

# Question Paper Design

**Subject: Economics**

**Class : X**

**Marks: 100**

**Duration : 3 Hour**

## 1. Weightage by Objectives

Objective	Marks	% of the total Marks
Knowledge	30	30%
Understanding	50	50%
Application	20	20%
Skills	-	-
	100	100

## 2. Weightage by Types of Questions

Types of questions	Number of questions	Marks of each questions	Total Marks	Estimated time
Long answer questions	4	6	24	48 mts
Short answer questions	12	4	48	84 mts
very short answer questions	10	2	20	30 mts
Multiple choice questions	8	1	8	10 mts
	34		100	172+8 (for rev.) = 180 mts

## 3. Weightage by Content

Units/Sub-units	Marks
1. Evolution and Characteristics of Wants	7
2. Human Wants and Production	8
3. Increasing Production of Goods and Services	7
4. Distribution of Goods and Services	7
5. Buying of Goods and Services	7
6. Selling of Goods and Services	8
7. Savings : Banks, Post Offices and Insurance	8
8. Understanding an Economy	9
9. Indian Economy : An overview and problems	19
10. World Economy	10
11. Environment and Sustainable Development	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

# Sample Question Paper

**Class X**

**Duration : 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks : 100**

## Instructions

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Marks allotted to each question are indicated against it.

Note :- Each question from No. 1 to 8 has four alternatives A, B, C and D out of which one is the most appropriate. Select the correct answer and write it in your answer sheet against the number of question

1. Which of the following are the example of wants? 1  
(A) Text Book  
(B) Shoes  
(C) Roads  
(D) Computer
2. A production unit having investments of less than Rs. 25 lakhs is 1  
(A) a large scale industry  
(B) a small scale industry  
(C) an ancillary industry  
(D) a ting industry
3. Profit is the reward of 1  
(A) Land  
(B) Labour  
(C) Capital  
(D) Enterprise

4. Tertiary sector is associated with 1  
(A) Land  
(B) Industry  
(C) Mining  
(D) Service
5. The main objective of seller is 1  
(A) to become popular  
(B) to earn profit  
(C) to serve the buyers  
(D) to take care of the welfare of people
6. Price of a commodity means 1  
(A) the amount of money given by a buyer to a seller  
(B) the amount of money buyer is getting  
(C) profit earned by the seller  
(D) cost of the commodity
7. A production unit owned and controlled by government comes under 1  
(A) Joint sector  
(B) Public sector  
(C) Co-operative sector  
(D) Private sector
8. The demand for a commodity increases when its 1  
(A) price increases  
(B) price decreases  
(C) price is constant  
(D) none of the above
9. State any four characteristics of wants. 2
10. Write the meaning of investment. 2
11. State the sources of aggregate domestic savings. 2
12. Distinguish between private and public sectors 2

13. Explain any two advantages of globalisation to the Indian Economy. 2
14. Why do people make saving? 2
15. Distinguish between capitalist and socialist economy. 2
16. Why do rich become rich and poor become poorer in our country?
17. Suppose the cost of production of a quintal of fertilizers is Rs. 500/ and Taxes imposed amounting to Rs. 50 and subsidies amounting to Rs. 100/-. Calculate the market price of fertilizers per quintal? 2
18. If person's income has increased to a great extent, but he does not make any changes in his standard of living. Will you categorise this situation as economic growth or economic development? 2
19. What are the factors of production? Explain any two factors of production. 4
20. Describe any four causes of high birth rate in India. 4
21. What is World Trade Organization (WTO)? State its any four principles. 4
22. Explain the relationship between wants and resources. 4
23. Explain any four economic factors affecting "Distribution Process". 4
24. Differentiate with examples between buying for consumption and buying for production. 4
25. Distinguish with examples between a wholesaler and retailer. 4
26. Explain the main features of 'New Economic Policy' (NEP) 1991 in India. 4
27. Explain 'carrying-capacity' of environment with examples 4
28. What are the reasons of declining sex-ratio in India? 4
29. "Life-insurance provides both savings and security". Discuss. 4
30. What are the central problems of an economy? How does planning help in solving them? 4
31. Differentiate between developed and developing economy. 6
32. Explain the importance of increasing production of goods and services in an economy. 6
33. Explain how industrialisation is responsible for the pollution of environment. 6
34. Why do we need poverty alleviation programmes? Explain any two of them. 6

