

**THE ASIAN SCHOOL, DEHRADUN**  
**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS 2019**

**MACRO ECONOMICS**

**CLASS – XII**

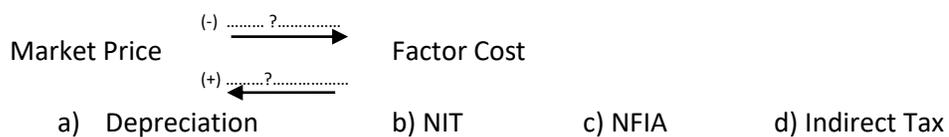
**UNIT- 1**

**NATIONAL INCOME & ACCOUNTING**

**TEACHER- DKS/ADK**

- Q1. ....is not a flow variable. (National Income /National wealth)
- Q2. ....is not a factor income: (Rent/ Wages/Gift from abroad)
- Q3. Stock variable is defined as .....
- Q4. Losses are classified as :
- a) Stock                      b) Flow                      c) a & b                      d) Neither a & b
- Q5. Wealth is .....variable : (Stock/ flow)
- Q6. Which of the following is covered under domestic territory of India?
- a) SBI in London    b) Google office in India    c) Office of Tata Motors in Australia    d) Russian Embassy in India
- Q7. Which of the following constitute the reason for difference between Market Price and Factor Cost :
- a) Indirect Tax                      b) Subsidies                      c) Both a & b                      d) Neither a & b
- Q8. Final goods can be used either for .....and .....
- a) Consumption, investment
- b) Investment, resale
- c) resale, investment
- d) resale, further production
- Q9. Compute  $GNP_{(MP)}$  if  $GNP_{(FC)} = 3000$  Net factor income to abroad= 200, Indirect Taxes = 420 subsidies = 240 :
- a) 3,380                      b) 2,980                      c) 3,020                      d) 2,620
- Q10. GNP exceeds NNP by :
- a) Amount of total taxes    b) Government expenditure    c) Transfer Payments    d) Difference between gross & net investment
- Q11. If economic subsidies are added to and indirect taxes are subtracted from the national income at market prices, then it will be :
- a) Domestic income
- b) national income
- c) gross national product at market prices
- d) gross domestic product at factor cost
- Q12. Unforeseen obsolescence of fixed capital assets during production is :
- a) consumption of fixed capital    b) capital loss                      c) income loss                      d) none
- Q13. Refrigerator purchased by a confectionary shop is an example of :
- a) final good                      b) intermediate good                      c) capital good                      d) both a & c
- Q14. Which of the following is correct :
- a)  $Read\ GDP = \frac{PI}{Nominal\ GDP} \times 100$
- b)  $Read\ GDP = \frac{PI}{Nominal\ GDP} \times 100$
- c)  $Nominal\ GDP = \frac{PI}{Real\ GDP} \times 100$
- d)  $Nominal\ GDP = \frac{PI}{Real\ GDP} \times 100$
- Q15. Value added by a firm is equal to :
- a) sales    b) profits                      c) sales- intermediate consumption                      d) sales + intermediate consumption
- Q16. Which of the following will be included in National Income :
- a) sale of bonds by a company
- b) transport expenses by firm
- c) Interest on loan paid by household
- d) None
- Q17. Commodity service method is other name for :
- a) Expenditure method                      b) Value added method                      c) Income method
- Q18. If  $NDP_{(FC)} = 1500$  Net factor income to abroad = 500 then  $NNP_{(FC)}$  will be :
- a) 2,000    b) 1,500                      c) 1,000                      d) 2,500
- Q19. Distributed profit is also known as :
- a) Corporate Tax                      b) Retained earnings                      c) Dividend
- Q20. Define real flow.
- Q21. Depreciation means.....
- Q22. Addition in capital stock is termed as.....
- Q23. ....aggregate represents National Income.

- Q24. When will GDP of an economy be equal to GNP?
- Q25. Why is  $GDP_{(FC)}$  greater than  $NDP_{(FC)}$ .
- Q26. When will domestic income exceeds national income?
- Q27. Define national income.
- Q28. Gross investment is also known as: .....
- Q29. Define intermediate consumption.
- Q30. Give one example of 'externality' that reduces public welfare.
- Q31. Why Leisure is not included in GNP?
- Q32. How can problem of Double counting to be avoided?
- Q33. With a rise in real income welfare of the people .....(rises/ falls/ remains unchanged)
- Q34. Identify the missing item in the given chart :



