UNIT-1 NATIONAL INCOME AND RELATED AGGREGATES

1. Calculate GVA at FC about firm X from the following data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Rs. (In thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sale</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening stock</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing stock</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of Intermediate products</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of machinery</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidy</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Calculate National Income by income method and value added method from the following data:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Rs. (In crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value of output of primary sector</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of output of other sectors</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw material etc. purchase by the primary sector</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw material etc. purchased by other sectors</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factor income from rest of the world</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factor income paid to rest of the world</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect taxes</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidies</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed income of self employed</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation of employees</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Calculate GDP at factor cost by expenditure method and national income by income method:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Rs. (In crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private final consumption expenditure</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net domestic capital formation</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fixed capital</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing stock</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening stock</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government final consumption expenditure</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net exports</td>
<td>-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages and salaries</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution of employer’s towards social security scheme</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating surplus</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net factor income received from ROW</td>
<td>-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net indirect taxes</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Calculate GDP at factor cost by expenditure method and national income by income method:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Rs. (In crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private final consumption expenditure</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net capital formation</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in stock</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation of employees</td>
<td>1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating surplus</td>
<td>720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net indirect tax</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer's contribution to SSS</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net export</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFIA</td>
<td>-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government final consumption expenditure</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fixed capital</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Calculate value of output from the following data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Rs. (In lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subsidy</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate consumption</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net addition to stock</td>
<td>-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excise duty</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net value added at factor cost</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Calculate GNP at MP from the following data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Rs. (In crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private final consumption expenditure</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government final consumption expenditure</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net factor income paid to abroad</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening stock</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing stock</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. From the following data, calculate NNP at MP by
   a) Expenditure Method
   b) Income Method

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Rs. (In crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i Personal consumption expenditure</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii Wages and Salaries</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii Employer’s contribution to S.S. Schemes</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv Gross business fixed investment</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v Gross residential construction investment</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi Gross public investment</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii Inventory investment</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viii Profits</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ix Govt. purchase of goods and services</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x Rent</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xi Exports</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. From the following data, calculate GDP at FC by
   a) Expenditure Method
   b) Income Method

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Rs. (In crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i Personal consumption expenditure</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii Wages and Salaries</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii Employer’s contribution to S.S. Schemes</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv Gross business fixed investment</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v Profits</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi Gross residential construction investment</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii Govt. purchase of goods and services</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viii Gross public investment</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ix Rent</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x Inventory Investment</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xi Exports</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xii Interest</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiii Imports</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv Net factor income from abroad</td>
<td>(-)10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xv Mixed Income</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xvi Depreciation</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xvii Subsidies</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xviii Indirect Taxes</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. From the following data, calculate NNP at FC by
   a) Income Method
   b) Expenditure Method

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Rs. (In crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i Current transfers from rest of the world</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii Government final consumption expenditure</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii Wages and Salaries</td>
<td>3800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv Dividend</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v Rent</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi Interest</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii Net domestic capital formation</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viii Profits</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ix Employer’s contribution to S.S. Schemes</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x Net exports</td>
<td>(-)50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xi Net factor Income from abroad</td>
<td>(-)30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xii Consumption of Fixed Capital</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiii Private final consumption expenditure</td>
<td>4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv Net exports</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. From the following data, calculate “National Income” by
    a) Income Method and
b) Expenditure Method

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Rs. (In crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i  Interest</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii Rent</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii Government final consumption expenditure</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv Private final consumption expenditure</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v  Profits</td>
<td>640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi Compensation of employees</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii Net factor income to abroad</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viii Net indirect taxes</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ix Net exports</td>
<td>(-)40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x  Consumption of fixed capital</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xi Net domestic capital formation</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Calculate national income by
  a) Expenditure Method and
  b) Production method from the following data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Rs. (In crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i  Gross value added at MP by primary sector</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii Private final consumption expenditure</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii Consumption of fixed capital</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv Net indirect taxes</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v  Gross value added at MP by secondary sector</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi Net domestic fixed capital formation</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii Change in stocks</td>
<td>(-)20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viii Gross value added at MP by tertiary sector</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ix Net imports</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x  Government final consumption expenditure</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xi Net factor income from abroad</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Calculate GNP at FC by
  a) Income method and
  b) Expenditure method from the following

