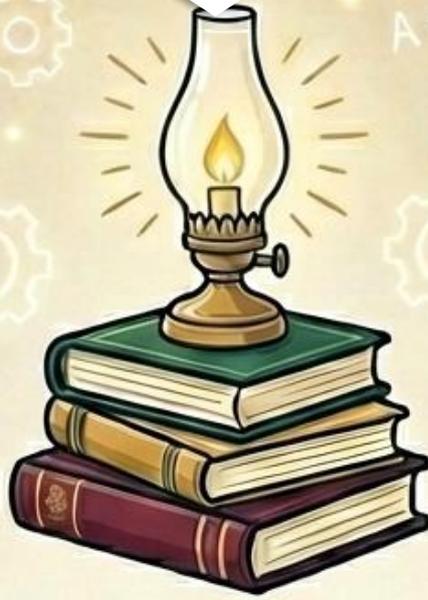




$$A = \frac{m}{(m^2 + c)^2}$$



NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$$\sqrt{h-x^2}$$

$$fa = bc^2$$

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



APRIL-2025

Your Path to Success

SECTION - A

A.
B.
C. 

Q1 - Which of the following statements is correct?

- (A) Both goods and services satisfy our wants.
- (B) Services are tangible in nature.
- (C) Wheat flour is a free good.
- (D) Public goods are exclusively enjoyed by the individuals.

Answer - (A) Both goods and services satisfy our wants.

Q2 - Which type of goods from the following satisfy your wants in your daily life?

- (A) Public goods
- (B) Economic goods
- (C) Free goods
- (D) All of these

Answer - (D) All of these

Q3 - Which good out of the following can both be a single-use producer good and a single-use consumer good?

- (A) Machinery
- (B) Raw material
- (C) Sugarcane
- (D) Tractor

Answer - (C) Sugarcane

Q4 - Foreign production units are called:

- (A) Multinationals
- (B) Collaborations
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

Answer - (A) Multinationals



Q5 – Self-employed doctors are examples of:

- (A) Indigenous production units (B) Partnership
(C) Co-operative society (D) Private Non-Profit Organization

Answer - (A) Indigenous production units

Q6 - Which cost out of the following is calculated between two successive levels of output?

- (A) Total cost (B) Average cost
(C) Marginal cost (D) None of the above

Answer - (C) Marginal cost

Q7 - Which revenue out of the following is equal to the price?

- (A) Average Revenue (B) Marginal Revenue
(C) Total Revenue (D) All of the above

Answer - (A) Average Revenue

Q8 - A shopkeeper sells 20 kg of dal at Rs. 15 per kg and 21 kg of dal at Rs. 19 per kg. Calculate the Marginal Revenue.

- (A) Rs. 100 (B) Rs. 99
(C) Rs. 98 (D) Rs. 96

Answer - (B) Rs. 99.

Q9 - Which type of money is guaranteed by the Government of India?

- (A) Cattle (B) Salt
(C) Currency notes and coins (D) None of the above

Answer - (C) Currency notes and coins



Q14 - Which of the following sectors are included in the primary sector of our economy?

- (A) Fishery (B) Forestry
(C) Agriculture and Allied activities (D) All of the above

Answer - (D) All of the above

Q15 - When a country has economic relationship with the other countries it is called?

- (A) Open economy (B) Developed economy
(C) Developing economy (D) Closed economy

Answer - (A) Open economy

Q16 - Which is the advantage of international trade out of the following?

- (A) Interaction of people of different countries
(B) Production of new goods and services is encouraged
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above

Answer - (C) Both (A) and (B)

Q17 - Which out of the following is abiotic component of the environment?

- (A) Plants (B) Birds
(C) Forests (D) None of the above

Answer - (D) None of the above

Q18 - Which agency around the world advocates the protection of the environment?

- (A) United Nations Environment Programme
(B) Environment Protection Agencies (EPA)
(C) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
(D) All of the above



Answer - (A) United Nations Environment Programme

Q19 - Which out of the following is a consumer help organisation?

- (A) Consumer Grievance (B) Jago Grahak Jago
(C) Consumer Guidance Society (D) Consumer Forum

Answer - (C) Consumer Guidance Society

Q20 - Which Consumer Right helps the consumer to fearlessly voice their complaint?

- (A) Right to be Heard (B) Right to Choose
(C) Right to Safety (D) Right to Information

Answer - (A) Right to be Heard

Q21 - State whether the statements given below are True/False:

- (A) Free goods are free gifts of nature.
(B) Value of durable use consumer goods get depreciated.