- Q1. Who are producer of money?  
 a) Government    b) RBI                      c) Commercial Bank                      d) All of these
- Q2. Money supply is a .....concept (Flow/Stock)
- Q3. Demand deposits include :  
 a) Saving Account and fixed deposits  
 b) Saving deposits and current deposits  
 c) accept deposits from commercial banks  
 d) None
- Q4. What is the value of money multiplier when initial deposits are Rs 500 and LRR is 10% ?  
 a) 0.1                      b) 0.2                      c) 10                      d) 20
- Q5. Other name for legal reserve requirement is :  
 a) CRR                      b) SLR                      c) Bank rate                      d) Variable reserve ratio
- Q6. The central bank can increase availability of credit by :  
 a) Rising repo rate    b) Rising reserve repo rate    c) Buying government securities    d) Selling government securities
- Q7. Credit creation by commercial banks is determined by :  
 a) CRR                      b) SLR                      c) Initial Deposit                      d) All of these
- Q8. If total deposits created by commercial banks is Rs 10,000 crores and LRR is 40% then initial deposits are :  
 a) 2,000 crores    b) 3,000 crores                      c) 4,000 crores                      d) 14000 crores
- Q9. ....refers to that portion of total deposits of a commercial bank which it has to keep with itself in form of liquid assets :  
 a) CRR    b) Repo rate                      c) Statutory liquidity ratio                      d) Bank Rate
- Q10. High powered money consists of :.....
- Q11. Reverse repo rate is rate at which.....
- Q12. Define Time Deposits.
- Q13. ....issues one rupee note and coins in India.
- Q14. What is the meaning of open market operations?
- Q15. Calculate money multiplier if LRR is 20%.
- Q16. Define Bank Rate.
- Q17. What is SLR?
- Q18. Why LIC and UTI are not termed as banks?
- Q19. Mention any one factor that affects credit creation by commercial banks.
- Q20. ....bank operates in public interest without any profit motive.
- Q21. What is CRR?
- Q22. Define Money Supply.
- Q23. What are the components of M1 measure of money supply?
- Q24. What is Bank Money?
- Q25. What will be the effect of rise in repo rate on money supply?

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OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS 2019

MACRO ECONOMICS CLASS – XII UNIT- 3 DETERMINATION OF INCOME & EMPLOYMENT

TEACHER- DKS/ADK

- Q1. ....is exercised through discussions letter and speeches to bank :
- a) moral suasion    b) selective credit control    c) Margin requirements    d) open market operations
- Q2. Change in government spending is a part of .....(Fiscal policy/Monetary policy)
- Q3. Monetary Policy is the policy of .....to control money supply and credit creation in the economy  
(Central government/Central Bank)
- Q4. AD curve is represented by.....curve in the income :
- a) C+S+I    b) C+S    c) S+I    d) C+I
- Q5. Multiplier is.....related to MPC :
- a) directly    b) indirectly    c) rarely    d) None
- Q 6. If saving function of an economy is given as  $S = -40 + 0.4y$  then MPC is : .....
- a) 1    b) 0.4    c) 0.6    d) None
- Q7. If  $MPS = 0$  the value of multiplier is :
- a)  $K = 0$     b)  $K = 1$     c)  $K = \infty$     d)  $K = 2$
- Q8. When  $AD > AS$ , inventories :
- a) fall    b)rise    c) do not change    d) first
- Q9. If  $C = 20 + 0.8Y$  and investment expenditure is Rs 50 crores, then equilibrium income is :
- a) Rs 400crores    b) Rs 350 crores    c) Rs 200 crores    d) Rs 1000 crores
- Q10.  $MPC = 0.75$ , and as a result of multiplier effect National Income increased by Rs 300 crores by an additional investment of
- a) Rs 400 crores    b) Rs 225 crores    c) Rs 1200 crores    d) Rs 75crores
- Q11. Which of the following expression is correct ?
- a)  $K = \frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta I}$     b)  $K = \frac{1}{MPS-1}$     c)  $K = \frac{1}{MPC}$     d)  $K = \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta Y}$
- Q12. Out of the following which can have value more than one ?
- a) MPC    b) APC    c) APS    d) MPS
- Q13. ....refers to actual savings in an economy during a year : (Ex ante savings/ Ex post savings)
- Q14. If  $C = 100 + 0.75Y$  then saving function will be expressed as :
- a)  $S = 100 + 0.25Y$     b)  $S = -100 + 0.75Y$     c)  $S = -100 + 0.25Y$     d)  $S = 75 + 0.25Y$
- Q15. AD curve starts from :
- a) From the origin    b) Point below the origin    c) Point above the origin    d) None
- Q16. What is the impact of decrease in margin requirement on money supply?
- Q17. State two measures used by central bank to control inflationary gap.
- Q18. The maximum value of multiplier is.....when the value of MPC is.....
- Q19. What is under employment equilibrium?
- Q20. What is the relationship of MPS and K?
- Q21. If investment falls to zero, the national income will also be zero. (true/ false) Give reason.
- Q22. How can value of APC be greater than one?
- Q23. Can APC be zero? Give reason.
- Q24. Give the meaning of involuntary unemployment.
- Q25. When  $AD > AS$ , inventories :
- a) Fall    b) Rise    c) To not change    d) First fall then rise
- Q26. When economy decides to save the whole of its additional income, the value of multiplier will be .....
- Q27. If MPC is 0.6 the value of multiplier will be .....
- Q28. If  $MPC = MPS$ , then value of  $K = ?$
- Q29. Can value of  $MPC > 1$ ? Give reason.
- Q30. What is the relationship between MPC and MPS?
- Q31. Give the meaning of full employment.
- Q32. Define Aggregate Supply.

