



Second Term Exam - 2023-24

Section A

[20]

- Choose correct answer from the given options. [Each carries 1 Mark]
- For which type of distribution a diagram is drawn ?
 (A) Continuous (B) Discrete/Discontinuous
 (C) Skewed (D) Ideal
 - Which of the following diagrams are drawn for similar data ?
 (A) Simple bar diagram and clustered bar diagram
 (B) Bar diagram and pie diagram
 (C) Clustered bar diagram and time-series graph
 (D) Pie diagram and time-series graph
 - Which concept is qualitative?
 (A) National Income growth rate (B) Per capita Income growth rate
 (C) Economic growth (D) Economic development
 - What was the per capita income of India in US dollars according to the Human Development Report of 2014 ?
 (A) 7110 (B) 7068 (C) 480 (D) 5497
 - Generally which countries are related with the concept of economic growth?
 (A) Developed (B) Developing (C) Backward countries (D) Third world countries
 - What is the type of inflation called when there is an increase in demand ?
 (A) Demand-pull (B) Cost induced (C) Salary induced (D) Profit induced
 - Which economist believes that the true inflation is caused when there is rise in prices even when there is full employment ?
 (A) Marshall (B) Crowther (C) Keynes (D) Pigou
 - Short term lending in theoretical sense is for what period?
 (A) Up to 1 year (B) 1 to 3 years (C) 1 to 5 years (D) 5 to 15 years
 - What is the rate at which RBI borrows funds for very short term from the commercial banks is called?
 (A) Repo rate (B) Bank rate (C) Reverse repo rate (D) Open market rate
 - How many minimum daily calories per person per day is decided by Indian Council of Medical Research for rural area ?
 (A) 2400 (B) 2300 (C) 2200 (D) 2100
 - What amount of rupees are decided by Tendulkar committee in the year 2011-12 for deciding poverty line in urban areas ?
 (A) 816 (B) 916 (C) 1000 (D) 2000
 - Who presented four measuring rods of measuring types of unemployment ?
 (A) Raj Krishna (B) Mahalanobis (C) Keynes (D) Rodan
 - Which type of production technique increase unemployment ?
 (A) Labour intensive (B) Capital intensive
 (C) Agriculture oriented (D) Education oriented

14. Who was responsible for the introduction of population census for the first time in India ?
 (A) Jamshedji Tata (B) Swaminathan (C) Deendayal Upadhyay (D) Dadabhai Naoroji
15. In which year the first population census was under taken in India ?
 (A) 1901 (B) 1951 (C) 1871 (D) 1921
16. How much employment was provided by agriculture in the year 2014-15 ?
 (A) 72 % (B) 49 % (C) 26 % (D) 24 %
17. When was NABARD constructed ?
 (A) 1947 (B) 1969 (C) 1975 (D) 1982
18. Which significant change has occurred in India's foreign trade after 2005 ?
 (A) The size of trade has increased and India's rank in world trade has risen.
 (B) The size of trade has increased but India's rank in world trade has fallen.
 (C) India's balance of payments has continuously recorded a deficit.
 (D) The share of traditional exports in trade has increased.
19. How much investment is needed in large scale industries ?
 (A) 2 crores (B) 5 crores (C) More than 10 crores (D) 100 crores
20. In which year, the definition of an urban area was liberally given ?
 (A) in 1991 (B) in 1981 (C) in 1971 (D) in 1951

Section B

● Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 1 Mark]

21. What is meant by a diagram ?
22. What is Economic growth ?
23. Normally what is inflation?
24. Give the meaning of a central bank.
25. Which kind of expenditure is included by Tendulkar Committee for poverty line ?
26. Which type of unemployment is seen in developed nations ?
27. What was the population growth rate in 2011 ?
28. Give names of methods to collect land revenue under British rule.
29. What is meant by nature of international trade ?
30. What is meant by urbanisation ?

[10]

Section C

● Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 2 Marks]

31. State the importance of diagrams and graphs in economics.
32. State the limitations of Economic growth.
33. Discuss the function of money as store of value.
34. Explain the functions of a central bank in short.
35. What is the measure of absolute poverty in India ?
36. "Labour intensive technique is more applicable for India." Explain.
37. Give the meaning of birth-rate and state the formula to calculate birth-rate.
38. Why is India known as agriculture oriented economy ?

[24]

39. Explain the term 'size of international trade'.
40. Define public corporation.
41. Give meaning of urbanisation.
42. State point wise, the negative effects of urbanisation.

Section D

● Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 3 Marks] [Any 7]

43. State the important aspects to be considered while drawing a diagram and a graph.
44. Discuss national income as an indicator of economic development.
45. Write a short note on the origin and evolution of money.
46. List down the primary and secondary functions of commercial banks and explain each of those in one sentence.
47. Explain the nature of poverty.
48. Explain the measures given by Raj Krishna to understand the nature of unemployment.
49. Explain population explosion.
50. What is Green Revolution ?
51. Write a note on exchange rate.
52. Explain any things/matters/points to prove importance of small scale industries.
53. Write short note : Petroleum

Section E

● Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 5 Marks] [Any 5]

54. Explain the types of diagrams in detail.
55. Define inflation and explain the causes of inflation.
56. What is Poverty? Explain its indicators.
57. Explain any three schemes introduced to solve the problem of unemployment.
58. Explain in detail the methods to control population
59. Discuss the reasons for low productivity in Indian agriculture.
60. Discuss importance of small scale industries.
61. Explain the effects of urbanisation.