

ECONOMICS

STEP UP



Assignments based on

UNIT	I
UNIT	II
UNIT	III
UNIT	IV
UNIT	V

UNIT - I, II, III, IV, V
Assignment Sheet

UNIT - I

Short answers:-

1. A farmer in Punjab transports wheat from the farm to a flour mill. Is this activity considered as production? Why? **(2011)**
2. Improved technology affects the productivity of land. Explain this statement with the help of suitable examples. **(2011)**
3. State two limitations of division of labour. **(2011)**
4. Explain two measures for improving efficiency of labour in India. **(2011)**
5. With respect to efficiency of labour answer the questions that follow:
 - a) On what basis can efficiency of labour be measured?
 - b) State two factors that influence the efficiency of labour. **(2011)**
6. Explain the process of capital formation. State two reasons why capital formation is important for economic growth. **(2011)**
7. Explain five ways by which entrepreneurs can promote economic development of a country. **(2011)**
8. Identify the forms of capital given below. Give reasons for your answer.
 - a) Steel
 - b) Government Bonds. **(2011)**
9. Explain in brief the characteristics of land with respect to its supply and use. **(2012/2017)**
10. With respect to division of labour state the following:
 - a) An example each of vertical and horizontal division of labour.
 - b) Two advantages to the producer.
 - c) Two disadvantages to the worker. **(2012)**
11. Classify the following into Fixed capital and Circulating capital: **(2012)**
 - a) Building
 - b) Tailors
 - c) sewing machines
 - d) tailoring accessories.
12. State two ways through which an entrepreneur contributes towards economic development. **(2012)**
13. Distinguish between simple division of labour and complex division of labour. **(2013)**

14. Define land. Explain the importance of land as a factor of production. **(2013)**
15. Distinguish between real capital and debt capital with the help of suitable examples. **(2013)**
16. Briefly explain two methods that increase land productivity. **(2014/2016)**
17. Define simple division of labour. **(2014)**
18. Mention two factors that determine the supply of labour. **(2014)**
19. Which of the following is considered as labour in economics? Give reasons.
 1. A professor working in a college.
 2. A social worker serving in an orphanage. **(2015)**
20. Mention two ways by which land differs from other factors of production. **(2015)**
21. Define efficiency of labour. **(2015)**
22. State any two factors that determine division of labour. **(2015)**
23. What is the significance of capital in promoting economic growth? **(2015)**
24. Distinguish between fixed capital & circulating capital quoting suitable examples. **(2015)**
25. How does money help in maximizing utility? **(2016)**
26. Mention two ways by which producers benefit from division of labour. **(2016)**
27. State any two differences between an entrepreneur and other factors of production. **(2016)**
28. Identify the type of division of labour in an automobile industry. Explain. **(2017)**

Long answers:-

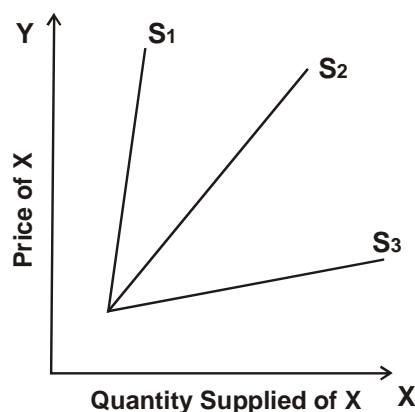
1. Discuss five characteristics of Capital as a factor of production. **(2012)**
2. Define labour. Explain four important characteristics of labour. **(2013/2016)**
3. Define land. Explain four characteristics of land as a factor of production. **(2014)**
4. Explain five advantages of division of labour. **(2014)**
5. Define efficiency of labour. Explain four factors that influence the efficiency of labour. **(2014)**
6. Define capital formation. Explain three important stages of capital formation. **(2014)**

7. Define capital formation. Explain 3 causes of low capital formation in a developing economy. **(2015)**
8. Define division of labour. Explain 3 benefits of division of labour to producers. **(2015)**
9. Mention five qualities of good entrepreneur. **(2015)**
10. What is meant by efficiency of labour? Explain three causes of low efficiency of labour in India. **(2016)**
11. With the help of suitable example explain the meaning of geographical or territorial division of labour. Discuss three advantages of division of labour. **(2017)**
12. Define entrepreneur. Discuss three ways by which entrepreneur promotes economic growth. **(2017)**
13. Define labour. Suggest three method to improve efficiency of labour. **(2017)**

