SECONDARY
ECONOMICS
(214)

Time : 3 Hours   Maximum Marks : 100

Instructions:-Each of the questions **1** to **20** has four alternative answers (A), (B), (C), (D) our of which one is correct or most appropriate. Select the correct answer and write it in the answer-book given to you separately. Each question carries **1** mark.

1. Which of the following production units can help greatly in reducing imbalances in the growth of industries throughout the country ?
   (A) Large scale   (B) Small scale
   (C) Ancillary   (D) Indigeneous
                                                                          1

2. Which one of the following is not suitable for cooking in rural areas ?
   (A) Chulha   (B) Angithi
   (C) L.P.G.   (D) Gobar Gas
                                                                          1

3. Production of goods and services in the future can be increased by
   (A) Producing more capital goods
   (B) Employing trained personnel
   (C) Continuous research
   (D) All the above
                                                                          1

4. Which of the following fibres has been developed as a substitute material by the applications of Science & Technology ?
   (A) Jute Fibre   (B) Nylon Fibre
   (C) Cotton Fibre   (D) Wool Fibre
                                                                          1

   Instructions:-Answer Q. Nos. **5** and **6** on the basis of the following statement :
   A seller fixes the price of a good equal to the cost of producing it.

5. The seller will earn :
   (A) Profit   (B) Loss
   (C) No profit no loss   (D) None of these
                                                                          1

6. The primary objective of the seller is to maximize :
   (A) Profit   (B) Welfare
   (C) Sales   (D) Production
                                                                          1

7. A market in which manufacturer of a good is free to sell his good directly to consumer is called as :
   (A) Open market   (B) Controlled market
   (C) Local market   (D) Domestic market
                                                                          1

8. In the dual price system, the seller has to sell a part of his produce at the market price and the rest at the :
   (A) Token price   (B) Support price
   (C) Higher price   (D) Administered price   1

9. The working of a capitalist economy is regulated by : 1
(A) Price mechanism   (B) Multinationals
(C) Government   (D) Producers only

10. Economic planning is an important features of : 1
(A) Capitalist economy
(B) Mixed economy
(C) Government controlled economy
(D) Both mixed and Government controlled economy

11. There is lack of individual initiative and motivation in a : 1
(A) Free market economy
(B) Government controlled economy
(C) Mixed economy
(D) Open economy

12. Thermal pollution is caused by : 1
(A) Pesticides   (B) Industrial dust
(C) Power plants   (D) Plastics

13. The ozone layer protects the earth from which of the following harmful rays ? 1
(A) Ultra-violet rays   (B) Sun rays
(C) Infra-red rays   (D) Chlorofluorocarbons

14. Which of the following is an exhaustible source of energy ? 1
(A) Atomic energy   (B) Solar energy
(C) Wind energy   (D) Coal and Petroleum

Instructions :- Answer the questions Nos. **15** to **18** on the basis of the diagram given below :

15. What does the highest point of each bar in the diagram show ? 1
(A) Rate of growth of population
(B) Natural rate of growth of population
(C) Total population
(D) Absolute rate of growth of population

16. In which decade was the growth of population maximum ? 1
(A) 1981   (B) 1991
(C) 1971   (D) 1961

17. In which decade did the population decrease ? 1
(A) 1901   (B) 1911
(C) 1921   (D) 1931

18. In which decade was the increase in population minimum ? 1
(A) 1911   (B) 1931
(C) 1951   (D) 1971

19. If the total number of females in a country is 225 crores and the total number of males is 250 crores, then the sex ratio is : 1

(A) 900   (B) 1111.1

(C) 475   (D) 25

20. In the initial stages of economic development of a country, the growth rate of population is low because of :   1
   (A) High birth rate and low death rate
   (B) High birth rate and high death rate
   (C) Low birth rate and low death rate
   (D) Low birth rate and high death rate

*Instructions :-*Question Numbers **21** to **28** are to be answered in one word or in one sentence.

21. What type of an enterprise is State Bank of India ?

         1

22. Who provides the administrative services in an Economy ?

         1

23. Which type of services are provided by Transport Sector ?

         1

24. Name any two employment generation schemes of the Government of India.

         1

25. Give two objectives of buying of goods and services.

         1

26. Give an example of receipt of money which is not income.

         1

27. State any two natural factors that affect the level of economic development of a country.

         1

28. What is the measure of standard of living of the people of a country.

         1

*Instructions:-*Question Numbers **29** to **35** are to be answered in about **20** words.

29. What is durable producer goods ? Give two examples of durable producer goods used in the Agricultural Sector.

         2

30. Define public utility services. Give two examples of it.

         2

31. Mention any two ways of increasing the output per hectare on agricultural farms.

         2

32. Why is the quantity of output produced much more in a large scale unit ? Explain briefly.

         2

33. Define 'personalised services' with two examples.

         2

34. Define 'token price'. What is its importance ?

         2

35. Give any four features of a rich country.

         2

36. Does the problem of choice exist in all the economics ? Why does this problem arise ? Explain.

4

37. Explain any four factors on which the choice of the method of production depends.

4

38. Mention the classification of economic activities. Explain their interrelationship.

4

39. Explain the role of employers in providing motivation to the workers.

4

40. Explain any two types of services provided by the government giving suitable examples for each.

4

41. Explain any four causes of inequalities of income in an economy.

4

42. Explain the problem of double coincidence of wants in a Barter system with the help of an example.

4

43. Mention any four ways by which rich countries can help poor countries in their effort to become rich.

4

44. How does a socialist economy ensure proper utilization of resources ?

4

45. Define transfer of resources. How is it beneficial for poor countries ?

4

46. Define private production units by giving two suitable examples. Explain the four types of such units existing in an economy.

6

47. "The purchasing power of a buyer may or may not increase due to an increase in his income and the prices of the commodities that he buys". Explain with the help of an example.

6

48. Explain six factors affecting the demand of a commodity.

6