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Rs. (In crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i  Private final consumption expenditure</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii Govt. final consumption expenditure</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii Compensation of employees</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv Net imports</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v  Gross domestic formation</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi Consumption of fixed capital</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii Net indirect taxes</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viii Net factor income from abroad</td>
<td>(-)70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ix Dividend</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x  Rent</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xi Interest</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xii Undistributed profit</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiii Social security contribution by employees</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv Corporate tax</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. How can externalities be a limitation of using GDP as index of welfare?
14. How is Nominal GNP is converted into Real GNP? Give example.
15. How following are treated in estimation of National Income?
   a) Services of owner occupied house
b) Sale of an old car
c) Interest on national debt
d) Gift received from abroad

16. Explain the measurement of three methods of measuring National Income.
17. What precautions should be taken in mind while estimating the National Income by Income method?
18. How the following treated in calculation of domestic income?
   (i) COE to residents of Japan working in Indian embassy in Japan
   (ii) Profit earned by branch of foreign bank in India
   (iii) Rent received by an Indian from Russian embassy in India

19. Suppose the GDP at MP of a country in a particular year was Rs.1100 crore, NFIA was Rs.100 crore. The value of NIT is Rs.150 crore, National Income was Rs.850 Crore. Calculate Depreciation.
20. The value of Nominal GNP of an economy was Rs.2500 crore in a particular year. The value of GNP of that country during the same year at base year price was Rs.3000 crore. Calculate the value of GNP deflator for the year in % term. Has the price level risen between the base year and the year under consideration?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interest on national debt</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household savings</td>
<td>7500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21. Explain the concept of Circular flow with its phases.
22. Explain the difference between Real flow and Money flow.

**UNIT-2 (MONEY AND BANKING)**

1. What are Demand Deposits?
2. What are Time Deposits?
3. Define Money supply and explain its components.
4. Money is a dynamic factor. How?
5. What is the difference between Bank Rate and Repo Rate?
7. Government of India has recently launched "Jan Dhan Yojana" aimed at every household in the country to have at least one bank account. Explain how deposits made under the plan are going to affect the national income of the country?
8. Currency is issued by the Central Bank, yet we say that Commercial Banks create money. Explain. How is this money creation by Commercial Banks likely to affect the National Income? Explain.
9. If CRR is lowered, investment demand must rise. Defend or refute.
11. Explain the ‘credit control’ function of the Central Bank.

**UNIT-3 (DETERMINATION OF INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT)**

1. APC and MPC are two parameters. The value of which parameter can be greater than one, and when?
2. Can APS be greater than one? Give reasons.
3. Do you agree that MPS cannot be negative, but APS can be?
4. Complete the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Consumption</th>
<th>MPS</th>
<th>APC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Find the consumption and saving when autonomous consumption is 100, MPC=0.5 and Y=2000. Is there is greater increase in income as compared to consumption when income changes to Rs.2500?
6. Explain the derivation of saving curve from the consumption curve. Use diagram.
7. Explain the derivation of consumption curve from the saving curve. Use diagram.
8. Given that, \( S = -25 + 0.5Y \) and \( I = 5000 \), find equilibrium \( Y \) and \( C \).
9. If \( MPC = 0.75 \), how much additional investment is required to increase income by Rs. 600? Also, find the multiplier?
10. Given the consumption function, \( C = 150 + 0.6Y \), \( I = 2000 \). Calculate:
   a) Equilibrium level of national income
   b) Consumption at equilibrium level of National Income
   c) Saving at equilibrium level of National Income
11. Explain the working of investment multiplier.
12. What is meant by excess demand? Explain its causes and measures to correct it.
13. What is meant by deficient demand? Explain its causes and measures to correct it.
14. What is the difference between full Employment equilibrium and Underemployment equilibrium?
15. In an economy, \( AD < AS \). Is the economy in equilibrium? If not, explain the changes that will bring the economy in equilibrium.
16. An economy is in equilibrium. Calculate the National Income from the following:
   a) Autonomous Consumption = 120
   b) MPS = 0.2
   c) Investment Expenditure = 150

UNIT-4 (GOVERNMENT BUDGET & THE ECONOMY)

