APPENDIX – A

(FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY)

ACHIEVEMENT TEST IN ECONOMICS

(TRY-OUT TEST)

(Compiled by – Ranju Dalal)

Read the directions before starting.

Directions: In this test-paper each item comprises five responses a, b, c, d, e.

You have to choose only one response which you consider to be the best. You are to fill up number of that response in given answer-sheet.
1. The process whereby per capita real income of a country increases over a long period of time is called.
   (a) Production (b) Economic Growth  
   (c) Economic Development (d) Welfare  
   (e) Equilibrium
2. Per Capita Income is:
   (a) Population (b) Population X National Income / National Income  
   (b) National Income + Population (c) National Income - Population  
   (d) National Income / Population (e) National Income - Population
3. Saving is equal to
   (a) Y + C (b) Y / C (c) Y x C  
   (d) Y - C (e) C / Y
4. The process whereby the real per capita income and economic welfare increases over a long period of time is called.
   (a) Economic Development (b) Economic Growth  
   (c) Per Capita Income (d) Production (e) Modernization
5. The following are the indicators of economic development except:
   (a) High level of output (b) High level of income  
   (c) High level of employment (d) High level of productivity  
   (e) High level of corruption
6. India's rank in Human Development Index is
   (a) 89 (b) 138 (c) 124  
   (d) 142 (e) 168
7. Indian Economy on the eve of Independence was:
   (a) Developed Economy (b) Modern Economy  
   (c) Developing Economy (d) Backward Economy  
   (e) New Economy
8. Agriculture is related to:
(a) Primary Sector  (b) Secondary Sector  
(c) Tertiary Sector  (d) Economic Sector  
(e) No Sector

9. Following are the conventional source of Energy except.
   (a) Coal  (b) Solar Energy  (c) Natural Gas  
   (d) Petroleum  (e) Electricity

10. The first five year plan in India had the duration:
    (a) 1947-1952  (b) 1951-1956  (c) 1950-1955  
    (d) 1956-1961  (e) 1952-1957

11. World trade Organisation was established on :
    (a) June 1, 1995  (b) June 1, 1996  
    (c) June 1, 1994  (d) June 1, 1990  
    (e) June 1, 1997

12. Infant Mortality Rate refers to death of the children below the age of:
    (a) Ten years  (b) Five years  (c) One year  
    (d) Two years  (e) Eight years

13. Birth Rate and Death Rate are calculated on:
    (a) 100 persons  (b) 10 persons  
    (c) 10000 persons  (d) 1000 persons  (e) No limit

14. Which of the following is the year of Great Divide
    (a) 1900  (b) 1921  (c) 1931  
    (d) 1947  (e) 1950

15. National income estimates in India are prepared by:
    (a) Planning Commission  (b) Reserve Bank of India  
    (c) Finance Minister  (d) Central Statistical Organization  
    (e) Indian Statistical Institute

16. The position of India’s balance of trade at the time of independence was:
    (a) Favourable  (b) Semi-Favourable  
    (c) Unfavourable  (d) Deficit balance of Trade  
    (e) Balanced Balance of Trade

17. Consider the following statement
‘Economic Development’ is a
(1) Continuous (2) Short-term process
(3) Long-run process of these statements:
(a) 2 alone is correct (b) 1 and 3 are correct
(c) 3 above is correct (d) 1 and 2 are correct
(e) 2 and 3 are correct

18. The reason of failure of planning in India is:
(a) Decrease in Unemployment (b) Rise in Prices
(c) Fast Growth in Productive Sector (d) Increase in national Income
(e) Equality in the distribution of income and wealth.

19. Poverty line is defined on the basis of the:
(a) Living conditions of the people (b) Number of children
(c) National requirement of 1400 calories per person per day in rural area.
(d) National requirement of 2400 calories per person per day in rural area.
(e) Number of old person.

20. India’s population growth is characterised by:
(a) Increase in death rate (b) Decrease in birth rate
(c) Increase in sex-ratio (d) Decrease in sex-ratio
(e) Industrialization of the country

21. The state with highest per capita income is:
(a) Punjab (b) Haryana (c) Goa
(d) Maharashtra (e) Gujrat

22. The duration of Tenth Five-Year Plan is:
(a) 1985-1990 (b) 1990-1995 (c) 1997-2002
(d) 1991-1996 (e) 202-2007

23. In spite of fifty five years of planning in India, the average per hectare agricultural production has remained one of the lowest in the world. The dominant factor responsible for the backwardness of Indian agriculture has been:
(a) Over Crowding in Agriculture
(b) Discouragement of the rural atmosphere
(c) Small size of holdings (d) Mechanization of agriculture
(e) Excessive use of fertilizers

24. Among the following schemes which one is meant particularly for the ‘Educated Unemployed Youth’:
   (a) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)
   (b) Jawaha Rozgar Yojana (JRY)
   (c) Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY)
   (d) Self Employment Scheme for Registered Unemployed (SESRU)
   (e) Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)

25. Rate of Capital Formation is
   (a) \[ \frac{\text{Capital Formation} \times \text{Gross Domestic Product}}{100} \]
   (b) \[ \frac{\text{Capital Formation}}{\text{Gross Domestic Product}} \]
   (c) \[ \frac{\text{Capital Formation}}{\text{Gross Domestic Product}} \times 100 \]
   (d) \[ \frac{\text{Capital Formation}}{\text{Gross National Product}} \]
   (e) \[ \frac{\text{Capital Formation}}{\text{Gross National Product}} \times 100 \]

26. Disguised unemployment refers to:
   (a) Persons with no jobs (b) Unemployment among women
   (c) Unemployment among men
   (d) More persons employed for a job which a few can accomplish.
   (e) Unemployed of people above 60 years of age.

