**Q1. A) Choose the correct option: (5)**

1. Targets of 12th Five Year Plan

(a) To focus only on agricultural growth (b) To reduce headcount ratio of poverty by 10% (c) To increase in infrastructure (d) To increase green cover by 1 million hectare

**Options**: (1) b, c and d. (2) a, c and d. (3) c and d (4) a and d

1. At present the number of industries reserved for public sector has been reduced to \_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. 3 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) 2
3. When a person is unable to consume 2100 calories per day, he/she is considered to be \_\_\_\_\_ poor.
4. Urban (b) Rural (c) Relative (d) Educated
5. Arrange in proper order:

Population policy in India

1. Family Welfare Program (b) National Population Policy (c) Family Planning Program **Options**: (1) a, b, c (2) b, c, a (3) c, a, b (4) c, b, a
2. The service sector termed as tertiary sector \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Has been subdivided as agriculture and allied activities. (b) Includes transport, restaurants, tourism, etc. (c) Is concerned with processing of raw materials (d) Consists of plantation, forestry, fisheries, dairy, etc.

**Q1. B) Find the odd word (5)**

1. Percentile, mercantile, decile, quartile
2. Causes of high birth rate: illiteracy/ preference for male child/ expansion of industrial sector/ joint family system
3. Urban unemployment: educated unemployment/ industrial unemployment/ disguised unemployment/ technological unemployment
4. Colours of ration card: white/ green/ saffron/ yellow
5. Industries requiring compulsory licensing: defence equipment/ agro-based industries/ cigarettes/ industrial explosives

**Q1. C) Complete the correlation (5)**

1. Regulate foreign exchange : FEMA :: Regulate stock market : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Standard coins : Gold and silver :: \_\_\_\_\_\_ : Cheap metal
3. Quartiles : Four Parts :: Ten Parts : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Purchase of tractor : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ :: Loans for marriages : Unproductive loan
5. Land : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ :: Labour : Wages

**Q1. D) Give economic terms for the given statements (5)**

1. Interaction of the Indian economy with the rest of the world
2. Poverty that can be completely eradicated
3. Unemployment created due to temporary break down of machinery, strikes, power failures, etc.
4. Difference between birth rate and death rate
5. A new framework of Five Year Plan introduced in 2015

**Q2. A) Identify and explain the concepts (Any THREE) (6)**

1. Use of new technology in packaging industry has led to unemployment among factory workers
2. Government equity in some Public Sector Units is sold to private sector
3. A time bound program by the planning authority to achieve pre-determined economic objectives
4. A board set up to take decisions regarding sick Public Sector Units
5. An imaginary line that divides the poor and non-poor

**Q2. B) Distinguish between (Any THREE) (6)**

1. Planning Commission and NITI Aayog
2. Absolute Poverty and Relative Poverty
3. Cyclical Unemployment and Structural Unemployment
4. Institutional sources of agricultural credit and non-institutional sources of agricultural credit
5. Commodity money and metallic money

**Q3. Answer the following questions (Any THREE) (12)**

1. Find Q2 from the following data

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Marks** | 0-10 | 10-20 | 20-30 | 30-40 | 40-50 |
| **No. of students** | 8 | 12 | 15 | 15 | 8 |

1. What are the measures taken by the government to liberalize the economy?
2. Explain the causes of unemployment in India
3. Calculate P40 and P80 from the following data

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Marks** | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 |
| **No of students** | 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 1 |

1. Calculate D1, D4, D7 from the following data:

11, 15, 12, 16, 13, 17, 14, 18, 20, 19, 25, 21, 24, 22, 23, 29, 28, 25, 26.

**Q4. State with reason whether you agree/disagree with the following statements (Any THREE) (12)**

1. NEP of 1991 had many achievements
2. Government is taking many measures to eradicate poverty
3. Death rate is decreasing in India
4. Government has taken measures towards privatization in Indian economy
5. D4 in the below data is 43

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Class Interval** | 0-10 | 10-20 | 20-30 | 30-40 | 40-50 | 50-60 |
| **Frequency** | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 9 |

**Q5. Read the following passages/tables and answer the following questions (Any TWO) (8)**

Indian ice-cream industry is one of the fastest growing segments of the dairy and food processing sector. India has a low per capita consumption of ice-cream of 400 ml whereas in USA it is 22,000 ml and in China it is 3000 ml. The per capita consumption of ice-cream is low in India because it is a country filled with traditional sweets of more than 100 varieties. In developed countries, people have either pastries or ice-creams for dessert. In the era of Globalisation, the mindset of the people is fast changing. This is because multi-national companies have set up a number of ice-cream parlours, with a lot more varieties and flavours that attract the younger lot. Besides this, there are better delivery systems. The ice-cream sector has great potential for growth in the country due to improvement in the cold chain infrastructure, increasing disposable income and changing lifestyle of the people. However, it is taxed higher with 18 percent GST while other dairy products in the same basket such as butter and cheese are taxed at 12 percent. The ice-cream industry has generated revenue of more than $1.5 billion in 2016-17. With an employment of 15 lakh people directly or indirectly, it is also considered one of the largest employers of the dairy and food processing industry.

1. Identify the reason for low per capita consumption of ice-cream in India.

2. Explain the impact of Globalisation on the Indian ice-cream industry.

3. Find out the factors that could lead to the growth of ice-cream industry in India.

4. Express your views about the implications of higher GST on ice-cream industry in India.

**Birth rate and Death rate in India**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| YEAR | BIRTH RATE | DEATH RATE |
| 1901 | 49.2 | 42.6 |
| 1911 | 48.1 | 47.2 |
| 1921 | 46.3 | 36.3 |
| 1931 | 45.2 | 31.2 |
| 1941 | 39.9 | 27.4 |
| 1951 | 41.7 | 22.8 |
| 1961 | 41.2 | 19.0 |
| 1971 | 37.2 | 15.0 |
| 1981 | 32.5 | 15.0 |
| 1991 | 29.5 | 9.8 |
| 2001 | 28.3 | 9.0 |
| 2011 | 20.97 | 7.48 |

Source : Census of India Reports

1. What do you mean by Birth Rate?
2. In which year has the birth rate fallen the most?
3. Which year shows the highest difference between the Birth rate and Death rate?
4. Give one reason for the fall in birth rate in India.

Noted Indian Economist and recipient of Bharat Ratna, Prof. Amartya Sen was awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science(1998) for his contribution to welfare economics and social choice theory as well as for his interest in the problems of the society’s poorest members. In his book, ‘Poverty and Famines: An Essay on Entitlement and Deprivation (1981)’, Prof. Sen revealed that declining wage, unemployment, rising food prices and poor food distribution systems led to starvation among certain groups in the society. His views encouraged policy makers to pay attention not only to alleviating immediate suffering but also finding ways to replace the lost income of the poor. For economic growth to be achieved, he argued that social reforms such as improvements in education and public health must precede economic reforms.

1. Which two awards did Prof. Amartya Sen receive?
2. What is the reason for increasing starvation according to Prof. Sen?
3. According to Prof Sen, how can economic growth be achieved?
4. What, according to you, can the government do to solve the problem of poverty in India?

**Q6. Answer in detail (Any TWO) (16)**

1. Explain the features of New Economic Policy of 1991.
2. Explain the concept of poverty and elaborate on the causes of poverty in India.
3. Explain in detail the objectives and targets of 12th Five Year Plan in India.