold' ? Key : Petroleum	Recall Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Energy Resources	What is Geo-thermal energy? Key : Energy generated from the crust of the earth.	Recall Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Energy Resources	Name any two-wind power stations. Key : Kopadagudda-Karnataka Rajasthan	Recall Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Energy Resources	Mention the source of Bio-Gas. Key : Cow-dung and other organic wastes.	Recall Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Energy Resources	What is Tidal Energy? Key : The energy generated from ocean tides.	Recall Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Banking	What is Monetary Policy? Key : It is a policy to control the supply of money in the economy by the Reserve Bank of India.	Understanding Easy	VSA

Economic Infrastructure	Banking	Give any two examples for non-renewable sources of energy. Key : Coal and Petroleum	Recall Easy	VSA
Economic Infrastructure	Banking	Mention two sources of renewable sources of energy. Key: Sun rays, Water Wind	Recall Easy	VSA
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	“Industrialize or Perish” was stated by a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Rathan Tata c) Jawaharlal Nehru d) Sir M Vishweshwaraiah Key: d) Sir M Vishweshwaraiah	Recall Average	MC
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	Travel and Tourism represent a) Manufacturing Industry b) Service Industry c) Agro based Industry d) Ancillary Industry Key: b) Service Industry	Application Average	MC
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	Identify the Agro based Industry. a) Hotel Industry b) Petro-chemical Industry c) Mining Industry d) Sugar Industry Key: d) Sugar Industry	Understanding Easy	MC
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	Industry which produces spare parts and components is a) Cottage Industry b) Ancillary Industry c) Service Industry d) Large Scale Industry Key: b) Ancillary Industry	Knowledge Average	MC

Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>The permanent labourers who are attached to agricultural house holds are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tied Labourers Long term Farm servants Bonded Labourers Attached Labourers <p>Key: a) Tied Labourers</p>	Recall Average	MC
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>Marginal farmers are those who have land</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Less than one hectare One Hectare 5 Hectares 10 Hectares <p>Key: a) Less than one hectare</p>	Recall Average	MC
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>The Bonded Labour Abolition Act was passed in</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1976 1986 1966 1996 <p>Key: a) 1976</p>	Recall Average	MC
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>Yashaswini Scheme is of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mid-day Meals facility Educational facility Medical facility Loan facility <p>Key: c) Medical facility</p>	Understanding Average	MC
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>The Largest Trade Union of India is</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> AITUC BMS HMS INTUC <p>Key : b) BMS</p>	Recall Average	MC
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>Umbrella Legislation Ensures</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum protection to Organized Workers Minimum Protection to Mining Workers 	Understanding Difficult	MC

		<p>c) Minimum Protection to Unorganized Workers d) Minimum Protection to Women workers</p> <p>Key: c) Minimum protection to unorganized workers.</p>		
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>The Second National Commission on Labour was headed by</p> <p>a) Narasimhan b) Y V Reddy c) C Rangarajan d) Ravindra Varma</p> <p>Key: d) Ravindra Varma</p>	Recall Average	MC
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>Financial Assistance given to flood victims is</p> <p>a) Social Assistance b) Social Benefit c) Social Insurance d) Social Commitment</p> <p>Key: a) Social Assistance</p>	Understanding Average	MC
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>The Bonus Act was passed in the year</p> <p>a) 1956 b) 1966 c) 1965 d) 1955</p> <p>Key: a) 1965</p>	Recall Average	MC
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>“Sarvashiksha Abhiyan” is for</p> <p>a) Education to the male child b) Education to the girl child c) Education to all d) Education to the women</p> <p>Key: c) Education to all</p>	Recall Average	MC
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>United Nations has declared the year 2001 as the year of</p> <p>a) Child Empowerment</p>	Understanding Average	MC

