

Mid Term Examination 2018

Economics 1st PUC Model Paper 1

PART A

I. Choose the correct answers (each question carries 1 mark). (1x5=5)

- The present 'Life Expectancy' of India is _____
 - 32.4 Years
 - 63.6 Years
 - 64.8 Years
 - 66.9 Years
- Which is not the goal of five-year plans
 - Growth
 - Modernization
 - Self-efficiency
 - Self-reliance
- Poverty Line separates
 - Poor and non-poor
 - Rich and non-rich
 - Poor and Weak
 - None of the above.
- What per cent GDP as estimated by the Tapas Majumdar Committee should spend for education.
 - 4 %
 - 6 %
 - 8%
 - 5 %
- The increased milk production can be mainly attributed to the successful implementation of
 - operation food
 - operation flood
 - operation blue
 - operation fruit.

II. Fill in the blanks. (Each question carries 1 mark) (1x5=5)

- The share of workforce remained in agriculture during British rule was _____
- Before Independence the India's Jute industries concentrated in _____ part of the country.
- Chairperson of planning commission _____
- Reforms were Introduced during _____
- The causes of poverty lie in the institutional and _____ factors that mark the life of the poor.

III. Match the following. (Each question carries 1 mark) (1x5=5)

A	B
NABARD	Milk production
Money Lender	Institutional source
Green revolution	Fruit Production
Golden revolution	Non-institutional force
White revolution	Food production

IV. Answer the following question in a word /sentence each. (Each question carries one mark) (1x5=5)

- Name the important 'Revenue Settlement System' during British rule
- Define planning.
- Expand I.B.R.D.
- Why the poor are physically weak?
- Expand NCERT

PART B

V. Answer any NINE of the following in four sentences each. (Each question carries two marks) (2x9=18)

1. What was the objective of the economic policies pursued by the colonial Govt. in India?
2. List out the important export goods of India before Independence.
3. What are the goals of five-year plans?
4. What is the meaning of Modernization?
5. Give the meaning of Industrial Licensing.
6. Mention four Objectives of Trade Policy.
7. Poverty has many dimensions. How it must be looked at?
8. List the features of poorest households.
9. Who are 'urban poor'? Give examples.
10. State the meaning of human capital.
11. What are the two major sources of human capital in a country?
12. Name the areas which are challenging and need fresh initiatives' for rural development.
13. Give the meaning of Rural Development.

PART C

VI. Answer any SEVEN of the following in four sentences each. (Each question carries four marks) (4x7=28)

1. The traditional handicraft industries were ruined under British rule' Justify this statement.
2. Growth with Equity is one of the objectives of planning. Justify.
3. Write a short note on land reforms in India.
4. Briefly explain the back ground of Economic Reforms in India.
5. Write a note on WTO.
6. Write the chart of poverty line and give the meaning of chronic poor, Transient poor and non-poor.
7. What do you mean by Growth oriented approach to poverty reduction? Why it is not successful in India.
8. Education is an important input for the development of the nation. How?
9. How does investment in human capital contribute to growth?
10. List out the major problems of rural development.
11. Explain the drawbacks of agriculture market.

PART D

VII. Answer any FOUR of the following question in twenty sentences each. (Each question carries six marks) (6x4=24)

1. Briefly explain the important areas of Liberalization.
2. Briefly explain the effects of reforms on Agricultural sector.
3. Explain briefly the three-dimensional programmes adopted by the government to eradicate the poverty in India.
4. Discuss the following as a source of human capital formation.
 - a) Health Infrastructure
 - b) Expenditure on migration.
5. Examine the role of education in the economic development of a nation.
6. Trace the relationship between human capital and economic growth.