27. Literacy rate (1991 Census) was highest in the state of:
   (a) Kerala (b) Haryana (c) Tamil Nadu
   (d) Punjab (e) Rajasthan
28. National Open University and Navodaya Vidyalayas are established by way of implementation of the following programme:
   (a) Universalization of Primary Education
   (b) New Education Policy   (c) National Literacy Mission
   (d) Education for all
   (e) District Primary Education Programme

29. India favours:
   (a) Private Sector Only   (b) Public Sector Only
   (c) Industry Sector Only   (d) Mixed economy
   (e) Agriculture Sector Only

30. 'Indira Awas Yojana' is meant for:
   (a) Rural landless worker   (b) Urban housing
   (c) For Refugees   (d) For both urban & rural housing
   (e) For the poorest belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

31. The ‘Integrated Rural Development Programme’ (IRDP) is meant for:
   (a) Only Agriculture   (b) Only animal husbandry
   (c) The removal of poverty   (d) Only industries
   (e) Agriculture and Sericulture

32. The ‘Balance of Payments’ is a systematic record of all economic transaction between the:
   (a) Residents of a country & the Reserve Bank of India
   (b) Government & Reserve Bank of India
   (c) Commercial Banks and The Reserve Bank of India
   (d) Residents of a country and the rest of world
   (e) Residents of the rest of world & Reserve Bank of India

33. The term ‘mixed-economy’ implies the co-existence of:
   (a) Large scale and small scale industries
   (b) Commercial and socialism   (c) Capitalism and socialism
   (d) Agriculture and industries   (e) Private and Public Sectors

34. The most populous state in India according to the 1991 census was:
   (a) West-Bengal   (b) Madhya-Pradesh
35. In 1998, the ‘Nobel Prize’ for economics was awarded to:
(a) C.V. Raman  (b) Mother Teresa
(c) Dr. Amartya Sen  (d) Rabindra Nath Tagore
(e) Hargobind Khurana

36. Population growth rate in India was negative in:
(a) 1901-11  (b) 1911-21  (c) 1921-31  
(d) 1931-41  (e) 1941-51

37. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
(a) First-Plan  (b) Second-Plan  (c) Eighth-Plan  
(d) Ninth-Plan  (1) Industrialization  (2) Growth with equity  
(3) Agriculture  (4) Human resource development
A B C D
a) 3 1 4 2
b) 4 2 3 1
c) 3 2 4 1
d) 1 3 4 2
e) 2 4 1 3

38. The scheme extended to both rural and urban areas is:
(a) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana  (b) Nehru Rozgar Yojana
(c) National Social Assistance Programme  
(d) Prime Minister Employment Scheme  
(e) Financial Assistance for constructing Houses

39. The government of India has launched the ‘Employment Guarantee Scheme’ to help the
(a) Unemployed skilled labour in urban areas  
(b) Professionally qualified females in urban areas  
(c) Poor as well as rural landless  (d) Females in rural areas
(d) Professionally qualified females in urban as well as rural areas

40. Net exports are negative when:
(a) Exports are more than imports
(b) Net investment is negative
(c) Net investment is positive
(d) Imports are more than exports
(e) Exports are equal to imports

41. Imports into a country generate income for the:
   (a) Domestic manufactures  (b) Foreign Producers
   (c) Indigenous traders    (d) Government of the country
   (e) For both domestic and foreign producers

42. The main cause for unemployment in India is:
   (a) Inflation          (b) Want of monetary fund
   (c) Deflation          (d) Over Population      (e) Illiteracy

43. The sector with maximum quantum of disguised unemployment in India is:
   (a) Agriculture        (b) Industry            (c) Trade
   (c) Transport          (d) Gems & Jewellery    (e) Banking & Insurance

44. The item that forms the part of bulk of imports by India is:
   (a) Petroleum          (b) Electrical goods
   (c) Textiles           (d) Gems & Jewellery
   (e) Non electrical goods

45. The item showing a declining trend in the exports from India in recent years is:
   (a) Cotton textile     (b) Jute goods
   (b) Machine tools      (d) Tobacco products
   (e) Gems & Jewellery

46. After Independence, Rupee was devaluated for the first time in:
   (a) 1947      (b) 1948     (c) 1949
   (d) 1951      (e) 1966

47. Per Capita Labour Output is equal to:
   \[
   \frac{\text{Total Output}}{\text{Total Labour}} = \frac{\text{Total Labour}}{\text{Total Output}}
   \]
250

(c) \[ \frac{\text{Total Output}}{\text{Total Labour}} \times 100 \]

(d) \[ \frac{\text{Marginal Output}}{\text{Total Labour}} \]

Total Output
Marginal Labour

48. Average Life Expectancy in the year 2000 in India was
(a) 33 years  (b) 54 years  (c) 60 years
(d) 58 years  (e) 64 years

49. Census Method is suitable when the area of investigation is:
(a) Popular  (b) at a short distance  (c) Limited
(d) Unlimited (e) Not known

