



Date: 31/07/23
GRADE: XII

MONTHLY TEST -01/CPE 1 (2023-24)
ECONOMICS (Code No. 030)

Max marks: 20
Time: 1 Hour

General Instructions:

1. This question paper contains 8 questions
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. This question paper contains 4 questions of 1 marks each, 2 questions of 3 marks each 1 question of 4 mark and 1 question of 6 mark.

Qn. No		Marks allocated
1	Name the economic assistance given by the government to the firms and households, with a motive of general welfare. a. Taxes c. Subsidies b. Rent d. Remittances	1
2	Read the following Statement 1 and 2 and choose the correct alternatives: Statement 1: Households sell labour and get wages in return Statement 2: Firms sell products and get profits in return a. Both the statements are true b. Both the statements are false c. Only Statement 1 is true d. Only Statement 2 is true	1
3	Which goods will not pass through further stages of production. a. Intermediate goods c. Consumer goods b. Final goods d. Producer goods	1
4	India entered the ----- stage of Demographic Transition after the year 1921. (Choose the correct alternative) a. Fourth c. Third b. Second d. first	1
5	What are the major features of a capitalist economy? *capital intensive *profit motive *price determined by market	3
6	Explain the circular flow of income.	3
7	Distinguish between Real and Nominal Gross Domestic Product. Which of these is a better index of welfare and why?	4

8	Read the following text carefully and answer the given question on the basis of the same and common understanding:	6
	<p>The Green Revolution in India began in mid-1960's marking a transition from traditional agriculture in India to high-yielding varieties of seeds and the associated modern agricultural techniques. The need for introduction of Green Revolution in India arose due to a shortage of food-grains in the post- independent period. The government in post-independent India wanted to ensure self-dependence in terms of food-grain production. Such efforts coincided with the development of high-yielding varieties of seeds of wheat developed by Dr.Norman Borlung and his associates in Mexico. These seeds also necessitated changes in farming techniques such as the addition of fertilizers,pesticides and better irrigation facilities. High yielding varieties of seeds were first introduced in India in the states of Punjab, Harayana and parts of western Uttar Pradesh.</p> <p>In the early period of the green revolution in India, the focus was to acclimatise the new system with the more resource-intensive agricultural methods. The argument for introducing the new crop varieties was to increase agricultural production in terms of higher crop yields. The seeds introduced during the early period of the green revolution in Punjab were not high-yielding by themselves. These high yields were possible due to the seeds being highly responsive to certain inputs such as irrigation water and fertilizers.</p> <p>The green revolution in India thus necessitated a resource-intensive process whereby those who could make significant capital investments could benefit, whereas, those others became more marginalized in regions affected by practices of the green revolution in India. On one hand, the results derived from the green revolution helped farmers to increase their yield and income and on the other hand it helped the government to procure and preserve more foodgrains through agencies like Food Corporation of India. These food grains reserves were helpful in creation of buffer stocks in India, which helped in the situations of adversities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Why was the Green revolution implemented and how did it benefit the farmers? b. Justify the following statement with valid explanation: 'Green revolution enabled the government to procure sufficient food grains to build its stocks that could be used during time of shortage' 	

	THE END	
--	---------	--



Date: 31/07/23
GRADE: XII

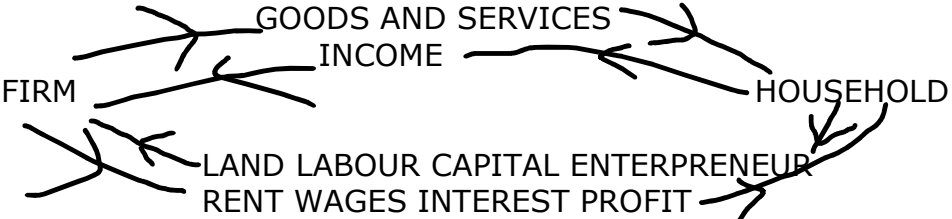
MONTHLY TEST -01/CPE 1 (2023-24)
ECONOMICS (Code No. 030)

Max marks: 20
Time: 1 Hour

General Instructions:

1. This question paper contains 8 questions
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. This question paper contains 4 questions of 1 marks each, 2 questions of 3 marks each 1 question of 4 mark and 1 question of 6 mark.