## Marking Scheme

S. No.	Expected Value Points	Distribution of Marks	Total Marks
1.	C	1	1
2.	D	1	1
3.	D	1	1
4.	D	1	1
5.	B	1	1
6.	A	1	1
7.	B	1	1
8.	B	1	1
9.	Any four characteristics of wants - Wants are unlimited - Some wants arise again and again - Varying nature of wants - Single want is satiable - Present wants are more important than future wants - Wants change and expand with development	$\frac{1}{2}$ mark for each correct characteristics of wants $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$	2
10.	Meaning of investment The difference between production of goods and consumption of goods in a given year is called investment $I = P - C$	2 Marks for correct meaning	2
11.	Any two sources of aggregate domestic savings - Household - Government - Firm	1 mark for each correct point (1+1=2)	2

S. No.	Expected Value Points	Distribution of Marks	Total Marks
12.	<p>Any two distinction between Private and Public Sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Private sector refers to the sector in which ownership of producing units remains in the hands of private individual or group of individuals whereas Public sector is one in which ownership of producing units remained in hands of central government, State government or local government.</li> <li>- In private sectors production units are in the form of partnership, joint stock company and sole proprietership whereas in public sector government acts as entrepreneur.</li> <li>- In private sector production units may be unorganised while in public sector production units are organised and registered under the companies Act.</li> <li>- Any other correct point.</li> </ul>	1 mark for each correct point (1+1=2)	2
13.	<p>Any two advantages of globalisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Globalisation views the entire world as a single market.</li> <li>- Through globalisation there is global sourcing of factors of production.</li> </ul>	1 mark for each correct answer (1+1=2)	2
14.	<p>Importance of saving</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They save for a difficult time in future.</li> <li>- They save for future expenditure such as education of children.</li> <li>- Any other correct point.</li> </ul>	1 mark for each correct answer (1+1=2)	2
15.	<p>Distinction between capitalist and socialist economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In capitalist economy there is freedom to consumers and producers whereas in socialist economy full control is in the hands of government.</li> <li>- In capitalist economy the main motive is profit whereas in socialist economy the main motive is welfare.</li> <li>- Any other relevant point.</li> </ul>	1 mark for each correct answer (1+1=2)	2
16.	<p>Rich become richer and poor becomes poorer because of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- differences in the ownership of wealth and property.</li> <li>- differences in inherent capabilities.</li> <li>- Any other relevant point.</li> </ul>	1 mark for each correct answer (1+1=2)	2
17.	<p>Cost of production + Taxes – Subsidies = Rs. 500 + Rs. 50 – Rs. 100 = Rs. 450</p>	1 mark for each correct answer (1+1=2)	2

S. No.	Expected Value Points	Distribution of Marks	Total Marks
18.	Economic Growth increase in national income and per capita income	1 mark for each correct answer (1+1=2)	2
19.	Factors of Production are - Land - Labour - Capital - Entrepreneurship explanation of any two.	$2(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2})$ $+2(1+1+1)=4$	4
20.	Any four causes of High Birth rate - Illiteracy - Supersition - Poverty - Unemployment - Low standard of living Any other relevant point with explanation	$1+1+1+1=4$	4
21.	World Trade Organisation and principles (W.T.O.) is a forum for international population on trade and trade related policies. It acts as a watch dog of international trade.  Any four Principles - Non discriminatory - Reciprocity - Binding commitment - Transparency - Safety values	$2+2 (1+1)$ $= 4$	4
22.	Wants and resources - Wants are unlimited and resources are limited. - Wants are ever increasing and resources are fixed. - People should limit their wants otherwise resources will get completely wiped out. - Any other relevant point.	$1+1+1+1=4$ 1 mark for each correct point	4