50. In census method, we collect data about:
(a) every item of population.
(b) First ten items of population
(c) Some reliable items of population
(d) The sample  (e) Items of our choice

51. The difference between upper limit and lower limit of any group is called:
(a) Class  (b) Class Limits  (c) Mean
(d) Magnitude of class interval (e) Upper limit

52. Mid-value of class 10-20 is:
(a) 10  (b) 20  (c) 30
(d) 15  (e) 12

53. The daily expenditure of five persons is 15, 20, 35, 40, 55. The class magnitude will be
(a) 5  (b) 15  (c) 55
(d) 20  (e) 40

54. The method of sampling in which data are divided into different layers or strata is called:
(a) Random Sampling  (b) Stratified Sampling
(c) Purposive Sampling  (d) Quota Sampling
(e) Systematic Sampling
55. The grouping of data of related facts into different classes is called
(a) Classification (b) Analysis (c) Collection
(d) Interpretation (e) Editing

56. The number of occurrence of an item in the universe is called:
(a) Cumulative Frequency (b) Mode
(c) Frequency (d) Mean (e) Observation

57. Mid value is the average value of the upper and lower limit. This statement is:
(a) False (b) True (c) Can't say
(d) Partially True (e) Partially False

58. The method of sampling in which each item of the universe has equal chance of being selected in the sample is called:
(a) Systematic Sampling (b) Convenience Sampling
(c) Purposive Sampling (d) Random Sampling
(e) Stratified Sampling

59. The data relating to National Income and Population, for the government are:
(a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Reliable
(d) Published (e) Up-to-date

60. Following are the demerits of sampling method except:
(a) Biased (b) Economical (c) Wrong conclusions
(d) Difficulty in framing a sample (e) Specialized knowledge

61. Essentials of sampling are following except:
(a) Representativeness (b) Independence
(c) Homogeneity (d) Adequacy
(e) Items of different characteristic

62. 'A country is poor because it is poor' this statement is of:
(a) Pigou (b) Nurkse (c) Robertson
(d) Dadabhai Naroji (e) Adam Smith

63. Famous economist Dr. Amartya Sen, who won Noble Prize for 1998 belongs to:
(a) China (b) U.S.A. (c) India
64. A standard person year (SPY) means that a person has worked for 8 hours per day in one year upto ............. days.
   (a) 100 (b) 200 (c) 300
   (d) 273 (e) 365

65. The sum of deviations from individual observations is zero from:
   (a) Mean (b) Medium (c) Mode
   (d) mid-value (e) Range

66. The observation whose frequency is highest in the series is called:
   (a) Mean (b) Mode (c) Medium
   (d) S.D. (e) Variance

67. Range in a series is equal to:
   (a) Upper Limit + Lower Limit
   (b) Upper Limit + Lower Limit
   (c) Upper Limit - Lower Limit
   (d) Upper Limit - Lower Limit
   (e) Upper Limit x Lower Limit

68. The value of correlation co-efficient is:
   (a) greater than one (b) Less than one
   (c) Equal to one (d) Equal to infinity
   (e) Varies between ±1

69. Following are the measures need to be taken to protect environment except:
   (a) Social Awareness (b) Population Control
   (c) Water Management (d) Management of Solid Waste
   (e) Illiteracy

70. Emerging Issues of Indian Economic Development are
   (A) Environment (B) Gender Bias (C) Migration
   (a) Only A (b) Only B (c) All the three
   (d) Only A & B (e) Only B & C
71. 'Poverty and fall in productivity are interrelated'
the above statement is:
(a) True  (b) False
(c) Partially true  (d) Partially False
(e) Can’t say

72. Disguised unemployment is a situation where the marginal productivity of labour is:
(a) Less  (b) More  (c) Not known
(d) Zero  (e) One

73. Unemployment generates:
(a) Stability  (b) Poverty
(c) Industrialization  (d) High Standard of living
(e) Modernization

74. Indian planning is very strong from the point of view of implementation:
(a) True  (b) False
(c) Can’t say  (d) Partially true
(f) Partially false

75. Need for privatisation was felt mainly because of the:
(1) Low profit in public sector
(2) Limited capital resources of Government
(a) Only 1  (b) Only 2
(c) both 1 & 2  (d) Not any
(e) Can’t say

76. The data are of __________ types:
(a) Two  (b) Three
(c) Four  (d) Limited
(f) Unlimited

77. If we are collecting data from is source of origin for the first time, it is:
(a) Reliable data  (b) Arbitrary data
(c) Primary data  (d) Secondary data
(f) Unknown data
78. The following are the desired qualities of a good questionnaire except:
(a) Limited number of questions (b) Simplicity
(c) Proper order of questions (d) Cross verification
(e) Controversial questions

79. The qualities of a sample are:
1) Representative 2) Adequacy
(a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Neither 1 nor 2 (d) Both 1 & 2
(f) Either 1 or 2

80. The series in which lower limit of the first class interval or/and the upper limit of the last class interval is missing, is called:
(a) Exclusive series (b) Inclusive series
(c) Frequency distribution series (d) Mid-value series
(f) Open-end series