PART E

VIII. Answer any TWO of the following questions. (Each question carries five marks) (5x2=10)

1. Give appropriate examples for the following

Nature of the Product	Name of the Company
Biscuits	
Shoes	
Computers	
Cars	
TV	
Stationary	

2. Suppose you are a resident of a village, suggest a few measures to tackle the problem of poverty.

3. Identify the formal and informal workers in the following list

- a) A petty shop owner
- b) Hand loom weaver
- c) SBI Cashier
- d) A Street vendor
- e) Government Hospital nurse
- f) Government Primary School teacher
- g) Tailor
- h) Revenue Inspector
- i) Police
- j) Agricultural labourers

Mid Term Examination 2018
Economics 1st PUC Model Paper 2

PART A

I. Choose the correct answers (each question carries 1 mark). (1x5=5)

1. Whose estimate of per capita income of India during colonial period was considered very significant.
 - a) Dadabai Naoroji
 - b) V.K.R.V Rao
 - c) William Digby
 - d) R.C.Desai.
2. First phase of Green Revolution achieved approximately
 - a) Mid 1960 – Mid 1970
 - b) 1950 – 1960
 - c) Mid 1970 – Mid 1980
 - d) 1970 – 1980
3. Some are rich most of the time but may sometime have a patch of bad luck. they are called
 - a) Occasionally Poor
 - b) Usually Poor
 - c) Always Poor
 - d) None of the above
4. Who can work better in the following:
 - a) A sick person
 - b) An Unhealthy labourer
 - c) A person with sound health
 - d) None of the above
5. Most of the agricultural labourers are
 - a) rich
 - b) middle class
 - c) poor
 - d) upper class

II. Fill in the blanks. (Each question carries 1 mark) (1x5=5)

1. Under colonial rule the cotton textile industries dominated by_____
2. Small Scale Industries use more of _____ than large scale industries
3. RBI regulates _____ Sector
4. Most poverty alleviation programmes implemented are based on the perspective of the _____
5. Investment on Education is considered as one of the main sources of _____

III. Match the following. (Each question carries 1 mark) (1x5=5)

1) More contribution to National Income	1] Global Growth Centres
2) Deutsche Bank	2] India and the Knowledge economy.
3) World Bank	3] Literacy Rate
4) Educational Achievements	4] illiterate person
5) Better Gender Equity	5] A positive Development
	6] Skilled Labourer
	7] A Negative Development

IV. Answer the following question in a word / sentence each. (Each question carries one mark) (1x5=5)

1. What is `Capital Goods Industries`?
2. What do you mean by Land Reforms?
3. What is Liberalization?
4. Expand NCERT.
5. What is organic farming.

PART B

V. Answer any NINE of the following in four sentences each. (Each question carries two marks) (2x9=18)

1. What were the Main causes of India's agricultural stagnation during the colonial period?
2. Name the modern industries which were in operation in our country at the time of Independence.
3. Why do the farmers need subsidies and what are its purposes?
4. Write the meaning of Land ceiling and mention its purpose.
5. What is Fiscal Policy?
6. What are the Services of out Sourcing?
7. What are the social factors that trigger and perpetuate the poverty?
8. Name the states where poverty level is far above the national poverty level.
9. Name the states where poverty level is lower than the national poverty level
10. How can creation of income earning assets address the problem of poverty?
11. What are the indicators of educational achievement in a country?
12. Bring Out the differences between human capital and human development.
13. How money lenders exploited the rural farmers.

PART C

VI. Answer any SEVEN of the following in four sentences each. (Each question carries four marks) (4x7=28)

1. Explain the demographic profile of India during the colonial period.
2. What do you understand by the 'drain of Indian wealth' during colonial period?
3. Give the meaning and the importance of Small -Scale Industries.
4. Write a note on Trade and Investment policy reforms.
5. Briefly explain the financial sector reforms
6. Explain the employment generation programmes of poverty alleviation in India.
7. Bring out the need for on-the-job-training for a person.
8. How government organisations facilitate the functioning of schools and hospitals in India?
9. Explain the need for acquiring information relating to health and education expenditure.
10. Explain the drawbacks of agriculture market.
11. Write a short note on alternative markets.