**THE ASIAN SCHOOL, DEHRADUN**  
**OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS 2019**

**MACRO ECONOMICS CLASS – XII UNIT- 4 DETERMINATION OF INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT TEACHER- DKS/ADK**

- Q1. Corporation tax is .....and GST is a.....tax (Direct/ indirect/ Progressive/ Specific value added tax)
- Q2. Grants received from the World Bank is a capital receipt (True/ False). Comment
- Q3. Borrowings from public is.....receipt (Revenue/ Capital)
- Q4. Define a tax.
- Q5. How is Primary deficit calculated?
- Q6. If total receipts are Rs 3000 crores and total expenditure is Rs 4,200 crores, how much will be the budgetary deficit?
- Q7. What is revenue deficit?
- Q8. What is repayment of loan a capital expenditure?
- Q9. Why is payment of interest a revenue expenditure?
- Q10. Define fiscal deficit.
- Q11. In a government budget, revenue deficit is Rs 50,000 crores and borrowings are Rs 75,000 crores. Calculate fiscal deficit.
- Q12. What one step government has taken to reduce the consumption of a harmful product?
- Q13. Name one step taken by the government to reduce the gap between rich and poor?
- Q14. Fiscal deficit is equal to :
- a) Interest payment      b) Borrowings      c) Interest payment less borrowings      d) Borrowing Less Interest Payment
- Q15. Primary deficit is equal to :
- a) Borrowings      b) Interest payments      c) Borrowings less interest payment      d) Borrowing and Interest payment.
- Q16. Disinvestment by government means .....
- Q17. Which of the following sources of receipts in government budget increases its liabilities?
- a) Direct Tax      b) Recovery of loans      c) Borrowings      d) Dividend from PSU's
- Q18. ....is a revenue receipts of the government :
- a) Funds raised by government by issuing NSC
- b) Sale of 40% shares of a PSU to a private enterprise.
- c) Profit of LIC, a public enterprise
- d) Amount borrowed from Japan for construction of Bullet train
- Q19. The government budget has a revenue deficit. This gets financed by :
- a) Borrowing      b) Disinvestment      c) Tax Revenue      d) Indirect tax
- i) A & D      ii) C & D      iii) A & B      iv) C & B
- Q20. Which of the following statement is true?
- a) Loans from IMF is a revenue receipt
- b) Higher revenue deficit leads to higher fiscal deficit
- c) Borrowing by a government represents a situation of fiscal deficit
- d) Revenue deficit is the excess of capital receipts over the revenue deficit