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) Labour Empowerment c) Women Empowerment d) Disabled Empowerment <p>Key: Women Empowerment</p>		
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>“Swavalamban is a Scheme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) to train women b) to give credit to women c) to supply food grains to women d) to supply computer and sewing machines to women <p>Key: a) to Train Women</p>	Understanding Average	MC
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>Large number of Child Labour is found in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Industries b) Hotels c) Transport Sector d) Agriculture <p>Key: a) Industries</p>	Understanding Average	MC
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>A Group of 15 to 20 women involved in saving and credit activities is known as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Swadhara b) Swavalambana c) Swashakthi Project d) Self-Help Group <p>Key: d) Self-Help Group</p>	Understanding Average	MC
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>Self-Help Groups are organized to eliminate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Illiteracy Problems b) Economic Problems c) Rural Problems d) Water Problems <p>Key: b) Economic Problems</p>	Understanding Difficult	MC
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>“Rashtriya Mahila Kosh” is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) National Employment Guarantee Scheme b) National Education 	Understanding Average	MC

		<p>Facility for women</p> <p>c) National Credit Fund for Women</p> <p>d) National Medical facility for women</p> <p>Key: c) National Credit Fund for Women</p>		
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	<p>The Economic Infrastructure includes</p> <p>a) Production of Steel</p> <p>b) Production of food grains</p> <p>c) Production of Machine tool</p> <p>d) Generation of power</p> <p>Key: d) Generation of power</p>	Understanding Average	
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	<p>The nerve system of the economy is</p> <p>a) Agriculture</p> <p>b) Education</p> <p>c) Transport</p> <p>d) Industry</p> <p>Key: c) Transport</p>	Understanding Average	MC
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	<p>Indian roads are classified into four types as per</p> <p>a) Nagpur Plan</p> <p>b) Hyderabad Plan</p> <p>c) Five Year Plan</p> <p>d) State Govt Plan</p> <p>Key: a) Nagpur Plan</p>	Understanding Average	MC
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	<p>National Highways are built and managed by</p> <p>a) Central Govt.</p> <p>b) National Highways Authority of India</p> <p>c) State Govt.</p> <p>d) National Highway Corporation of India</p> <p>Key: d) National Highways Authority of India</p>	Understanding Average	MC
Economic	Economic	Golden Quadrilateral Project	Understanding	MC

Infrastructure	Infrastructure	is to develop a) Railways b) Airways c) Waterways d) Road Transport Key: d) Road Transport	Average	
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	The oldest means of transport in India is a) Road Transport b) Rail Transport c) Water Transport d) Air Transport Key: a) Road Transport	Recall Easy	MC
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Indian Postal Net Work is one of the a) Smallest networks in the world b) Restricted networks in the World c) Stagnant Networks in the world d) Largest networks in the World Key: d) Largest networks in the world	Recognize AVERAGE	MC
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	The market for extremely short period loans is called as a) Call Money Market b) Capital Market c) Primary Market d) Secondary Key: a) Call Money Market	Understanding Average	MC
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	PINCODE was adopted by the Central Govt. in the year a) 1962 b) 1952 c) 2002 d) 1972 Key: d) 1972	Understanding Average	MC
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	The Co-operative Movement began in India in the year	Understanding Average	MC

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 2004 b) 1954 c) 1904 d) 1924 <p>Key: c) 1904</p>		
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	<p>The RBI was Nationalized on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1st January 1949 b) 1st January 1947 c) 1st March 1947 d) 1st March 1947 <p>Key: a) 1st January 1949</p>	Understanding Average	MC
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	<p>The subsidiary of SBI is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Canara Bank b) State Bank of Hyderabad c) Reserve Bank of India d) Vijaya Bank <p>Key: b) State Bank of Hyderabad</p>	Understanding Average	MC
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	<p>Primary market deals with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) New Shares b) Old Shares c) Govt. Security d) Long term Funds <p>Key: a) New Shares</p>	Understanding Average	MC
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	<p>Ceiling on Call Money Rate was withdrawn in the year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1979 b) 1969 c) 1989 d) 1999 <p>Key: c) 1989</p>	Understanding Average	MC
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	<p>Secondary Capital Market is also called as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Call Money Market b) Restricted Market c) Foreign Market d) Stock Exchange Market 	Understanding Average	MC