Qn. No		Marks allocated
1	Name the economic assistance given by the government to the firms and households, with a motive of general welfare. a. Taxes b. Rent c. Subsidies d. Remittances	1
2	Read the following Statement 1 and 2 and choose the correct alternatives: Statement 1: Households sell labour and get wages in return Statement 2: Firms sell products and get profits in return a. Both the statements are true b. Both the statements are false c. Only Statement 1 is true d. Only Statement 2 is true	1
3	Which goods will not pass through further stages of production. a. Intermediate goods b. Final goods c. Consumer goods d. Producer goods	1
4	India entered the ----- stage of Demographic Transition after the year 1921. (Choose the correct alternative) a. Fourth b. Second c. Third d. first	1
5	What are the major features of a capitalist economy? *capital intensive *profit motive *price determined by market	3

6	<p>Explain the circular flow of income.</p> <p>*The household sector provides land , labour, capital and entrepreneurship to firm and firm in return provides rent, wages, interest and profit and produces goods and services.</p> <p>*The income thus earned by the Household is spend to buy goods and services from the firm</p> <p>*Thus income flows from firm to household and vice versa This is called the circular flow of income</p> 	3
7	<p>Distinguish between Real and Nominal Gross Domestic Product. Which of these is a better index of welfare and why?</p> <p>*Real GDP is calculated using the price of the base year</p> <p>*Nominal GDP is calculated using the price of the current year</p> <p>Real GDP is better because you can compare the growth of every year with a base year and find the percentage of growth</p>	4
8	<p>Read the following text carefully and answer the given question on the basis of the same and common understanding:</p>	6

The Green Revolution in India began in mid-1960's marking a transition from traditional agriculture in India to high-yielding varieties of seeds and the associated modern agricultural techniques. The need for introduction of Green Revolution in India arose due to a shortage of food-grains in the post- independent period. The government in post-independent India wanted to ensure self-dependence in terms of food-grain production. Such efforts coincided with the development of high-yielding varieties of seeds of wheat developed by Dr.Norman Borlung and his associates in Mexico. These seeds also necessitated changes in farming techniques such as the addition of fertilizers,pesticides and better irrigation facilities. High yielding varieties of seeds were first introduced in India in the states of Punjab, Harayana and parts of western Uttar Pradesh.

In the early period of the green revolution in India, the focus was to acclimatise the new system with the more resource-intensive agricultural methods. The argument for introducing the new crop varieties was to increase agricultural production in terms of higher crop yields. The seeds introduced during the early period of the green revolution in Punjab were not high-yielding by themselves. These high yields were possible due to the seeds being highly responsive to certain inputs such as irrigation water and fertilizers.

The green revolution in India thus necessitated a resource-intensive process whereby those who could make significant capital investments could benefit, whereas, those others became more marginalized in regions affected by practices of the green revolution in India. On one hand, the results derived from the green revolution helped farmers to increase their yield and income and on the other hand it helped the government to procure and preserve more foodgrains through agencies like Food Corporation of India. These food grains reserves were helpful in creation of buffer stocks in India, which helped in the situations of adversities.

- a. Why was the Green revolution implemented and how did it benefit the farmers?
- b. Justify the following statement with valid explanation: 'Green revolution enabled the government to procure sufficient food grains to build its stocks that could be used during time of shortage'
 - a. Green revolution was implemented to increase the production of food grains and to bring food security
 - b. Increased the wheat production in Punjab, Harayana and western parts of Uttarpradesh. Enabled Government to procure food through Food Security of India

THE END

	ECONOMICS	1	INTRODUCTION TO MACROECONOMICS	3	
		2	NATIONAL INCOME ACCOUNTING	10	
		3	ECONOMIC REFORMS 1950-1990	7	
1 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK		6 MARK	20 MARK
4 QUE	2 QUE	1 QUE		1 QUE	8 QUE