- Q1. Which of the following items raises the supply of foreign exchange?  
 a) Import of goods from China  
 b) Indian students going to USA for MBA  
 c) Donation of 50 million \$ from Microsoft  
 d) Purchase of land in England.
- Q2. A change from Rs 140=2\$ to Rs 60=1\$ indicates that Rs is.....(appreciated, depreciated)
- Q3. Depreciation of FOREX leads to.....in exports :  
 a) Rise    b) Fall    c) No effect    d) Stagnant
- Q4. Devaluation of currency means.....
- Q5. What is a fixed exchange rate?
- Q6. Other things remaining constant, when foreign currency becomes cheaper, the effect on national income :  
 a) Positive    b) Negative    c) Both a and b    d) No effect
- Q7. Other things remaining constant, when price of foreign currency increases, the effect on national income will be :  
 a) Positive    b) Negative    c) Both a and b    d) No effect
- Q8. Mention the effects of appreciation on exports.
- Q9. What is floating exchange rate?
- Q10. State two sources of supply of foreign currency.
- Q11. State three functions of foreign exchange market.
- Q12. Name two sources of outflow of foreign exchange.
- Q13. Give the meaning of managed floating exchange rate.
- Q14. What is devaluation?
- Q15. How can increase in FDI affect the price of FOREX?
- Q16. How can RBI bring down the FOREX rate which is very high?
- Q17. Spot market is.....
- Q18. Forward market is.....
- Q19. Excess of foreign exchange receipts over foreign exchange payments on account of backdating transactions equals to deficit in the BOP (True/False) Comment.
- Q20. Import of machines is recorded in current account (True/False) Comment.
- Q21. Balance of payment is a .....concept.  
 a) Stock    b) Flow    c) Both a & b    d) None
- Q22. Which of the following is added on credit side of BOP account?  
 a) Gifts and remittances to abroad  
 b) Export of machinery  
 c) both a & b  
 d) None
- Q23. Balance of Trade Shows a deficit of Rs 300 crores. The value of exports are Rs 500 crores. What is the value of imports :  
 a) 200    b) 500    c) 300    d) 800
- Q24. FOREX transactions dependent on other FOREX transactions are called .....
- Q25. FOREX transactions independent of other FOREX transactions are called.....
- Q26. Surplus in BOP arises when?  
 a) Autonomous payments > Autonomous Receipts  
 b) Accommodating receipts >Accommodating payments  
 c) Accommodating payments > Accommodating receipts  
 d) Autonomous receipts > Autonomous payment
- Q27. When will BOP show a deficit?
- Q28. Autonomous Transactions are.....
- Q29. Accommodating transactions are.....
- Q30. What are two main components of BOP account?

**THE ASIAN SCHOOL, DEHRADUN**  
**OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS 2019**

**MACRO ECONOMICS CLASS – XII UNIT- 6** Development Experience (1947-1990) & Economics Reforms since 1991) **TEACHER- DKS/ADK**

- Q1. Which year is described as the year of 'Great Divide'?
- Q2. Decline of Handicrafts industries lead to :  
a) Massive unemployment      b) Import of finished goods      c) Both a & b      d) None of these
- Q3. What was the growth rate of per capita output per year during the first half of the twentieth century?
- Q4. Which Indian Industry was adversely affected due to partition?
- Q5. What is commercialization of Agriculture?
- Q6. Colonial rule refers to what?
- Q7. During the British Raj India was an exporter of :  
a) Raw material      b) Steel      c) Machinery
- Q8. The main reason of Indian Economy's backwardness:  
a) High birth rate and death rate  
b) High illiteracy rate  
c) Low level of per capita income  
d) All of the above
- Q9. The main reason for stagnation in agriculture sector during British rule was:  
a) Lack of technology  
b) land settlement system  
c) Commercialization of Agriculture  
d) De- Industrialization
- Q10. Approximately 50% of Indians Foreign trade was restricted to which country?
- Q11. Define Infant mortality rate.
- Q12. What is life expectancy ratio?
- Q13. What does occupational structure refer to?
- Q14. The foundation of British Empire in India was laid by Battle of Plassey fought in the year.....
- Q15. The first official census was conducted in the year:  
a) 1891      b) 1921      c) 1781      d) 1881
- Q16. Define Economic planning.
- Q17. In which year was India's first five year plan launched?
- Q18. What is a mixed economy?
- Q19. What is a Perspective Plan?
- Q20. What is meant by economic growth?
- Q21. When was planning commission set up?  
a) 1949      b) 1950      c) 1956      d) 1850
- Q22. Which of the following is not a goal of a five year plan:  
a) Growth      b) Equity      c) Land Reforms      d) Modernization
- Q23. Which of the following is ex-officio chairman of the planning commission?  
a) Prime Minister      b) Finance Minister      c) Either a or b      d) None of these
- Q24. What is meant by self sufficiency?
- Q25. Currently which five year plan is going on in India?
- Q26. Give one reason for starvation deaths in India even after achieving self sufficiency in food production.
- Q27. What is Subsistence Farming?
- Q28. Owing to agrarian reforms the contribution of agricultural sector to GDP has tended to :  
a) rise      b) fall      c) remain constant      d) none of these
- Q29. Price support policy focuses on:  
a) low price of output      b) high price of the output      c) stability of income from farming      d) both a & b
- Q30. What are land reforms?
- Q31. Give any two examples of wage goods in agriculture.
- Q32. What was the basic aim for abolition of intermediaries?
- Q33. In which year, India Adopted High yielding varieties programme for the first time:  
a) 1977      b) 1986      c) 1966      d) 1956
- Q34. What are HYV seeds?
- Q35. What is consolidation of holding?