		Key: d) Stock Exchange Market		
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Liners Carry a) Cargo b) Crude Oil c) Passenger d) Passenger & Cargo Key: d) Passenger & Cargo	Understanding Average	MC
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	The cheapest means of Transport is a) Water Transport b) Air Transport c) Rail Transport d) Road Transport Key: a) Water Transport	Understanding Average	MC
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	Describe the role of Industries in the development of Indian Economy. Key : 1. Increase in NI and PCI and standard of living. 2. Reducing unemployment and under-employment. 3. larger production. 4. Development of Agriculture and industrial sector. 5. Balanced development 6. Development of Tertiary Sector 7. Attainment of Economic self-sufficiency 8. Production of qualitative Products 9. Optimum Utilization of Available Natural Resources. 10. Strengthening national defence system 11. Earning of valuable Foreign Exchange 12. Healthy BOPs situation.	Understanding Average	SE
Industrial	Industrial	Explain the features of	Understanding	

Development	Development	<p>cottage and small-scale industries</p> <p>Key :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capital Light 2. Skill Light 3. Import Light 4. Quick Investment & Quick Return 5. Decentralization of Industries 6. No Evils of Factory system 7. Socialistic pattern of society 8. Ancillary Units 9. Revenue to Govt. 10. Earning of valuable Foreign Exchange 11. Generation of Employment 12. Use of Local Resources 13. Individual Supervision 14. Regional Development 	Average	
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	<p>Explain the problems of SSI</p> <p>Key :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shortage of capital 2. Competition from large scale industry 3. Problem of power shortage 4. Problem of raw materials 5. Problem of machinery & primitive technology 6. Problem of marketing 7. Inefficient management 8. Lack of transport 9. Lack of training and research facilities 10. Sickness and inefficiency 11. Burden of Taxes 12. Dereservation 	Understanding Average	SE
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	<p>Describe the new strategy for Industrial Development in India.</p> <p>Key :</p>	Understanding Average	SE

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delicensing Policy 2. Promoting the inflow of foreign capital. 3. Private sector participation 4. Foreign Technology Agreements 5. FDI 6. Disinvestment 7. Provision of infrastructural facilities 8. Institutional support 		
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	<p>Explain the measure taken by the Govt. for the Development of Cottage and small-scale industry.</p> <p>Key :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organizational help 2. Technological help 3. Marketing help 4. Financial help 5. Supply of Raw-materials 6. Training to workers 7. Fiscal Incentives 8. Adequate supply of power 9. Ancillary Units 10. Establishment of Industrial Estates 	Knowledge Average	SE
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>Explain the features of agricultural labourers in India.</p> <p>Key :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unorganised 2) Unskilled 3) Seasonal unemployment 4) Low wages 5) Illiteracy 6) Grinding poverty 7) Low social status 8) Indebtedness 9) High prevalence of child labour 10) Lack of social security measures 11) Existence of bonded labourers 	Understanding Average	
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	Explain the measures taken by	Understanding	SE

		<p>the Government to improve the conditions of agricultural labourers in India.</p> <p>Key :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Minimum Wages Act. 2) Abolition of bonded labour system 3) Providing land to landless labourers 4) Special Employment schemes 5) Provision of housing sites 6) Special development programmes like SFDA., MFA 7) Drought Prone Area Programme 8) Promotion of rural industries to create job opportunities 9) Insurance scheme 10) Promotion of cottage and small-scale industries etc. 	Average	
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>Analyze the social and economic status of industrial workers.</p> <p>Key :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Organized but not united 2) Lack of discipline 3) Migratory in character 4) Low Efficiency 5) Poverty 6) Large scale absenteeism 7) Bad habits 8) Poverty 9) Ignorance about rules and regulations 10) Low level of literacy 	Knowledge Average	SE
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>Explain the reasons for the failure of trade union movement in India.</p> <p>Key :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Low membership 2) Multiplicity of trade unions 	Understanding Average	SE

