



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL NEWTOWN
SESSION: 2022-23
FINAL EXAMINATION

CLASS : IX

SUBJECT : ECONOMIC APPLICATIONS [SET – A]

FULLMARKS :100

TIME : 2 HOURS

Answers to this paper must be written on the paper provided separately.

You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.

This time is to be spent in reading the question paper

The time given at the head of this paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

Attempt all questions from Section A and any four questions from Section B

The intended marks for questions are given in the brackets [].

This question paper consists of five printed pages.

Section A

(Attempt all Questions from this Section)

Question 1.

[20]

Choose the correct answer and write the correct option.

- (i) A company which controls production of some goods and services in more than one country is referred to as:
- Multinational Corporations.
 - Joint Stock Enterprises
 - Departmental Enterprises.
 - Government companies.
- (ii) In which type of economy, government interference is limited?
- Socialistic economy.
 - Laissez faire economy.
 - Underdeveloped economy.
 - Developed economy.
- (iii) The consumers judge the quality of the agro based goods based on certification schemes of appropriate authorities?
- Hallmark
 - ISI
 - Agmark
 - Ecomark
- (iv) Which combinations of two goods show a rise in the amount of available resources?
- Any point outside the production possibility curve.
 - Any point inside the production possibility curve.
 - Any point that lies on the production possibility curve.
 - Rightward shift in the production possibility curve.

- (v) **Economic infrastructure is important in economic development as:**
- a. It ensures efficient utilization of natural resources.
 - b. It results in contraction of service activities.
 - c. Reduces agricultural productivity.
 - d. It ensures reduction in the level of output.
- (vi) **CPCB stands for:**
- a. Central Protection Consumer Board.
 - b. Central Pollution Control Board.
 - c. Consumer Protection Control Board.
 - d. Consumer Protection Corporation Board.
- (vii) **The government in an economy extends support to the industries by:**
- a. Restrictions on transportation facilities.
 - b. Charging higher taxes for producing export items.
 - c. Providing adequate institutional credit to the industrial sector.
 - d. All of these.
- (viii) **What are the tools used to solve the problems in a socialistic economy?**
- a. Price Mechanism.
 - b. Production and distribution.
 - c. Growth and development.
 - d. Economic planning.
- (ix) **When the environment works as a sink for absorbing the waste materials generated out of production and consumption activities, it is known as:**
- a. Assimilative capacity.
 - b. Conservative capacity.
 - c. Restoration capacity.
 - d. Carrying capacity.
- (x) **Gross enrollment ratio in higher education refers to the share of :**
- a. Enrolled students in primary education to total population.
 - b. Enrolled students in higher education institutions to total number of eligible students.
 - c. Enrolled students in education to the total population.
 - d. Enrolled students in school education to the total number of eligible students.
- (xi) **TRIPS stand for:**
- a. Trade Related Investment Principle Rights.
 - b. Trade Reforms Intellectual Property Rights.
 - c. Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights.
 - d. Trade Reforms Investment Property Rights.
- (xii) **What is the need for eco-efficiency of existing technology?**
- a. To increase pollution.
 - b. To achieve higher growth rates in industrial and agricultural production.
 - c. To increase the use of exhaustible resources.
 - d. To achieve growth along with conservation of the natural environment.

- (xiii) Suppose you want to buy toothpaste and the shop owner says that he/she can sell the toothpaste only if you buy a toothbrush. Which of your rights is being violated here?
- Right to choose.
 - Right to be informed.
 - Right to safety.
 - Right to represent.
- (xiv) Ambient air quality is low when:
- The air pollutants marginally cross the permissible limits.
 - The air pollutants cross the permissible limits by about 20-30% on an average.
 - The air pollutants cross the permissible limits by about 30-40% on an average.
 - The air pollutants cross the permissible limits by about 50% on an average.
- (xv) Maintaining the pristine state of nature is called:
- Sedimentation.
 - Conservation.
 - Preservation.
 - Regulation.
- (xvi) As the expenditure of the government we can include:
- Tax revenue earned by the government.
 - Expenditure for production by firms.
 - Expenditure for construction of houses by private individuals.
 - Expenditure for development of infrastructure.
- (xvii) The technology not used for secondary treatment of air pollution is:
- Gravitational settling chamber.
 - Wet scrubber.
 - Electro-static precipitator.
 - None of these.
- (xviii) Initiatives that can be taken for preservation of soil are:
- Rainwater harvesting.
 - Practice of contour bunding.
 - Watershed management.
 - Disposal of untreated wastes on land.
- (xix) In a under-developed economy:
- There is high per capita income.
 - Rise in the standard of living of common people.
 - There is high unemployment.
 - Use of advanced techniques of production.
- (xx) Which of the following organizations is completely under the management and control of the government?
- Reliance Jio
 - Posts and telegraphs.
 - Railways
 - Both b and c.

Question 2

- (i) Inadequate railway links in some regions of India is a serious problem pertaining to lack of economic infrastructure in India. Explain. [2]
- (ii) State any two objectives of WTO. [2]
- (iii) What is food adulteration? Give examples. [2]
- (iv) What is humus? [2]
- (v) Explain 'Agriculture supplies raw materials to industries', using examples. [2]

Question 3

- (i) Explain 'the impact of water-logging and salinity' due to dam construction in India. [2]
- (ii) Name two technological devices used in reducing air pollution. [2]
- (iii) Mention the information that is accessible to Indian citizens by RTI Act. [2]
- (iv) What is economic infrastructure? Give examples. [2]
- (v) What are the indicators of active consumers in the market to protect their interests? [2]

Section B

(Answer any four questions from this Section)

Question 4

- (i) What is meant by efficient use of resources? Explain the three basic problems of an economy. [7]
- (ii) Explain the favourable effects of globalisation. [8]

Question 5.

- (i) State the methods of safe disposal of wastes. Explain any such 4 activities. [7]
- (ii) Explain the following:
 - (a) Right to Safety
 - (b) Right to be informed
 - (c) Right to choose
 - (d) Right to seek redressal.[8]

Question 6

- (i) What is social infrastructure? Explain its role in India's economic development. [7]
- (ii) What are the essential elements of globalisation? Distinguish between Foreign Direct Investment and Foreign Portfolio Investment. [8]

Question 7.

- (i) **What is consumer awareness? State any Four salient features of COPRA.** [7]
- (ii) **Distinguish between Capitalistic economy and Socialistic economy.** [8]

Question 8.

- (i) **What is an ecosystem? Explain the problem of desertification, soil erosion and urbanization in an economy.** [7]
- (ii) **What is green manure? What are bio-pesticides? Explain its two types.** [8]

Question 9.

- (i) **The subject of Economics is old enough and has a long history. In 1776 Adam Smith penned An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations. With its publication, capitalism was born, from the ashes of the mercantilist system that preceded it. Smith described an economic system of cottage industries and relatively unfettered pursuit of self-interest, and how that unfettered pursuit of self-interest could result in a system that distributed its limited resources in an efficient fashion. It is also considered an “unfinished business”.**
- (a) **Give the modern definition of Economics.** [7]
- (b) **Explain the features of this definition.**
- (ii) **Explain the importance of consumers in the economy.** [8]