- Q36. What is meant by ceiling on land holdings?
- Q37. Give one argument in favour of withdrawal of subsidy to farmers.
- Q38. What is meant by “Commanding Heights of the Economy”?
- Q39. State true or false with reason :
- SSI promotes balanced regional growth
  - The policy of import substitution focuses on saving foreign exchange
- Q40. Define the policy of export promotion.
- Q41. IPR 1956 laid emphasis on the role of :
- Public Sector
  - Private Sector
  - Joint Sector
  - None of these
- Q42. What are Tariffs?
- Q43. Schedule.....comprise of industries which would be exclusively owned by the state.
- Q44. The strategy of growth between 1950-1991 gradually lost its significance owing to:
- Inefficiency of PSU’s
  - Inefficiency of Private Sector Enterprises
  - Inefficiency, of the Government Administrative departments
  - All of these
- Q45 Which of the following items was not exported prior to Independence:
- cotton textiles
  - tea
  - engineering goods
  - Jute
- Q46 What is direction of trade?
- Q47 Give any two gains of International Trade.
- Q48. Before 1991 which country did India have the highest exports and imports with?
- Q49. What is composition of trade?
- Q50. International trade is based on the Principle of.....
- Q51. India’s share in world export is :
- less than 1%
  - 1%
  - 1.7%
  - greater than 2%
- Q52. Which of the following country is the largest trading partner of India today?
- UAE
  - UK
  - USA
  - China
- Q53. WTO was established in the year.....
- Q54. Which of the following industries are reserved for the public sector :
- Defense equipment
  - Atomic energy generation
  - Cement
  - both a and b
- Q55. ....refers to disposal of equity of public sector units in the market :
- Globalization
  - Privatization
  - Disinvestment
  - Liberalization
- Q56. ....involves deregulation and reduction of government controls and greater autonomy of private investment to make economy more competitive.
- Q57. Name two services outsourced from India.
- Q58 Define:
- Globalization
  - Privatization
  - Liberalization
- Q59. Why do developed countries oppose outsourcing of work to India?
- Q60. What are economic reforms?
- Q61. Give two examples of FII.
- Q62. What is meant by ‘Inclusive Growth’?
- Q63. Define Minority sale.
- Q64. Why are Tariffs imposed?
- Q65. Which of the following was not the reason for initiation of economic reforms in 1991:
- Poor performance of PSU’s
  - Fall in foreign exchange reserves
  - High Growth rate of population
  - Mounting fiscal deficit
- Q66. Give one reason for continuing of subsidies to farmers.

- Q1. What is poverty line?
- Q2. "Urban poverty is a spillover of rural poverty". Comment.
- Q3. Define Jobless Growth.
- Q4. What is the single most important reason of poverty in India?
- Q5. Give an example of Legislative measure taken by the government to eradicate poverty.
- Q6. What is the twenty point programme?
- Q7. Who are chronic poor?
- Q8. Mr. X is relatively richer than Mr. Y but both can be absolutely poor. Comment.
- Q9. What is National Social Assistance Programme?
- Q10. Why has the total numbers of those below poverty line has continued to swell despite a fall in their percentage number?
- Q11. Name any two states in India which have a higher poverty ratio.
- Q12. What was the poverty ratio in 2011-2012?
- Q13. The upward trend in the poverty ratio in 2004-2005 and 2009-2010 was due to.....
- Q14. Who are Transient Poor?
- Q15. As per the census 2011, the literacy rate in rural India is about :
- a) 74%                      b) 69%                      c) 85%                      d) 60%
- Q16. The ability to read and write is known as .....
- Q17. What is "on the job training"?
- Q18. What is human capital formation?
- Q19. Which organization collects data on poverty in India?
- a) NSSO                      b) SJSRY                      c) MGNREGA                      d) None of these
- Q20. MPCE stands for?
- Q21. In India which of the following organization regulate the health sector?
- a) ICMR                      b) UGC                      c) AICTE                      d) None of these
- Q22. Which are the various forms of health expenditure?
- Q23. Why do individuals invest in education?
- Q24. How much educational cess was imposed by the government on all union taxes?
- Q25. What is "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan"?
- Q26. What are the two major sources of human capital in a country?
- Q27. Which authority directs and controls higher education in India?
- Q28. What is meant by Diversification of crops?
- Q29. When did Nationalization of commercial banks occur in India?
- a) 1965                      b) 1969                      c) 1951                      d) 1971
- Q30. What is TANWA?
- Q31. Define Golden Revolution.
- Q32. Why does India have a comparative advantage in organic farming?
- Q33. Define Distress sale.
- Q34. Short period credit is needed for:
- a) Maintenance of the existing land
- b) Purchase of new land
- c) Purchase of seeds and manure
- d) Purchase of machinery
- Q35. Define the concept of micro-credit.
- Q36. Which authority designs text material upto the level of secondary education in India?
- Q37. What was the objective of PMRY?
- Q38. What is MNREGA?
- Q39. What is meant by diversification of Agriculture?
- Q40. Give any two examples of Agriculture diversification.
- Q41. Green Revolution was limited to two crops ..... and .....
- Q42. Name the irrigation facility which has benefited India in attaining self sufficiency in food.