81. The ascending order of the series 8, 14, 5, 4, 2, 25 is:
(a) 4, 2, 5, 8, 14, 25 (b) 2, 4, 5, 8, 14, 25
(c) 25, 14, 8, 5, 4, 2 (d) 25, 14, 5, 8, 4, 2
(f) 2, 4, 5, 14, 8, 25

82. Those diagrams in which data are presented in the form of bars or rectangles are:
(a) Pie diagrams (b) Pictographs
(c) Cartographs (d) Bar diagrams
(f) Charts

83. The arithmetic mean can be calculated by:
(a) \( \frac{\sum X}{N} \) (b) \( \frac{N}{\Sigma N} \) (c) \( \frac{\sum X^2}{N} \)
\( (d) \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma X}{N}} \) (e) \( \frac{\Sigma X}{N^2} \)

84. A centrally located value of a series such that half of the values or items of series are above it and the other half below it is called:
(a) Mode (b) S.D. (c) Medium
(d) Variance (e) Mean

85. Which of the following is correct
(a) Mean = 3 Mode - 2 Medium
(b) Medium = 3 Mode - 2 Mean
(c) Mode = 3 Medium - 2 Mean
(d) Mode = 3 Mean - 2 Medium
(e) Medium = 3 Mean - 2 Mode

86. A line drawn to identify those who do not have enough of food, clothing and shelter is:
(a) Actual line (b) Base line
(c) Partition line (d) Poverty line
(e) Standard line

87. Match the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Development</th>
<th>(A) GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic Growth</td>
<td>(B) Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Development</td>
<td>(C) Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Life</td>
<td>(D) Structural Change</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) D A C B
(b) D B C A
(c) A B C D
(d) B C D A
(e) C A B D

88. Match the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Development</th>
<th>(A) Long-term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic Growth</td>
<td>(B) Redistribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Development</td>
<td>(C) Future Generations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Life</td>
<td>(D) Productivity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) i ii iii iv
(b) iv iii ii i
89. Secondary sector is also called:
(a) Primary Sector  (b) Tertiary Sector
(c) Occupational Sector (d) Manufacturing Sector
(e) Organized Sector

90. The main features of new economic policy are:
(1) Liberalisation  (2) Privatisation  (3) Globalisation
(a) Only 1  (b) Only 2 & 3  (c) All the above
(d) None of the above  (e) Only 1 & 2

91. Match the following:
(i) Freedom to Import Technology (A) First Five Year Plan
(ii) 1951 (B) Means of Transport
(iii) E-Post (C) New Economic reforms
(iv) Components of Economic Infrastructure (D) New Postal Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>iv</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>iv</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>iii</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d)</td>
<td>iii</td>
<td>iv</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e)</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>iii</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

92. The ‘Five Year Plan’ based on Mahanlobis Model was:
(a) First  (b) Second  (c) Third
(d) Forth  (e) Tenth

93. Occupational structure is not an important determinant of economic development. This statement is:
(a) False  (b) True  (c) Reliable
(d) Partial False  (e) Can’t Say

94. A negative consequence of the new economic policy is ......... dependence on foreign investment and foreign technology.
95. Decreasing the foreign value of a currency is called:
   (a) Inflation  (b) Deflation  (c) Stagflation
   (d) Devaluation  (e) Revaluation

96. In which state the number of persons living below poverty line is the largest:
   (a) Haryana  (b) Punjab
   (c) Gujrat  (d) U.P.  (e) Bihar

97. The situation in which there is no work in a particular season of year and as a result workers are rendered unemployed is known as:
   (a) Cyclical unemployment  (b) Seasonal Unemployment
   (c) Frictional Unemployment  (d) Voluntary Unemployment
   (e) Involuntary Unemployment

98. One of the objective of the Tenth Plan is to raise literacy rate to:
   (a) 75%  (b) 80%  (c) 60%
   (d) 85%  (e) 90%

99. The economic reforms refer to all those policy measures which aim at rendering the economy more efficient, competitive and developed. This statement is:
   (a) False  (b) True  (c) Partially True
   (d) Defective  (e) Can’t Say

100. Under the policy of ............... Indian industries will be free to buy machines and raw materials from abroad.
    (a) Privatisation  (b) Globalisation
    (c) Liberalisation  (d) Foreign Trade
    (e) Industrial reforms
TRY-OUT TEST

ANSWER SHEET

ACHIEVEMENT TEST IN ECONOMICS

Name : Class :
Father’s Name : Roll No.:
Date :

Example : ‘Wealth of Nations’ a famous book in Economics is written by –
(a) Nurkse (b) Robinson (c) Adam Smith
(d) Ricardo (e) Semuelson

How to Reply : The correct answer for the above example is (c), The answer will be shown as

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q.No.</th>
<th>Answer No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Key To Achievement Test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q.No.</th>
<th>Ans.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q.No.</th>
<th>Ans.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q.No.</th>
<th>Ans.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q.No.</th>
<th>Ans.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX – A (i)