Answer - (A) True

(B) True

Q22 – Fill in the blanks:

_____ in the production of goods and services determines the level of _____.

Answer – Inputs, Output.

Q23 - State whether the statements given below are True/False:

- (A) Demand is a desire backed by the ability to purchase.
(B) An improvement in the technology of production increases the cost of production which leads to decrease in the supply of the given commodity.

Answer - (A) True



(B) False

Q24 - Fill in the blanks:

The _____ representation of Law of Supply is called the _____ Curve.

Answer – Diagrammatic, Supply

Q25 – Fill in the blanks:

If the number of _____ of a commodity is large the market demand for the commodity will be _____.

Answer – Buyers, More

Q26 – Fill in the blanks:

Law of demand shows _____ relation between price and demand and this is _____ sloping.

Answer – Inverse, Downward

Q27 – Fill in the blanks:

_____ information like 'good' is an example of an _____ .

Answer – Qualitative, Attribute

Q28 - State whether the statements given below are True/False:

(A) 100% accuracy in Statistics is neither possible nor desirable.

(B) Forecasting is done on the basis of economic planning.

Answer – (A) True

(B) True

Q29 - Fill in the blanks:

_____ method can be used when the respondents are _____.

Answer – Schedule, Illiterate



Q30 - Fill in the blanks:

Variables are of two types : _____ and _____.

Answer – Discrete, Continuous

Q31 - Fill in the blanks:

_____ people work in _____ business.

Answer – Unskilled, Agriculture

Q32 - Fill in the blanks:

_____ building is possible because of contribution of _____ scale industries.

Answer - Infrastructure, Large

Q33 - State whether the statements given below are True/False:

(A) Compared to the service sector, agriculture sector provides more job opportunities.

(B) A small scale industry can be established by spending a minimum of Rs. 25 lakh on plant and machinery.

Answer - (A) False

(B) True

Q34 - Match the following columns:**Column 'A'**

A. Selling of goods and services by the domestic citizens to the foreign citizens

B. International trade

Column 'B'

(i) Imports

(ii) Leads to specialization

(iii) Open economy



(iv) Exports

Answer – (A) Selling of goods and services by the domestic citizens to foreign citizens → (iv) Exports

(B) International trade → (ii) Leads to specialization

Q35 - Fill in the blanks:

We can contribute to sustainable development by finding _____ for non-renewable resources and using renewable resources _____.

Answer – Substitutes, Judiciously

SECTION - B



Q36 - Explain the meaning of consumption as a basic economic activity.

Answer – Consumption refers to the use of goods and services for the direct satisfaction of individual or collective human wants. It is the ultimate goal of production. When we eat food or wear clothes, we are performing the activity of consumption.

Q37 - Distinguish between labour-intensive technology and capital intensive technology.

Answer –

Basis	Labour-Intensive Technology	Capital-Intensive Technology
Usage	Uses more labour per unit of output compared to capital.	Uses more machines (capital) per unit of output compared to labour.
Industry	Common in cottage and small-scale industries.	Used in large-scale industries and manufacturing.

OR

Distinguish between product based division of labour and process based division of labour.

Answer –



Basis	Product Based	Process Based
Nature	A single worker produces the entire good or service.	Production is split into many processes; a worker specializes in only one step.
Example	A cobbler making a complete shoe.	Making bread in a factory.

Q38 - Explain the difference between demand and desire.

Answer –

Basis	Desire	Demand
Meaning	A mere wish to have a commodity.	Desire backed by the ability to purchase and willingness to spend.
Characteristic	Does not require money.	Requires sufficient purchasing power (money).

Q39 - Explain the 'Measure of Value' function of money.

Answer – Money acts as a common unit of account. Just as weight is measured in kilograms, the value of goods and services is measured in terms of money (price). This makes exchange easier because the value of every commodity can be expressed in a single monetary unit.

OR

A common problem with the barter system is 'lack of division of goods'. Explain.

Answer – In the barter system, certain goods could not be physically divided without losing their value. For example, if a person has a cow and wants a small amount of cloth, they cannot cut a part of the cow to trade for the cloth, as this would destroy the cow's value. This indivisibility made trade difficult.

Q40 - What is the purpose of computing an average value for a set of data?

Answer - The main purpose of computing an average is to obtain a single representative value for the entire data set. It condenses complex data into a simple figure that is easy to understand and helps in comparing different groups.



OR

State any two functions of an average.

Answer – Two functions of an average :

1. **Summarization** : It presents massive and raw data in a concise form.
2. **Comparison** : It facilitates easy comparison between two or more groups (e.g., comparing the average marks of two students).