1. Distinguish between revenue receipts & capital receipts in Government Budget. Give two example of each.
2. What do you mean by Government Budget & what are its objectives?
   OR
   Explain the ‘redistribution of income’ objective of a Government Budget.
   OR
   Explain the ‘economic stability’ objective of a Government Budget.
3. What is meant by fiscal deficit, revenue deficit & primary deficit?
4. Explain the basis of classifying government expenditure into revenue expenditure & capital expenditure.
5. What are the components of Government Budget?
6. From the following data about a government budget find (a) revenue deficit (b) fiscal and (c) primary deficit:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount (In Crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Tax Revenue</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Capital receipts</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Non-tax revenue</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Borrowings</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Revenue expenditure</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Interest payments</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. Is the following Revenue expenditure or Capital expenditure? Give reason.
   a) expenditure on collection of taxes.
   b) expenditure on purchasing computers.
8. Why are taxes received by government not treated as capital receipts?
9. A government Budget shows a primary deficit of Rs. 4400 crore. The revenue expenditure on interest payments is Rs. 400 crore. How much is the Fiscal Deficit?
10. Government provides essential items of food grains almost free to the families below the poverty line. Which objective the government is trying to fulfill through the government budget and how? Explain.
11. Explain how the economic stabilization objective can be fulfilled through the government budget.
UNIT- 5 (BALANCE OF PAYMENT)

1. What is the difference between disequilibrium in BOP and deficit in BOP?
2. What does balance of payment account show? Name the two parts of the balance of payment account.
3. State the component of capital and current account of BOP.
4. List the item included as invisible in the balance of payment account.
5. List four items each of current account and capital account of the balance of payment account.
6. What is appreciation of currency? How will it effect on export & import of country?
7. Are devaluation of currency & depreciation of currency same? Give reason for your answer.
8. Recently, the rate of dollars has shot up and the Indian rupee has become very weak against dollars.
   What does this indicate? Use a numerical example. Also explain its effect on the economy and balance of trade of the country. How will the RBI control this situation? (Use diagram)

INDIAN ECONOMY:


CHAPTER-1 INDIAN ECONOMY ON THE EVE OF INDEPENDENCE
1. Describe in brief the Colonial Exploitation of the Indian Economy under the British rule?
2. Indian Economy was a semi feudal economy at the time of Independence. Justify the Statement?
3. The Traditional Handicraft industries were ruined under the British rule. Do you agree with this view. Give reasons in the support of your answers.
4. Describe the Positive effects of British rule on the Indian economy?
5. What were the main causes of India’s agricultural stagnation during Colonial period?
6. What was the focus of the economic policies pursued by the Colonial government in India? What were the impacts of these policies?
7. What objectives did the British intended to achieve through their policies of infrastructure development in India?

CHAPTER-2,3,4 & 5 INDIAN ECONOMY 1950-1990
1. Define Economic Planning? What are important Objectives of economic planning in India. Explain
2. Why was it necessary for a developing country like India to follow Self–Reliance as a planning objective?
3. Explain “growth with equity” as planning objective?
4. State four major achievements of plan in India?
5. Does Modernization as planning Objective create Contradiction in light of employment generation?
6. What are the failures of Planning?
7. ”Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian Economy “. Substantiate this Statement.
8. Do you think technical change in agriculture is more important than the institutional reforms.
9. What is Green Revolution? Why was it implemented and how did it benefit the farmers? Explain in Brief.
10. While Subsidies encourage farmers to use new technology, there are huge burden on government finances? Discuss the usefulness of subsidies.
11. What are main problems faced by Indian agriculture?
12. a) What do you mean by Agrarian reform?
   b) How would you classify agrarian reform introduced in Indian during five year plan?
13. Explain the meaning of:
    a) land reforms
    b) Land ceiling
    c) Co-operative farming
    d) Minimum support prices
14. What is meant by Industrial Policy? What were the main features of industrial development adopted during 1950-1990.