PART D

VII. Answer any FOUR of the following question in twenty sentences each. (Each question carries six marks) (6x4=24)

1. Explain the causes of poverty.
2. Briefly explain the important areas of Liberalization.
3. Briefly explain the effects of reforms on Agricultural sector.
4. Explain the causes of poverty.
5. Explain briefly the three-dimensional programmes adopted by the government to eradicate the poverty in India.
6. Trace the relationship between human capital and economic growth.

PART E

**VIII. Answer any TWO of the following questions. (Each question carries five marks)
(5x2=10)**

1. Give appropriate examples for the following

Nature of the Product	Name of the Company
Biscuits	
Shoes	
Computers	
Cars	
TV	
Stationary	

2. Suppose you are a resident of a village, suggest a few measures to tackle the problem of poverty.

3. Identify the formal and informal workers in the following list

- a) A petty shop owner
- b) Hand loom weaver
- c) SBI Cashier
- d) A Street vendor
- e) Government Hospital nurse
- f) Government Primary School teacher
- g) Tailor
- h) Revenue Inspector
- i) Police
- j) Agricultural labourers

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Economics 1st PUC Model Paper 3

PART A

I. Choose the correct answers (each question carries 1 mark). (1x5=5)

1. In India census is carried out once in
 - a) 5 years
 - b) 10 years
 - c) 1 years
 - d) 2 years
2. The act provides guaranteed wage employment to every poor household for minimum of 100 days in a year is called.
 - a) PMRY
 - b) SJSRY
 - c) MGNREGA
 - d) SGSY
3. India's literacy rate In 2013,
 - a) 70 %
 - b) 71 %
 - c) 74 %
 - d) 73 %
4. Education for all,
 - a) Still not a distant dream
 - b) Still a distant dream
 - c) Dream Only
 - d) None of the above
5. It is an agricultural allied activity
 - a) poultry
 - b) Cottage industry.
 - c) small industry
 - d) tourism

II. Fill in the blanks. (Each question carries 1 mark) (1x5=5)

1. _____ transport is considered as the most important contribution of British rule.
2. Regional equality was the main purpose of _____
3. Taxes on incomes of individuals is called _____
4. Economists identify the poor on the basis of their occupation and _____
5. The revenues from education cess has been ear marked for spending on _____

III. Match the following. (Each question carries 1 mark) (1x5=5)

A	B
Prime Minister	Seeds that give large proportion of Output
Quota	Chairperson of the Planning Commission
Land Reforms	Quantity of goods that can be imported
HYV Seeds	The monetary assistance given by government for production activities
Subsidy	Improvements in the field of agriculture to increase its productivity

IV. Answer the following question in a word / sentence each. (Each question carries one mark) (1x5=5)

1. Why did the colonial Government banned canal transport?
2. What is Marketed Surplus?
3. Mention four Objectives of Trade Policy.
4. Suppose you are from a poor family and you wish to get help from the government to set up a petty shop under which scheme will you apply for assistance?
5. Expand ICMR

Part B

V. Answer any NINE of the following in four sentences each. (Each question carries two marks) (2x9=18)

1. Name the modern industries which were in operation in our country at the time of Independence.
2. State the features of India's Pre - Independence occupational structure.
3. Write the two advantages of Small Scale Industries.
4. What do you mean by Green Revolution? How was it possible?
5. Why the State had to play an extensive role in promoting industrial sector.
6. Give the meaning of tariffs and quotas.
7. Give the meaning of Industrial Licensing.
8. Mention four Objectives of Trade Policy.
9. What is Fiscal Policy?
10. How can creation of income earning assets address the problem of poverty?
11. Name the self-employment generation programmes of the government for the poor.
12. What factors contribute to human capital formation?
13. Give two examples for alternative market.

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8. How government organisations facilitate the functioning of schools and hospitals in India?
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- p) Government Primary School teacher
- q) Tailor
- r) Revenue Inspector
- s) Police
- t) Agricultural labourers