Model Question Paper (For D.A. Students)
2023-24
Economics (Humanities/Commerce)

Time 3Hrs   **MM:80**

General Instructions:

1. There is total 6 questions in this question paper.

2. All questions are compulsory.

3. Sample calculator can be used.

Q.1. There are 20 sub parts of this question. Attempt all questions. Each question will carry two marks.   **20*2=40**

(i) Which branch of economics deals with the working of whole of the economy?

    (a) Micro economics   (b)Macro-Economics

    (c) Economic Science   (d) None of these

(ii) In the production of sugar, which type of product sugarcane is:

    (a) Final good   (b) Capital good

    (c) Intermediate good   (d) None of these

(iii). Match the correct with the following statements.

Economic concepts	Explanation
a) Real Flow	(i) Flow of Money
b) Monetary Flow	(ii) Flow of goods and services
c) Leakages	(iii) Strengthen the circular flow of money
d) Injections	(iv) weaken the circular flow of money

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
a)	i	iv	ii	iii
b)	ii	i	iv	iii
c)	iii	i	iv	ii
d)	i	ii	iii	iv

(iv) The system in which goods are exchanged for goods is called ………….

    (a) Exchange system   (b) Goods for goods system

    (c) Barter system   (d) Transfer system

(v) Which bank has the right to issue currency?

    (a) Central Bank   (b) Commercial bank

    (c) Co-operative Bank   (d) None of these

(vi) If a person is ready to work, but he does not get work then this situation is called:

(a) Frictional unemployment   (b) Structural unemployment

(c) Involuntary unemployment   (d) None of these

(vii) Which of the following is not a fiscal measure to correct the problems of deficient demand and excess demand?

    (a) Government Expenditure   (b) Government Revenue

    (c) Foreign policy   (d) Deficit financing

(viii) A tax is a ....

    (a) A Voluntary payment   (b) A compulsory payment

    (c) A legal payment   (d)All of the above

(ix) The difference in the value of imports and exports of material goods is called ………….

    (a) Balance of payment   (b) Balance of trade

    (c) Balance of Government   (d) None of these

(x) Which of the following features were present in the Indian economy when India attained independence?

    (a) Underdeveloped Economy   (b) Stagnant Economy

    (c) Semi-feudal Economy   (d) All of the above

(xi) Who is the chairperson of NITI AAYOG?

    (a) Finance Minister of the country   (b)President of the country

    (c) Prime Minister of the country   (d) None of these

(xii) Match the correct with the following statements.

Concepts	Year
(a) Green Revolution	(i) 1948
(b) New Agricultural Policy	(ii) 1956
(c) First Industrial Policy	(iii) 1966
(d) Second Industrial Policy	(iv) 2000

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
a)	i	ii	iv	iii
b)	ii	i	iv	iii
c)	iii	iv	i	ii
d)	ii	iii	iv	i

(xiii) The role of public sector in Indian economy has been restricted after new economic policy.

   (True/False)

(xiv) Who among the following are included in rural poor?

    (a) Landless and marginal farmers   (b) Agricultural Labourers

(c) Rural artisans   (d) All of these

(xv) Which of the following is an institutional source of credit?

    (a) Commercial Banks   (b) Regional Rural Banks

    (c) Co-operative Banks   (d) All of these

(xvi) Which of the following is a determinant of human capital formation?

    (a) Spread of education   (b) Better health facilities

    (c) Migration   (d) All of these

(xvii) Which of the following types of Unemployment is found in India?

    (a) Seasonal unemployment   (b) Educated unemployment

    (c) Disguised unemployment   (d) All of these

(xviii) Which of the following is an important conventional source of energy in India?

    (a) Petroleum   (b) Coal

    (c) Natural gas   (d) All of these

(xix) Match the correct with the following statements.

Type of correlation	Explanation of correlation
(a) Positive correlation	(i) Change in two variables in opposite direction
(b) Negative correlation	(ii) when ratio between the variables is constant
(c) Simple correlation	(iii) Change in two variables in the same direction
(d) Linear correlation	(iv) Analysis of correlation between two variable

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
a)	i	ii	iii	iv
b)	iv	iii	ii	i
c)	iii	i	iv	ii
d)	iv	i	iii	ii

(xx) Out of the following which is not a type of index number?

    (a) Cost of living index   (b) Retail price index

    (c) Wholesale price index   (d) Normal index number

Question 2. This question has 10 sub-parts. Answer all the questions. Each correct answer will carry two marks.   **10*2 = 20**

    i.   Money supply is accepted as a ………….. variable. (stock/flow)

    ii.   National income is measured over a time period of ………… year/s. (one/two)

    iii.   According to Keynes, a perfectly competitive market is found in the economy. (True/False)

    iv.   The value of marginal propensity to consume can be greater than 1. (True/False)

    v.   Indian agriculture is called a ……….. agriculture. (developed/underdeveloped)

vi. Indian farmers do not face any difficulties in agricultural marketing. (True/False)

vii. Sustainable development is a ………………… process. (short term/long term)

viii. The Indian education system can be called a vocational education system. (True/False)

ix. The value of the correlation coefficient ranges from -1 to +1. (True/False)

x. Generally the index numbers are made on ……………..prices. (Retail/Wholesale)

Question 3 Source based questions. Read the following paragraph and answer the following questions. 4*2=8

Education is a qualitative process of imparting knowledge, enhancing skills and inculcating values in human beings. Contrary to popular belief, it is much more than the ability to read, write or understand. It is a means of initiating an initial transition in a person's life. In 1951, the literacy rate in India was only 18.3% which improved to 74.04% in 2011, according to the 2011 census. In 2011, the male literacy rate was 82.14% and the female literacy rate was 65.46%. Among the states, Kerala had the highest literacy rate in 2011 at 93.9%, while Bihar had the lowest at 63.8%. According to the 2011 census, the literacy rate in Punjab was 76.7% in 2011. The male literacy rate and female literacy rate for the state were 81.5% and 71.3% respectively.

i. What is education?

ii. What was the literacy rate in India in 1951?

iii. Which state in India has the highest literacy rate in 2011?

iv. What was the literacy rate in Punjab in 2011?

Question 4: Short answer questions. Provide answers to any four questions. Questions can be answered in 30-40 words. 4*3=12

i. Describe the circular flow of income in the two sector model.

ii. An economy has national income of Rs 40000 crore and marginal propensity to consume is 0.50. If Rs 1200 crore is invested, what will be the total national income?

iii. Explain any three functions of central bank.

iv. Explain the condition of deficient demand in an economy with the help of a diagram.

v. How can you say that the Indian economy was a stagnant economy in 1947?

vi. Write three main features of the Industrial Policy, 1991.

vii. Suggest any three measures to solve rural debt problems in India.

viii. What do you mean by pollution? What are its different types?