

ECONOMICS – ONE MARKS (CHAPTER -1,2,3&4)

1. The Sabbath (weak end) was introduced by
A. Hebrews B. Greeks C. Romans D. Indians
2. The author of Arthasastra is
A. Thiruvalluvar B. Kautilya C. Jawaharlal Nehru D. Mahatma Gandhi
3. The Mecantilists gave utmost importance to
A. Agriculture B. Manufacturing industry C. Trade D. Imports.
4. The physiocrats considered only the following as productive occupation
A. Manufacturing industry B. Agriculture C. Service sector D. Soldiers.
5. The father of New Economics is
A. Adam Smith B. Marshall C. Karl Marx D. J.M. Keynes
6. Mention which is not a cause for Population Explosion.
a. High BR b. Social customs c. High DR d. Poverty
7. T.R. Malthus published his book “Essay on the Principles of Population” in
a. 1896 b. 1776 c. 1857 d. 1798
8. Population increases in a _____ ratio, as explained by Robert Malthus.
a. Proportionate b. Geometric c. Arithmetic d. Progressive
9. According 2001 Census, the population of India was
a. 236 million b. 890 million c. 1000 million d.1027 million
10. _____ refers to the rate of death occurring per thousand new born babies.
a. Nasality b. Mortality c. infant mortality d. death rate
11. Basic needs like food, clothing and shelter are _____ needs.
a. Physical b. Social c. Psychological d. Cultural
12. When a person lives below the minimum subsistence level, he is said to live in poverty.
a. Absolute b. Relative c. Abstract d. None
13. All poverty alleviation programmers implemented so far have less or no effect due to
a. Unemployment b. Joint family system c. inequality d. corruption
14. The Planning Commission of India defined poverty on the basis of
a. Income b. Consumption c. Calorie intake of food d. Employment
15. Agriculture gives rise to _____ unemployment.
a. cyclical b. stru c. seasonal d. professional
16. The growth of an economy is indicated by an
a. Increase in general prices b. Increase in national income
c. Increase in savings d. Increase in investment

17. The per capita income of an economy can be calculated by
a. Dividing GDP by population b. Dividing GNP by population
c. Multiplying GNP by population d. Dividing GNP by number of people employed
18. The total money value of final goods and services produced in the country excluding depreciation is called
a. NDP b. GDP c. NNP d. GNP
19. The difference between NNP and NDP is
a. Depreciation b. Current transfers from rest of the world
c. Indirect tax d. Net factor income from abroad.
20. National income as commonly understood by every one refers to
a. GNP b. NNP c. GDP d. NDP

II Fill in the blanks

21. Density of population rose to _____ per sq. km. in 1991.
22. When per capita income increases rapidly, it lowers the _____ rate.
23. _____ was the first demographer.
24. The quality of population in a country depends on the _____
25. India is said to be in _____ stage of demographic transition.
26. The economic ideas of Thiruvalluvar are found in the _____ Part of Thirukkural
27. The Mercantilists believed in maximum _____ and minimum imports
28. The physiocrats belonged to _____
29. The classical economists believed in _____ policy.
30. The author of stages of growth theory is _____
31. Poverty is of _____ types.
32. India presently suffers from _____ unemployment which exists in open and disguised forms.
33. Our planning was not at all _____
34. Many workers in urban areas suffered from _____
35. Existence of joint family system in India promotes _____
36. Net value added method of calculating National Income is also known as _____ method.
37. Consumption of fixed capital should be _____ the GNP to arrive at the NNP.
38. In estimating the national income at constant prices, latest base year used in India is _____
39. In India _____ specification is still incomplete.
40. _____ will give an exaggerated figure of National income.

III. Match the Following

41. Historical school - Karl Marx

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|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 42. Scientific Socialism | - | U.S.A |
| 43. Institutional School | - | Germany |
| 44. Low capital formation | - | Value Theory |
| 45. Marginal School | - | Underdeveloped country |
| 46. First census | - | No. of deaths per 1000 |
| 47. Positive check | - | 2000 |
| 48. Death rate | - | Limit the size of the family |
| 49. National Population Policy | - | famine |
| 50. Family Planning | - | 1871 |
| 51. Employment assurance scheme | - | April 1999 |
| 52. Disguised unemployment | - | Engineering |
| 53. Jawahar gram samridhi yojana | - | Rural works programme |
| 54. Indian Educational System | - | low productivity employment |
| 55. Underemployment | - | 1993 |
| 56. GDP | - | 1993-1994 |
| 57. Net Income from abroad | - | X-M |
| 58. GNP –Depreciation | - | Personal income–personal taxes |
| 59. CSO ‘s latest series | - | NNP |
| 60. PDI | - | Foreign trade excluded |

IV Answer the following in a word or two

61. What is the basis of European culture ?
62. Did mercantilism encourages exports or imports ?
63. Who was the author of Tableau Economique (Table Economic)?
64. Was Ricardo interested in the problems of production or distribution?
65. What is the annual investment that must be made for an economy to take off?
66. Which theory of population is more realistic than the Malthusian Theory of Population?
67. What are the man-made checks of population growth?
68. Which is the most well-known theory of population in Economics?
69. Give examples for preventive checks?
70. What is the meaning of population explosion?
71. What is the major goal of planning in India?
72. What was the basis on which Planning Commission defined poverty line in rural areas?
73. What is the main reason for poverty in India?
74. What is the prerequisite for the development of a nation?
75. How many underemployed persons are there in India?
76. What is obtained by dividing the National income by total population?

77. What is the method of estimate of national income from the distribution side is called?
78. How many methods are there to compute national income?
79. What should be added to the three sector economy to make it to form four sector economy?
80. Give formula for per capita income.

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