S. No.	Expected Value Points	Distribution of Marks	Total Marks
23.	Any four factors affecting distribution process: - Purchasing Power - Existence of market - Affordable price - Market Structure - Economic infrastructure - Stocks and their management. - Any other relevant points with explanation.	1+1+1+1=4	4
24.	Buying for consumption and buying for production: - When goods and services are bought for directly satisfying wants, they are said to have been bought for consumption whereas when goods and services are bought for producing goods/services, they are said buying for production (with example) - Any other relevant point.	2+2 = 4	4
25.	Wholesaler and Retailer - Wholesaler is one who sells in bulk where as retailer sells in small quantities. - Wholesaler is a business unit who buys and resells commodities to retailers and other commercial users whereas retailers are middleman who directly sell goods to final consumers. - Any other relevant point.	2 + 2 = 4	4
26.	Any two features of economic policy - Liberalisation: This means liberation of the economy from unwanted government controls and restrictions. - Privatisation: This refers to a process that reduces the participation of state/public sector in economic activities of the country. - Globalisation : This means opening up of the economy to the world market. It encourages both foreign trade and foreign investment. - Any two correct points with explanation.	2 + 2 = 4	4
27.	Carrying capacity The carrying capacity of the environment is defined in terms of the maximum amount of natural resources which can be drawn from it and in terms of the maximum amount of pollutants that can be discharged it without damaging it severely. - Explanation with examples.	2 + 2 = 4	4

S. No.	Expected Value Points	Distribution of Marks	Total Marks																					
28.	Low status of women in the society, preference of male child, low level of girl's education, any other correct point	1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4	4																					
29.	Yes, it provides both savings and security-explanation about savings: it generates savings. - Explanation about security of life Insurance provides security rise of any loss due to happening of uncertain events.	1 + 1½ + 1½ = 4	4																					
30.	Central problems of an economy 1. What to produce. 2. How to produce. 3. For whom to produce The planning authorities decide what, how and for whom goods are to be produced and in what quantity. These problems are solved by planning authorities through command system rather than price system	(2 + 2) = 4	4																					
31.	Difference between the developed and developing countries is as follows:  <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><b>Developed</b></th> <th style="text-align: left;"><b>Developing</b></th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. High per capita income</td> <td>1. Low per capita income.</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Standard of living is high.</td> <td>2. People are poor and have low level of living standard.</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Modern and latest technology is used</td> <td>3. Back ward technology is used.</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Industries are fully developed.</td> <td>4. Main occupation is agriculture.</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Developed economic and social infrastructure.</td> <td>5. Underdeveloped socio-economic infrastructure.</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. People have better opportunities of employment</td> <td>6. People have less opportunities of employment.</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Developed</b>	<b>Developing</b>		1. High per capita income	1. Low per capita income.	1	2. Standard of living is high.	2. People are poor and have low level of living standard.	1	3. Modern and latest technology is used	3. Back ward technology is used.	1	4. Industries are fully developed.	4. Main occupation is agriculture.	1	5. Developed economic and social infrastructure.	5. Underdeveloped socio-economic infrastructure.	1	6. People have better opportunities of employment	6. People have less opportunities of employment.	1		6
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32.	Importance of increasing production of goods and services can be measured by the following: 1. Increase in National and per-capita income.	1	6																					

S. No.	Expected Value Points	Distribution of Marks	Total Marks
	2. Basic necessities, comforts and luxuries required by people will be easily available.	1	
	3. Public services such as education, health etc. will also be improved.	1	
	4. Employment level will be increased so will be standard of living.	1	
	5. There will be development in agriculture as well as industries.	1	
	6. It will bring stability in the economy.	1	
33.	1. Various industries emit pollutants. A pollutant is a material, such as smoke, that endanger life on earth.	2	6
	2. Industries emit harmful gases, dust, chemical, waste water etc.	2	
	3. Industries produce a great noise and spoil air and water. All these pollutants are harmful to human life (Brief explanation can also be given)	2	
34.	A large number of people in India (25%) live below poverty line and their number is more in rural areas. The generation of more employment opportunities for the economically and socially backward commodities is the need of the day. It will reduce the number of people living below poverty live. So we need poverty alleviation programmes.	2	6
	Explanation of any two poverty alleviation programmes:		
	1. Programmes generating self-employment – such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) etc. (more explanation)	2	
	2. Programmes generating wage-employment such as Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, Jawahar Gram Samaridhi Yojana.	2	
	3. Programmes providing social-security.		
	4. System of public distribution of essential commodities.		
	(Any two)		