DIFFICULTY VALUES (dv) IN PROPORTION AND INTERNAL CONSISTENCY DISCRIMINATION INDICES (rb) OF THE ITEMS

Note: The items dropped for the final test have been marked with an asterisk mark (*).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>dv</th>
<th>rb</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>dv</th>
<th>rb</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>dv</th>
<th>rb</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>dv</th>
<th>rb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>.69</td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>.62</td>
<td>.38</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>.56</td>
<td>.38</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>.39</td>
<td>.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>.65</td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>*27</td>
<td>.52</td>
<td>.08</td>
<td>*52</td>
<td>.31</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>.49</td>
<td>.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>.72</td>
<td>.46</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>.65</td>
<td>.44</td>
<td>*53</td>
<td>.23</td>
<td>.18</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>.58</td>
<td>.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>.48</td>
<td>.36</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>.56</td>
<td>.41</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>.49</td>
<td>.39</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>.62</td>
<td>.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>.64</td>
<td>.72</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>.57</td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>.51</td>
<td>.41</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>.66</td>
<td>.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>.55</td>
<td>.38</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>.66</td>
<td>.42</td>
<td>*56</td>
<td>.48</td>
<td>.16</td>
<td>*81</td>
<td>.19</td>
<td>.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>.57</td>
<td>.43</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>.58</td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>.62</td>
<td>.36</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>.62</td>
<td>.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>.62</td>
<td>.38</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>.72</td>
<td>.38</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>.63</td>
<td>.38</td>
<td>*83</td>
<td>.26</td>
<td>.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>.53</td>
<td>.64</td>
<td>*34</td>
<td>.29</td>
<td>.14</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>.59</td>
<td>.39</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>.65</td>
<td>.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*10</td>
<td>.46</td>
<td>.16</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>.49</td>
<td>.36</td>
<td>*60</td>
<td>.34</td>
<td>.14</td>
<td>*85</td>
<td>.32</td>
<td>.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>.52</td>
<td>.60</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>.64</td>
<td>.52</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>.48</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>.69</td>
<td>.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>.59</td>
<td>.61</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>.57</td>
<td>.43</td>
<td>*62</td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>.12</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>.64</td>
<td>.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*13</td>
<td>.17</td>
<td>.08</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>.62</td>
<td>.38</td>
<td>*63</td>
<td>.28</td>
<td>.09</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>.74</td>
<td>.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*14</td>
<td>.20</td>
<td>.16</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>.53</td>
<td>.38</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>.65</td>
<td>.44</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>.72</td>
<td>.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>.51</td>
<td>.39</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>.61</td>
<td>.62</td>
<td>*65</td>
<td>.28</td>
<td>.18</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>.64</td>
<td>.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>.64</td>
<td>.43</td>
<td>*41</td>
<td>.38</td>
<td>.19</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>.56</td>
<td>.38</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>.51</td>
<td>.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>.59</td>
<td>.42</td>
<td>*42</td>
<td>.39</td>
<td>.09</td>
<td>*67</td>
<td>.32</td>
<td>.18</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>.59</td>
<td>.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>.53</td>
<td>.52</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>.55</td>
<td>.43</td>
<td>*68</td>
<td>.41</td>
<td>.11</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>.32</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>.55</td>
<td>.39</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>.67</td>
<td>.47</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>.39</td>
<td>.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>.46</td>
<td>.36</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>.70</td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>.71</td>
<td>.39</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>.63</td>
<td>.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>.39</td>
<td>.31</td>
<td>*46</td>
<td>.41</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>.72</td>
<td>.34</td>
<td>*96</td>
<td>.26</td>
<td>.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*22</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>.20</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>.71</td>
<td>.41</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>.64</td>
<td>.52</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>.52</td>
<td>.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>.63</td>
<td>.39</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>.47</td>
<td>.37</td>
<td>*73</td>
<td>.24</td>
<td>.07</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>.53</td>
<td>.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>.45</td>
<td>.41</td>
<td>*49</td>
<td>.28</td>
<td>.14</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>.60</td>
<td>.52</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>.62</td>
<td>.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>.52</td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>.65</td>
<td>.39</td>
<td>*75</td>
<td>.32</td>
<td>.08</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>.66</td>
<td>.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### A Bivariate Scatter-Diagram for Achievement Test in Economics between Difficulty Value (dv) and Discrimination Index (rb)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dv</th>
<th>.00-.09</th>
<th>.10-.19</th>
<th>.20-.29</th>
<th>.30-.39</th>
<th>.40-.49</th>
<th>.50-.59</th>
<th>.60-.69</th>
<th>.70-.79</th>
<th>.80-.89</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.00-.09</td>
<td>13*, 62*, 81*</td>
<td>63*, 73*</td>
<td>42*, 52*, 75*</td>
<td>27*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.20-.29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.30-.39</td>
<td></td>
<td>19, 21, 76, 93, 94</td>
<td>4, 20, 35, 48, 54</td>
<td>6, 15, 39, 44, 51, 59, 66, 91</td>
<td>8, 23, 26, 38, 50, 57, 58, 79, 80, 86, 99</td>
<td>33, 70, 71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.40-.49</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24, 77</td>
<td>7, 17, 25, 29, 30, 32, 37, 43, 55, 78, 92, 97, 98</td>
<td>1, 2, 16, 28, 31, 64, 69, 87, 90, 95, 100</td>
<td>3, 45, 47, 88, 89</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.50-.59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>61, 18</td>
<td>36, 72, 74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.60-.69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9, 11, 12</td>
<td>40, 82, 84</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.70-.79</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.80-.89</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
(i) Each item is placed in the appropriate column and row according to its difficulty value and discrimination index respectively.
(ii) Items with asterisk (*) were dropped and others within the dark boundary (rectangular area) of the scatter diagram were stated for final draft of achievement test.
APPENDIX – A

(FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY)

ACHIEVEMENT TEST IN ECONOMICS

(FINAL TEST)

(Compiled by – Ranju Dalal)

Read the directions before starting.