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3) Lack of unity 4) Shortage of funds 5) Illiteracy 6) Political influence 7) Outside leadership 8) No constructive work for the benefit of the workers like social security measures. 9) Opposition from the Management 10) Inter Union Rivalry 		
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>Explain the social security measures.</p> <p>Key :</p> <p>Meaning: Measures to protect the Industrial workers And poor people against various risks.</p> <p>Social Security Measures are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Workmen’s Compensation Act 1923 2. ESI Act 1948 3. Provident Fund Act of 1952 4. Gratuity Act of 1972 5. Bonus Act of 1965 6. Pension Act of 1995 	Understanding Difficult	SE
Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>Discuss the Economic and Social status of women labour in India.</p> <p>Key :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Illiteracy 2) Low work participation rate 3) Low wages 4) Low social status 5) Unorganized 6) Unskilled 7) Malnutrition 8) Low efficiency 9) Gender discrimination 10) Lack of exposure 11) Male domination 12) Lack of opportunities. 	Application Difficult	SE

Labour Policy	Labour Policy	<p>Describe Women Empowerment programmes in India.</p> <p>Key : Following schemes are meant to empower women and help economic development.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Swayam Siddi 2. Swashakti Project 3. STEP 4. Swavalamban 5. Day care centers for children of working women 6. Hostels for working women 7. Swadhar 8. Rashtriya Mahilakosh 	Knowledge Difficult	SE
Economic infrastructure	Economic infrastructure	<p>Analyze the supply and demand position of energy in India.</p> <p>Key : Energy crisis is due to imbalance between supply and demand for energy. Demand has increased due to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Growth of population 2. Rural electrification 3. Modernisation of agriculture 4. Growth of industries 5. Increase in domestic use 6. Increase in Transport 7. Increase in the use of electrical goods 8. Energy intensive pattern of development <p>Supply depends on the availability of Thermal energy Hydropower, Nuclear energy and energy from other sources such as solar, wind, Biogas, ocean tides, etc. Measures to overcome energy crisis.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Exploration and development of oil resources. 	Application Difficult	SE

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) Developing substitutes for oil. 3) Alternative sources of energy 4) Optimum utilization and energy efficiency. 5) Reduction in transmission and distribution losses 6) Develop eco friendly energy systems 7) Energy conservation 8) Use of non-conventional sources of energy 		
Economic infrastructure	Economic infrastructure	<p>How far Co-operative Movement is suitable to Indian economy? Discuss. Co-operative Movement is essential to a developing economy like India because of the following reasons.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supply of Co-operative Credit 2. Encourages Savings and investment 3. Encourages better farming methods 4. Increases the production 5. Allows people's participation. 6. Supplies essential commodities-promotes public distribution system 7. Members get remunerative prices: Selling through cooperative societies help the farmers to sell the commodities without exploitation and difficulties. 8. Promotes social services like education and health. 9. Moral benefits: Controls the bad habits of people. 10. Political awareness: Develop political awareness among the people because it is democratic in nature. 	Application Difficult	SE

Economic infrastructure	Economic infrastructure	<p>Mention the different types of co-operatives in India.</p> <p>Key : Co-operatives are broadly classified as</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raiffesen Model – rural societies 2. Schultz – Dehitzodh Model – urban societies 3. Agricultural Credit Societies : Short term short term credit Primary credit societies Central co-operative Banks. long term credit societies Primary land and Rural Development Banks Central Land and Rural Development Banks. 4. Non-agricultural credit societies Urban co-operative banks Employees Cooperative Credit Societies 5. Other forms Agricultural Non-Credit Societies Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies 	Understanding Average	SE
Economic Infrastructure	Energy Sources	<p>Explain the significance of non-conventional sources of energy.</p> <p>Key :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is cheaper. 2. Raw materials are available in abundance/ resources are renewable. 3. Anti-polluting agent/Eco friendly 4. Maintenance of ecological balance 5. Reduces deforestation 6. Supply of raw material is very regular. 7. Economical in nature 8. Uses simple technology 9. People friendly 	Understanding Average	

