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 Mercantilists 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
   a. 1896  b. 1776  c. 1857  d. 1798
8. Population increases in a __________ ratio, as explained by Robert Malthus.
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.
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
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
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 encourage 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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