Directions: In this test-paper each item comprises five responses a, b, c, d, e.

You have to choose only one response which you consider to be the best. You are to fill up number of that response in given answer-sheet.
1. The process whereby per capita real income of a country increases over a long period of time is called.
(a) Production  
(b) Economic Growth  
(c) Economic Development  
(d) Welfare  
(e) Equilibrium

2. Per Capita Income is:
(a) Population  
(b) Population X National Income  
(c) National Income + Population  
(d) National Income  
(e) National Income – Population

3. Saving is equal to
(a) Y + C  
(b) Y / C  
(c) Y x C  
(d) Y – C  
(e) C / Y

4. The process whereby the real per capita income and economic welfare increases over a long period of time is called.
(a) Economic Development  
(b) Economic Growth  
(c) Per Capita Income  
(d) Production  
(e) Modernization

5. The following are the indicators of economic development except:
(a) High level of output  
(b) High level of income  
(c) High level of employment  
(d) High level of productivity  
(e) High level of corruption

6. India’s rank in Human Development Index is
(a) 89  
(b) 138  
(c) 124  
(d) 142  
(e) 168

7. Indian Economy on the eve of Independence was:
(a) Developed Economy  
(b) Modern Economy  
(c) Developing Economy  
(d) Backward Economy  
(e) New Economy

8. Agriculture is related to:
9. Following are the conventional source of Energy except.
   (a) Coal (b) Solar Energy (c) Natural Gas (d) Petroleum (e) Electricity

10. World trade Organisation was established on :
    (a) June 1, 1995  (b) June 1, 1996  (c) June 1, 1994  (d) June 1, 1990  (e) June 1, 1997

11. Infant Mortality Rate refers to death of the children below the age of:
    (a) Ten years  (b) Five years  (c) One year  (d) Two years  (e) Eight years

12. National income estimates in India are prepared by:
    (a) Planning Commission  (b) Reserve Bank of India  (c) Finance Minister  (d) Central Statistical Organization  (e) Indian Statistical Institute

13. The position of India's balance of trade at the time of independence was:
    (a) Favourable  (b) Semi-Favourable  (c) Unfavourable  (d) Deficit balance of Trade  (e) Balanced Balance of Trade

14. Consider the following statement
    'Economic Development' is a
    (1) Continuous (2) Short-term process (3) Long-run process of these statements:
    (a) 2 alone is correct  (b) 1 and 3 are correct  (c) 3 above is correct  (d) 1 and 2 are correct  (e) 2 and 3 are correct

15. The reason of failure of planning in India is:
    (a) Decrease in Unemployment  (b) Rise in Prices  (c) Fast Growth in Productive Sector
(d) Increase in national Income
(e) Equality in the distribution of income and wealth.

16. Poverty line is defined on the basis of the:
(a) Living conditions of the people (b) Number of children
(c) National requirement of 1400 calories per person per day in rural area.
(d) National requirement of 2400 calories per person per day in rural area.
(e) Number of old person.

17. India’s population growth is characterised by:
(a) Increase in death rate (b) Decrease in birth rate
(c) Increase in sex-ratio (d) Decrease in sex-ratio
(e) Industrialization of the country

18. The state with highest per capita income is:
(a) Punjab (b) Haryana (c) Goa
(d) Maharashtra (e) Gujrat

19. In spite of fifty five years of planning in India, the average per hectare agricultural production has remained one of the lowest in the world. The dominant factor responsible for the backwardness of Indian agriculture has been:
(a) Over Crowding in Agriculture
(b) Discouragement of the rural atmosphere
(c) Small size of holdings (d) Mechanization of agriculture
(e) Excessive use of fertilizers

20. Among the following schemes which one is meant particularly for the ‘Educated Unemployed Youth’:
(a) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)
(b) Jawha Rozgar Yojana (JRY)
(c) Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY)
(d) Self Employment Scheme for Registered Unemployed (SESRU)
(e) Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)
21. Rate of Capital Formation is
(a) \( \frac{\text{Capital Formation} \times \text{Gross Domestic Product}}{100} \)
(b) \( \frac{\text{Capital Formation}}{\text{Gross Domestic Product}} \)
(c) \( \frac{\text{Capital Formation}}{\text{Gross Domestic Product}} \times 100 \)
(d) \( \frac{\text{Capital Formation}}{\text{Gross National Product}} \)
(e) \( \frac{\text{Capital Formation}}{\text{Gross National Product}} \times 100 \)

22. Disguised unemployment refers to:
(a) Persons with no jobs
(b) Unemployment among women
(c) Unemployment among men
(d) More persons employed for a job which a few can accomplish.
(e) Unemployed of people above 60 years of age.

