2023

CIVICS & ECONOMICS

Full Marks – 80

Time – 3 Hours

General Instructions :

(i) All questions are compulsory.

*(ii) There are two sections, **A** and **B** carrying 40 marks each.*

(iii) Write the number and sub-number of the question before attempting it.

(iv) Figures in the margin indicate marks.

SECTION – A (CIVICS – 40 marks)

1. Choose the correct answer from the options given : 5×1=5

(a) The quorum of Rajya Sabha is –

(i) one-third (ii) one-tenth

(iii) half of members (iv) two-third

(b) Who is the constitutional head of the State ?

(i) The Governor (ii) The Prime Minister

(iii) The Chief Minister (iv) The Chief Justice

(c) The Chief Minister of a state holds his office –

(i) for 10 years (ii) for 4 years

(iii) during the pleasure of Governor (iv) for 5 years

(d) To become the President of India, a person should have completed –

(i) 25 years of age (ii) 40 years of age

(iii) 35 years of age (iv) 50 years of age

(e) The 69th Amendment Act incorporated special provision regarding –

(i) Chandigarh Union Territory (ii) Delhi Union Territory

(iii) Pondicherry Union Territory (iv) Daman Union Territory

2. Fill in the blanks with correct answers : 7×1=7

(a) Uncharitable remark against directive has _____. (no legal force behind them / legal force behind them)

(b) _____ is considered superior than Directive Principles. (Preamble / Fundamental Rights)

(c) People's Court is known as _____. (Lok Adalat / Lok Ayukta)

(d) India is having _____ Party system. (multi / dual)

(e) The oldest political party of India is _____ (BJP / Indian National Congress)

(f) Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the _____. (President of India / Chief Minister)

(g) A constitution amending Bill reserves _____ seats for women in the State Assemblies and the Parliament. (33 % / 24%)

3. How is the Prime Minister removed from his office ? 2

4. Mention atleast *two* qualifications to become the Chief Minister of State. 2

5. Name *any four* types of court in the district level. 2

6. Suggest *any two* ways for the upliftment of women by Indian Constitution. 2

7. Discuss *any three* executive powers of Governor. 3

8. Write a short note on 'Communalism'. 3

9. What are the qualifications for the appointment of a Judge of the Supreme Court? 3

10. Write *three* military powers of the President of India. 3

11. State the powers of Lt. Governor of Delhi. 4

12. Explain the functions of Political Party. 4

SECTION – B (ECONOMICS – 40 marks)

13. Choose the correct answer from the options given : 5×1=5

(a) The rapid and sustained increase in Agricultural output over a long period of time is called –

(i) White revolution (ii) Blue revolution

(iii) Transportation (iv) Green revolution

(b) Agriculture provides source of livelihood to nearly –

(i) 68 % (ii) 78 %

(iii) 58 % (iv) 48 %

(c) Where was the first telephone service introduced in India ?

(i) Delhi (ii) Kolkata

(iii) Bengaluru (iv) Mumbai

(d) Internal trade refers to –

(i) Trade between two countries (ii) Border trade

(iii) Trade within the country (iv) Trade outside the country

(e) The sector consisting of those production units which are owned and controlled by the government is –

(i) Private Sector (ii) Individual Sector

(iii) Joint Sector (iv) Public Sector

14. Fill in the blanks correctly : 7×1=7

(a) The total value of final goods and services produced by normal residents of a country during a financial year is _____ . (Net National Income / Per Capita Income)

(b) Foreign trade leads to _____ . (economic growth / economic cooperation)

(c) Sustainable development is a _____ process that manages all available resources. (short term / long term)

(d) The important tools of monetary policy is _____ . (storage facilities / Bank rate policy)

(e) Cause of low agricultural productivity in India is _____ . (uneconomical size of land / water scarcity)

(f) Industries which are run as household enterprises employing little or no hired labour are called _____ . (small scale industries / cottage industries)

(g) The first Civil Aviation Department was set up in _____ (1972 / 1927)

15. Define Economic Welfare. 2

16. Define seasonal unemployment. 2

17. What is meant by balance of trade ? 2

18. Mention *any two* advantages of road transport. 2

19. Mention *any three* characteristics of economic growth. 3

20. Discuss *three* problems of Indian agriculture. 3

21. Give *three* reasons for need of rapid industrialisation. 3

22. Explain 'National Income' as an economic indicator of development. 3

23. Discuss the evolution of role of a State in Indian economy. 4

24. What is meant by infrastructure ? Explain its types. 1+3=4