15. Define SSI? Give three reason why small industries should be encourage in India?

16. What in your opinion are the good and bad effects of the strategy of industrial growth between the period 1947-1990.

17. What do you mean by inward looking trade strategy? Give its good impact.

18. Define a) Trade deficit b)import substitution.

19. What is the importance of foreign trade in the process of economic growth of a nation?

20. Should India relay on import substitution rather than export promotion to improve its balance of trade?

CHAPTER-6 ECONOMIC REFORMS SINCE 1991

1. Define a) liberalization b) privatization c)globalization

2. State three liberalization measures introduced in the industrial sector by the government?

3. Write a note on Privatization and its impact on Indian economy?

4. Discuss the main features of new industrial policy 1991?

5. Do you think out sourcing is good for India? Why are developed countries opposing it?

6. Discuss the Positive and Negative impacts of LPG policies on the Indian Economy.

7. Discuss Economic Reforms of India in the light of Social justice and welfare?

8. Define a)Disinvestment b)Fiscal deficit c)FDI

UNIT – 7 CURRENT CHALLENGES FACING INDIAN ECONOMY

CHAPTER-7 POVERTY IN INDIA

1. What are the causes of poverty?

2. What are the measures to remove poverty?

3. Write short note on critical assessment of Poverty Alleviation Programme?

4. Explain a) SGSY b)SGRY c)PMRY d)PGY e)MGNREGS

CHAPTER-8 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. What do you mean by agricultural marketing? What are the various measures taken by the government to improve agricultural marketing?

2. What are the various sources of rural credit?

3. Define a) micro credit b) diversification c) sustainable development

4. Differentiate between institutional and non-institutional credit.

5. In recent years people have become more aware of harmful effects of chemical based fertilizers and pesticides used in traditional farming on their health. As a health aware citizen what suggestion will you give to improve farming system in India.

CHAPTER-9 HUMAN CAPITAL FORMATION OF INDIA

1. What is the role of Human Capital Formation in the process of growth & development?

2. What are the problems facing Human Capital Formation in India?

3. How education is still a challenging proposition?

4. Differentiate between Human Capital and physical capital. What are the sources of human capital formation?

5. How do government organizations facilitate the functioning of schools and hospitals in India?

CHAPTER-10 EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

1. What is jobless growth?

2. Why is work participation rate is higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas?

3. What is meant by educated unemployment? What is the main cause of educated unemployment in India?

4. Why is women participation rate is lower compared to men in India?
5. Mention three important causes of unemployment in India.
6. Suggest three measures to eradicate unemployment in India.
7. Differentiate between disguised and open unemployment.
8. Define a) hired workers b) Labour force c) casual worker d) regular workers e) self employed

CHAPTER 11: INFRASTRUCTURE: ENERGY AND HEALTH
1. Distinguish between (i) Commercial and non-Commercial
   (ii) Conventional and non- Conventional
2. There is energy crisis in the country. Demand for all kinds of commercial fuels is more than their supply. How can the crisis be handled? Justify.
3. What are the Challenges in the power sector?
4. Discuss the reforms which have been initiated recently to meet energy crisis in India?
5. Do you agree with a view that tourism in India is less developed owing to the lack of essential infrastructure?
6. What are the principal indicators and drawbacks of Health care system?
7. “Health care in India” from rural-urban and poor-rich divide. Explain.
8. Poverty is the cause as well as the consequences of poor health. Do you agree with this statement?

CHAPTER 12: ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
1. Define Environment. Mention the functions performed by the environment.
2. Why is the concept of sustainable development important for the nation?
3. Suggest some measures to control pollution. What measures have been taken by the government to control pollution?
4. Mention any two strategies of achieving sustainable development.
5. Do you agree with a view that environmental degradation is an avoidable opportunity cost of development?
6. Challenge of poverty must be addressed prior to the challenge of environmental degradation. State your views.
7. Write short note on (i) Global warming
   (ii) Ozone depletion
8. Increase in air, noise and water pollution has an adverse effect on environment and causes environmental degradation. As an aware citizen what do you think should be done to minimize environmental degradation?
9. Explain the relevance of inter-generational equity in sustainable development.

UNIT - 8 DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE OF INDIAN

CHAPTER: 13 (COMPARISON WITH NEIGHBOUR)
1. Why do we compare Indian Economy with the Chinese Economy.
2. Define the liberty indicator. Give some examples.
3. What is the important implication of the ‘One child norm in china’?
4. Why are regional and economic grouping forms?
5. Compare Indian and Pakistan in terms of population and per capita income.