- Q43. Define worker- population ratio.
- Q44. Why is self employed work force higher in rural areas?
- Q45. Out of these which is a worker :
- a) Beggar            b) Thief            c) Cobbler            d) Gambler
- Q46. Unemployment arising from economic fluctuation is called .....
- Q47. Define non- institutional sources of rural credit.
- Q48. Fertilizers restore crop health not the soil health. State true or false with reason.
- Q49. Why do farmers need credit?
- Q50. Which is the apex institution in rural financing?
- Q51. Name the state which is held as a success story in the efficient implementation of milk- co-operatives.
- Q52. Give any one limitation of organic farming.
- Q53. Define 'Golden Revolution'.
- Q54. What is meant by seasonal unemployment?
- Q55. Define disguised unemployment.
- Q56. What is meant by open unemployment?
- Q57. Match A item with suitable statements under B.

A

- a) Economic Infrastructure  
 b) Commercial Energy  
 c) Non commercial energy  
 d) Social Infrastructure  
 e) Thermal Power

B

- Associated with education and health  
 Generation of power out of coal, natural gas  
 Agriculture waste  
 Associated with energy & transportation  
 Sources of energy which command a price

- Q58. Define Infrastructure.
- Q59. Which of the following is a renewable source of energy?
- a) Solar energy            b) Wind energy            c) Both a & b            d) Neither a or b
- Q60. ISM stands for.....
- Q61. Power generated from water is called :
- a) Thermal power            b) Hydro electric power            c) Atomic power            d) Tidal Power
- Q62. What is Global Warming?
- Q63. What is the 'Dichotomy' posed by India's environmental problems?
- Q64. Define 'Carrying capacity of the environment'.
- Q65. What was the main objective of the Environment Protection Act 1986.
- Q66. Which one of the following is the cause of land degradation?
- a) Loss of vegetation due to deforestation  
 b) Overgrazing  
 c) Encroachment into forest lands  
 d) All of these
- Q67. Give the meaning of renewable resources.
- Q68. Why have some resources become extinct?
- Q69. Which of the following is an important function of environment.
- a) To provide resources for production  
 b) To provide aesthetic services  
 c) to assimilate waste  
 d) All of these
- Q70. What do you mean biotic elements?
- Q71. Mention any one measure to control air pollution in vehicles.
- Q72. India's energy policy encourages the following two energy sources :
- a) Hydel and thermal power  
 b) Wind and thermal power  
 c) Hydel and wind  
 d) Thermal and nuclear power
- Q73. What is morbidity?
- Q74. How can transmission and distribution losses be reduced?
- Q75. List out the six systems of Indian Medicine.
- Q76. Which primary source of energy has the largest share in the energy consumption?
- Q77. In the year.....Indian Government made free and compulsory education for age group of 6-14 years.

- Q78. What do the differences in male and female literacy rates in India indicate?
- Q79. Give the meaning of human capital.
- Q80. What is Brain Drain?
- Q81. Why have self help groups been set up?
- Q82. What type of fuels are used by Rural Women in India to meet their energy requirement?
- Q83. Mention one advantage of Infrastructure.
- Q84. What accounts for the largest part of our electricity generation?
- Q85. What is 'Global Burden of Disease'?
- Q86. List any two measures of sustainable development.
- Q87. Define Sustainable development.
- Q88. What is Labour Supply?
- Q89. What is Labour Force?
- Q90. How do industries pollute the environment?