Q41 - State formula for short cut method of calculating arithmetic mean with meaning of symbols used.

Answer – Formula :

$$\bar{X} = A + \frac{\Sigma dx}{N}$$

Meaning of Symbols :

- \bar{X} = Arithmetic Mean
- A = Assumed Mean
- dx = Deviation from assumed mean ($x - A$)
- Σdx = Sum of deviations
- N = Number of items

Q42 - Describe 'manufacturing' as a production activity of the secondary sector.

Answer – Manufacturing implies the production of goods by using raw materials in factories or industries. It involves converting inputs into finished products. It includes both small-scale units (like shoe making) and large-scale industries (like steel or automobiles). This is the major component of the secondary sector.

OR



How does agriculture provide food to millions in the country?

Answer – Agriculture is the primary source of food supply in India. Farmers cultivate cereals (rice, wheat), pulses, fruits, and vegetables. India's total food grain production is very high (e.g., 234 million tonnes in 2008-09), which is essential to feed the vast population of the country.

Q43 - Explain how trade encourages production of new goods and services.

Answer - Through trade, sellers and buyers interact with each other. This allows sellers to understand the choices, tastes, and preferences of the buyers. To meet these changing demands, producers are motivated to innovate and produce new and better varieties of goods and services, thus boosting production.

Q44 - What are the effects of air pollution?

Answer – Air pollution has serious health effects, such as difficulty in breathing, coughing, asthma, and cardiac conditions. It leads to increased hospital admissions and premature deaths. Additionally, it causes damage to the natural environment and built structures.

Q45 - What do you understand by 'resource depletion'?

Answer – Resource depletion refers to the exhaustion of raw materials or natural resources in a region. It is commonly used in reference to farming, fishing, and mining. Due to over-exploitation, non-renewable resources like fossil fuels and minerals are diminishing rapidly.

Q46 - Explain the 'Right to Information'.

Answer – The Right to Information entitles consumers to be informed about the quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard, and price of goods they purchase. This protects consumers from unfair trade practices and helps them make intelligent and informed product choices.

OR



Explain the 'Right to Consumer Education'.

Answer – This means the consumer has the right to acquire knowledge and skills to be an informed consumer. It involves access to programs and information (provided by government or NGOs) that help consumers understand their rights, responsibilities, and how to make better decisions.

Q47 - Explain the role of capital as a factor of production.

Answer – Capital is a man-made factor of production consisting of machinery, tools, buildings, and materials.

1. It increases the efficiency and productivity of land and labour (e.g., a tractor makes farming faster and easier).
2. It exists in two forms: Fixed Capital (machines, tools, buildings) and Working Capital (raw materials, money).
3. Without capital, large-scale, modern, and efficient production is not possible.

Q48 - What are factor incomes? Elaborate.

Answer – The payments made to the owners of factors of production (land, labour, capital, and entrepreneurship) in return for their services are called factor income. It is the reward for their contribution to the production process.

1. Rent is paid for land.
2. Wages are paid for labour.
3. Interest is paid for capital.
4. Profit is earned by the entrepreneur.

This income helps in maintaining continuity in the production process.



Q49 - 'In government sector the supply of any single good/service depends on the process-based division of labour'. Explain.

Answer – The government sector provides services on a large scale where work is divided into many small and specialized processes to ensure efficiency and quality. For example, in providing street lighting:

1. Installation of poles is done by one group of workers.
2. Connecting wires is handled by electrical specialists.
3. Fitting bulbs is carried out by trained technicians.
4. Releasing electric supply is done by authorized staff.

Thus, no single person completes the entire job; instead, each worker specializes in a specific process.

OR

Distinguish between Explicit cost and Implicit cost.

Answer –

Basis	Explicit Cost	Implicit Cost
Meaning	Money expenditure incurred by the producer on outsiders.	Estimated value of self-supplied factors owned by the producer.
Payment	Involves actual cash payment.	No cash payment involved.
Examples	Wages, raw material cost, rent paid.	Rent on own land, salary for own labor.
Recording	Recorded in books of accounts.	Not recorded in accounts.



Q50 - Explain how money acts as a 'Standard of deferred payment' with the help of a suitable example.

Answer - In a modern economy, many transactions involve future payments (like taking loans). Money serves as a standard unit for such payments.

Example : If you borrow Rs. 1000 from a friend and promise to return it after a month, you will repay the principal plus interest in terms of money. Paying back in goods is difficult because their value may fluctuate or they may perish, but money is generally acceptable and stable for future settlements.