23. National Open University and Navodaya Vidyalayas are established by way of implementation of the following programme:
(a) Universalization of Primary Education
(b) New Education Policy
(c) National Literacy Mission
(d) Education for all
(e) District Primary Education Programme

24. India favours:
(a) Private Sector Only
(b) Public Sector Only
(c) Industry Sector Only
(d) Mixed economy
(e) Agriculture Sector Only

25. ‘Indira Awas Yojana’ is meant for:
(a) Rural landless worker
(b) Urban housing
(c) For Refugees
(d) For both urban & rural housing
(e) For the poorest belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
26. The 'Integrated Rural Development Programme' (IRDP) is meant for:
   (a) Only Agriculture   (b) Only animal husbandry
   (c) The removal of poverty   (d) Only industries
   (e) Agriculture and Sericulture

27. The 'Balance of Payments' is a systematic record of all economic transaction between the:
   (a) Residents of a country & the Reserve Bank of India
   (b) Government & Reserve Bank of India
   (c) Commercial Banks and The Reserve Bank of India
   (d) Residents of a country and the rest of world
   (e) Residents of the rest of world & Reserve Bank of India

28. The term 'mixed-economy' implies the co-existence of:
   (a) Large scale and small scale industries
   (b) Commercial and socialism
   (c) Capitalism and socialism
   (d) Agriculture and industries
   (e) Private and Public Sectors

29. In 1998, the 'Nobel Prize' for economics was awarded to:
   (a) C.V. Raman
   (b) Mother Teresa
   (c) Dr. Amartya Sen
   (d) Rabindra Nath Tagore
   (e) Hargobind Khurana

30. Population growth rate in India was negative in:
   (a) 1901-11
   (b) 1911-21
   (c) 1921-31
   (d) 1931-41
   (e) 1941-51

31. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
   (a) First-Plan   (1) Industrialization
   (b) Second-Plan   (2) Growth with equity
   (c) Eighth-Plan   (3) Agriculture
   (d) Ninth-Plan   (4) Human resource development

   A   B   C   D
   a) 3   1   4   2
   b) 4   2   3   1
   c) 3   2   4   1
32. The scheme extended to both rural and urban areas is:
(a) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana  (b) Nehru Rozgar Yojana
(c) National Social Assistance Programme
(d) Prime Minister Employment Scheme
(e) Financial Assistance for constructing Houses

33. The government of India has launched the ‘Employment Guarantee Scheme’ to help the
(a) Unemployed skilled labour in urban areas
(b) Professionally qualified females in urban areas
(c) Poor as well as rural landless  (d) Females in rural areas
(d) Professionally qualified females in urban as well as rural areas

34. Net exports are negative when:
(a) Exports are more than imports
(b) Net investment is negative
(c) Net investment is positive
(d) Imports are more than exports
(e) Exports are equal to imports

35. The sector with maximum quantum of disguised unemployment in India is:
(a) Agriculture  (b) Industry  (c) Trade
(c) Transport  (e) Banking & Insurance

36. The item that forms the part of bulk of imports by India is:
(a) Petroleum  (b) Electrical goods
(c) Textiles  (d) Gems & Jewellery
(e) Non electrical goods

37. The item showing a declining trend in the exports from India in recent years is:
(a) Cotton textile  (b) Jute goods
(b) Machine tools  (d) Tobacco products
(e) Gems & Jewellery
38. Per Capita Labour Output is equal to:

(a) \[
\frac{\text{Total Output}}{\text{Total Labour}}
\]
(b) \[
\frac{\text{Total Labour}}{\text{Total Output}}
\]
(c) \[
\frac{\text{Total Output}}{\text{Total Labour}} \times 100
\]
(d) \[
\frac{\text{Marginal Output}}{\text{Total Labour}}
\]
(e) \[
\frac{\text{Total Output}}{\text{Marginal Labour}}
\]

39. Average Life Expectancy in the year 2000 in India was
(a) 33 years  
(b) 54 years  
(c) 60 years  
(d) 58 years  
(e) 64 years

40. In census method, we collect data about:
(a) every item of population.  
(b) First ten items of population  
(c) Some reliable items of population  
(d) The sample  
(e) Items of our choice

41. The difference between upper limit and lower limit of any group is called:
(a) Class  
(b) Class Limits  
(c) Mean  
(d) Magnitude of class interval  
(e) Upper limit

42. The method of sampling in which data are divided into different layers or strata is called:
(a) Random Sampling  
(b) Stratified Sampling  
(c) Purposive Sampling  
(d) Quota Sampling  
(e) Systematic Sampling

43. The grouping of data of related facts into different classes is called
(a) Classification  
(b) Analysis  
(c) Collection  
(d) Interpretation  
(e) Editing

44. Mid value is the average value of the upper and lower limit. This statement is:
(a) False  
(b) True  
(c) Can't say
45. The method of sampling in which each item of the universe has equal chance of being selected in the sample is called:
(a) Systematic Sampling (b) Convenience Sampling
(c) Purposive Sampling (d) Random Sampling
(e) Stratified Sampling

46. The data relating to National Income and Population, for the government are:
(a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Reliable
(d) Published (e) Up-to-date

47. Essentials of sampling are following except:
(a) Representativeness (b) Independence
(c) Homogeneity (d) Adequacy
(e) Items of different characteristic

48. A standard person year (SPY) means that a person has worked for 8 hours per day in one year up to .......... days.
(a) 100 (b) 200 (c) 300
(d) 273 (e) 365

49. The observation whose frequency is highest in the series is called:
(a) Mean (b) Mode (c) Medium
(d) S.D. (e) Variance
(e) Varies between ±1

50. Following are the measures need to be taken to protect environment except:
(a) Social Awareness (b) Population Control
(c) Water Management (d) Management of Solid Waste
(e) Illiteracy