Economic Infrastructure	Energy Sources	<p>Bring out the role of transport in Indian economy.</p> <p>Key :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Development of market 2) Development of trade and commerce 3) Breaking isolation and integration 4) Employment and income generation 5) Large scale production 6) Territorial division of labour 7) Price stability 8) Mobility of labour 9) Growth of towns and cities 	Application Difficult	
Economic Infrastructure	Energy Sources	<p>Transport is regarded as the nerve system of Indian economy. Justify the statement.</p> <p>Key :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Development of agriculture but transporting modern inputs to agrifarms and products to distribution markets 2) Development of Industries by facilitating movement of labour and capital from one place to another 3) Expansion of market from local to regional, national and International. 4) Economic stability by controlling fluctuation in price 5) Balanced regional development-to remove regional disparities 6) Urbanization by the development of cities and towns 7) Development of trade and commerce 8) It removes social barriers such as caste system blind beliefs etc. 	Knowledge Average	SE

		9) Managing the situations during natural calamities 10) Fetches revenue to the Govt.		
Economic Infrastructure	Energy Sources	Discuss the role of infrastructure in the development of the economy. Key : Student has to explain its role in relation to the 1.development of agriculture 2.development of industry 3.capital formation 4. employment generation 5.balanced regional development 6.changes social outlook and removes social barriers 7.increases the growth rate of the economy 9.development of science and technology 10.improving productivity 11.promotes human development	Application Difficult	SE
Economic Infrastructure	Energy Sources	Explain the role communication in Economic development. Key : 1) It supplies necessary information about all the sectors of the economy 2) Promotes commerce and trade 3) Development of Industries 4) Development of transport 5) Development of E-Commerce 6) Expansion of trade activities 7) Attracts foreign direct investment 8) Increase growth rate of the economy	Understanding Average	LA
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	Explain the growth of Commercial Banks after	Understanding Average	LA

		<p>Nationalization.</p> <p>Key: Nationalized in the year 1969- expansion of banking services throughout the country –to improvement in customer services, profitability and better credit management. Progress in Branch expansion- Lead Bank Scheme Banks in rural and unbanked area Corrects regional inequalities in Banking facilities. Deposit mobilization-credit expansion- priority sector lending (agri, exports, small scale industries)</p>		
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	<p>Explain the recommendations of Narasimham Committee on banking sector reforms.</p> <p>Key :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To reduce statutory liquidity ratio 2. To reduce cash Reserve Ratio 3. Deregulation of Interest rates 4. No nationalization of commercial banks 5. Encourage private sector banks and foreign banks 6. More credit to small, marginal, tiny industries 7. Disinvestments Computerization of Banks 8. Core banking facilities 9. Encouragement to Merger and Acquisitions 10. Autonomy to public sector banks to improve efficiency 	Understanding Difficult	
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	<p>Describe the reforms introduced in Banking sector.</p> <p>Key :</p>	Understanding Difficult	LA

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Reduction in statutory and liquidity ratio from 38.5% to 25% 2) Reduction in Cash Reserve Ratio from 15% to 7.5% (2008) 3) Deregulation of interest rates 4) Access to capital market 5) Freedom of operation 6) Lending norms have been liberalized 7) Entry of private and foreign banks to enhance competition among Commercial Banks. 8) Board of financial supervision is established to supervise the activities of the banks. 9) Computerization of banking transactions 10) Autonomy to public sector bank managements 11) Machinery for customer grievances and redressal 		
Economic Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure	<p>Explain the functions of RBI.</p> <p>Key:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Issuing currency notes 2. Banker to the Govt. 3. Banker's Bank 4. Credit control 5. Custodian of foreign exchange reserves 6. Lender of the last resort 7. Agricultural financier 8. Industrial finances 9. Collects data on different sectors and publishes periodicals 10. Provides training facilities to bank staff 	LE	
Economic infrastructure	Economic infrastructure	<p>Discuss the role of monetary policy in controlling inflation.</p> <p>Key : RBI uses quantitative and qualitative methods to</p>	Knowledge Difficult	LA

		<p>control money supply – Inflation to maintain price stability. These methods include the following.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Bank rate policy2. Open market operations3. Variable Cash Reserve Ratio4. Statutory liquidity ratio5. Margin Requirements6. Moral Suasion7. Differential rates of interest8. Issue of directions9. Credit authorisation scheme10. Credit monitoring arrangement		
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