Q51 - How are statistics the 'aggregate of facts'? (Give example)

Answer - Statistics does not refer to a single isolated figure but to a group of facts collected for comparison or analysis.

Example : Saying "Ram got 90 marks in Math" is not statistics. However, presenting a list of marks for the whole class (e.g., Ram-90, Shyam-80, Geeta-85) constitutes an 'aggregate of facts'. This allows for analysis of the class performance, making it statistics.

OR

How are statistics 'numerically expressed'? (Give example)

Answer – Statistics must always be quantitative, not qualitative. They must be measured or counted in numbers. Qualitative attributes like 'good', 'bad', or 'tall' are not statistics unless quantified.

Example : "There are many students in the city college" is not statistics. But "Government College has 409 students and Savitri College has 308 students" is statistics because the information is expressed in numbers.

Q52 - Compare the economy of USA and China in terms of manufacturing.

Answer –



Basis	U.S.A.	China
Manufacturing Level	Advanced and technology-based	Rapidly developed after 1980
Major Industries	Steel, automobiles, machinery, petroleum	Consumer goods, electronics, machinery
Global Position	Held top position for a long time	Surpassed the U.S.A. in 2010
Role	Technological leadership	World's major manufacturing and export hub

OR

Why is China attracting more money than India from foreign countries?

Answer – China has created a better economic environment with modern infrastructure and investment-friendly policies, attracting massive Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). China adopted faster and simpler processes for industrialization and service sector development. In contrast, India sometimes faces slower administrative processes. Due to broad economic reforms and rapid growth, China attracts more funds compared to India.

Q53 - Complete the following table:

Price of shirts (Rs.)	Quantity Supplied (Firm X)	Quantity Supplied (Firm Y)	Quantity Supplied (Firm Z)	Market Supply
200	250	_____	450	1400
300	400	_____	800	2400
400	500	_____	900	2800



Price of shirts (Rs.)	Quantity Supplied (Firm X)	Quantity Supplied (Firm Y)	Quantity Supplied (Firm Z)	Market Supply
500	600	_____	950	3000
600	700	_____	1000	3200

Answer – Calculation Logic : Market Supply = Firm X + Firm Y + Firm Z.

Therefore, Firm Y = Market Supply - (Firm X + Firm Z).

Price of shirts (Rs.)	(Firm X)	(Firm Y) (Calculated)	Quantity Supplied (Firm Z)	Market Supply
200	250	700 (1400-700)	450	1400
300	400	1200 (2400-1200)	800	2400
400	500	1400 (2800-1400)	900	2800
500	600	1450 (3000-1550)	950	3000
600	700	1500 (3200-1700)	1000	3200

Q54 - Give five examples of economic relationship which a country can have with other countries.

Answer - A country can have the following types of economic relations with other countries:

- Export :** Domestic citizens sell goods and services to foreign citizens, earning foreign exchange and increasing the national income.
- Import :** Domestic citizens buy necessary goods and services from foreign countries, providing consumers with more choices and better quality products.



3. **Exchange of Gifts** : People living abroad send or receive goods or money as gifts, strengthening cultural and economic ties.
4. **Remittances** : Workers abroad send money to their families or home country, increasing domestic income.
5. **Tourism and Travel** : Visits by tourists, businesspersons, and government representatives create employment opportunities and generate foreign exchange.

This helps a country enhance trade, income, and international economic relations.

OR

(a) What are any six major items of exports of India?

(b) What are any four major items of imports of India?

Answer –

(a) Major items of India's exports are :

1. **Engineering goods** – such as machinery, vehicle parts, and industrial equipment.
2. **Handicrafts** – traditional art, sculptures, decorative items made of wood and metal.
3. **Chemicals and allied products** – including pharmaceuticals, paints, and plastic products.
4. **Readymade garments** – prepared clothing, cotton and woollen garments.
5. **Cotton yarn** – raw cotton yarn and processed yarn.
6. **Gems and jewellery** – diamonds, pearls, gold and silver ornaments; iron ore, leather, and fish may also be included.

(b) Major items of India's imports are :

1. **Petroleum and lubricants** – the most important import for meeting energy needs.
2. **Capital goods** – machinery, industrial equipment, and transport vehicles.



3. **Fertilizers** – to increase agricultural production.
4. **Non-ferrous metals** – steel and other metal resources for industries.

These exports and imports play a key role in India's trade and economic growth.





Thank you!



We hope you found this material helpful. We wish you the very best for your examination.



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