51. Emerging Issues of Indian Economic Development are
(A) Environment (B) Gender Bias (C) Migration
(a) Only A (b) Only B (c) All the three
(d) Only A & B (e) Only B & C

52. 'Poverty and fall in productivity are interrelated'
the above statement is:
(a) True (b) False
(c) Partially true (d) Partially False
(e) Can’t say

53. Disguised unemployment is a situation where the marginal productivity of labour is:
(a) Less (b) More (c) Not known
(d) Zero (e) One

54. Indian planning is very strong from the point of view of implementation:
(a) True (b) False
(c) Can’t say (d) Partially true
(a) Partially false

55. The data are of ________ types:
(a) Two (b) Three
(c) Four (d) Limited
(e) Unlimited

56. If we are collecting data from is source of origin for the first time, it is:
(a) Reliable data (b) Arbitrary data
(c) Primary data (d) Secondary data
(f) Unknown data

57. The following are the desired qualities of a good questionnaire except:
(a) Limited number of questions (b) Simplicity
(c) Proper order of questions (d) Cross verification
(e) Controversial questions

58. The qualities of a sample are:
1) Representative 2) Adequacy
(a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Neither 1 nor 2 (d) Both 1 & 2
(f) Either 1 or 2

59. The series in which lower limit of the first class interval or/and the upper limit of the last class interval is missing, is called:
(a) Exclusive series  (b) Inclusive series
(c) Frequency distribution series  (d) Mid-value series
(f) Open-end series

60. Those diagrams in which data are presented in the form of bars or rectangles are:
(a) Pie diagrams  (b) Pictographs
(c) Cartographs  (d) Bar diagrams
(f) Charts

61. A centrally located value of a series such that half of the values or items of series are above it and the other half below it is called:
(a) Mode  (b) S.D.  (c) Medium
(d) Variance  (e) Mean

62. A line drawn to identify those who do not have enough of food, clothing and shelter is:
(a) Actual line  (b) Base line
(c) Partition line  (d) Poverty line
(e) Standard line

63. Match the following:
  i) Economic Development (A) GDP
  ii) Economic Growth (B) Health
  iii) Sustainable Development (C) Environment
  iv) Quality of Life (D) Structural Change

    i      ii      iii      iv
(a) D      A      C      B
(b) D      B      C      A
(c) A      B      C      D
(d) B      C      D      A
(e) C      A      B      D

64. Match the following:
  i) Economic Development (A) Long-term
  ii) Economic Growth (B) Redistribution
iii) Sustainable Development (C) Future Generations
iv) Quality of Life (D) Productivity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>iii</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>iv</td>
<td>iii</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>iv</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>iv</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>iv</td>
<td>iii</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

65. Secondary sector is also called:
(a) Primary Sector (b) Tertiary Sector (c) Occupational Sector (d) Manufacturing Sector (e) Organized Sector

66. The main features of new economic policy are:
(1) Liberalisation (2) Privatisation (3) Globalisation
(a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 & 3 (c) All the above (d) None of the above (e) Only 1 & 2

67. Match the following :
(i) Freedom to Import Technology (A) First Five Year Plan
(ii) 1951 (B) Means of Transport
(iii) E-Post (C) New Economic reforms
(iv) Components of Economic Infrastructure (D) New Postal Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>iv</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>iv</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>iii</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>iii</td>
<td>iv</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>iii</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

68. The ‘Five Year Plan’ based on Mahanlobis Model was:
(a) First (b) Second (c) Third
(d) Forth (e) Tenth
69. Occupational structure is not an important determinant of economic
development. This statement is:
(a) False (b) True (c) Reliable
(d) Partial False (e) Can’t Say

70. A negative consequence of the new economic policy is ........
dependence on foreign investment and foreign technology.
(a) Some (b) decreasing (c) increasing
(d) stable (e) no

71. Decreasing the foreign value of a currency is called:
(a) Inflation (b) Deflation (c) Stagflation
(d) Devaluation (e) Revaluation

72. The situation in which there is no work in a particular season of year
and as a result workers are rendered unemployed is known as:
(a) Cyclical unemployment (b) Seasonal Unemployment
(c) Frictional Unemployment (d) Voluntary Unemployment
(e) Involuntary Unemployment

73. One of the objective of the Tenth Plan is to raise literacy rate to:
(a) 75% (b) 80% (c) 60%
(d) 85% (e) 90%

74. The economic reforms refer to all those policy measures which aim at
rendering the economy more efficient, competitive and developed.
This statement is:
(a) False (b) True (c) Partially True
(d) Defective (e) Can’t Say

75. Under the policy of ................., Indian industries will be free to buy
machines and raw materials from abroad.
(a) Privatisation (b) Globalisation
(c) Liberalisation (d) Foreign Trade
(e) Industrial reforms
FINAL TEST

ANSWER SHEET

ACHIEVEMENT TEST IN ECONOMICS

Name : 

Class : 

Father’s Name : 

Roll No.:

Date :

Example : ‘Wealth of Nations’ a famous book in Economics is written by –

(a) Nurkse  (b) Robinson  (c) Adam Smith
(d) Ricardo  (e) Semuelson

How to Reply : The correct answer for the above example is (c), The answer will be shown as

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q.No.</th>
<th>Answer No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Key To Achievement Test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q.No.</th>
<th>Ans.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>