UNIT II

Short answers:-

1. State two factors affecting the market demand of a commodity. **(2011)**
2. The demand curve can slope upwards from left to right. Give one argument in support of this statement. **(2011)**
3. Explain how income effect is responsible for the negative slope of a demand curve. **(2011)**
4. How does an improvement in production technology influence the supply curve of a firm? **(2011)**
5. Study the graph and identify the supply curve S1 and S3 with respect to its time element. **(2011)**



5. Study the statements given below and state whether demand will be elastic or inelastic citing reasons for your answer.
 - a) Demand for cigarettes by a habitual smoker.
 - b) A consumer postpones the purchase of a refrigerator till the off-season sale. **(2011)**

6. State two circumstances under which the demand curve slopes upwards to the right. **(2012)**
7. The bus fare between two cities is reduced. How will this affect the demand curve for bus travel between the two cities? **(2013)**
8. How does the nature of a good affect its elasticity of demand? **(2013)**
9. Indicate the degree of elasticity of a supply curve parallel to the x-axis. **(2013)**
10. Draw a supply curve. **(2014)**
11. Draw a demand curve with the help of a hypothetical Individual demand schedule. **(2014)**
12. Briefly explain any one exception to the law of demand. **(2014)**
13. What is meant by price elasticity of demand? **(2014)**
14. Distinguish between normal goods & inferior goods. **(2015)**
15. Mention any two factors that cause a rightward shift of the demand curve. **(2015)**
16. What is meant by Cross elasticity of demand? **(2015)**
17. Define a perfectly elastic supply curve. **(2015)**
18. Mention one way by which the Government can reduce the inequalities of income and wealth in an economy. **(2016)**
19. Mention the degree of Price elasticity of demand for the following goods:
i) cosmetics ii) medicine iii) school uniform iv) air conditioners **(2016)**
20. Complete the following demand schedule: **(2016)**

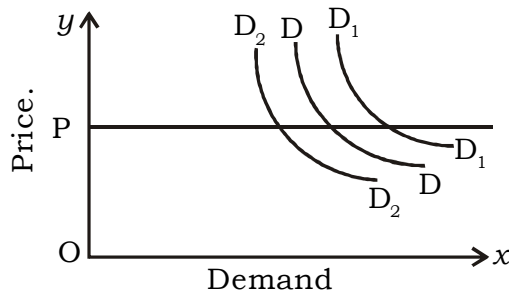
Price (₹)	Quantity of Mangoes demanded (kgs)
350.00	2
250.00	
200.00	
150.00	
100.00	

21. Draw a perfectly inelastic supply curve. **(2016)**
22. What is the impact of the level of technology on supply **(2016)**
23. Why is supply directly proportional to price? **(2017)**
24. Explain the impact of cost of production on elasticity of supply. **(2017)**

25. With the help of diagram define perfectly elastic demand. **(2017)**
26. Distinguish between Complementary and Substitute goods. **(2017)**

Long answers:-

1. What is demand? **(2011)**
 a) With the help of a hypothetical table draw the demand curve of a commodity.
 b) Explain the diagram given below:



2. Distinguish between supply and stock. Explain four factors that influence the supply of a commodity. **(2011)**
3. What is meant by elasticity of supply? Using graphs explain any four types of elasticity of supply. **(2011)**
4. Distinguish between the following: **(2012)**
 a) Extension and Increase in demand.
 b) Normal goods and Inferior goods.
5. State the Law of demand. Briefly explain any three determinants for the negative slope of the demand curve. **(2012)**
6. Using hypothetical data show a market demand schedule. **(2012)**
7. Briefly explain the percentage method of calculating elasticity of demand. **(2012)**
8. Using graphs distinguish between change in supply and change in quantity supplied. **(2012)**
9. What is meant by increase in demand? Discuss any four factors affecting price elasticity of demand. **(2013)**
10. Define supply. State the law of supply and explain it with the help of a diagram. **(2013/2017)**
11. Define supply. Explain three reasons for the rightward shift of the supply. **(2014)**
12. With the help of suitable diagrams, explain the following degree of elasticity of supply - $E_s = \alpha$, $E_s > 1$ **(2014)**
13. Differentiate between decrease in demand & contraction in demand. **(2015)**

14. Define elasticity of demand. Explain any three determinants of elasticity of demand. (2015)
15. What is meant by shift in supply? Explain three determinants of leftward shift of the supply curve. (2015)
16. Define demand. Explain clearly two factors which determine demand. (2016)
17. With the help of a diagram explain the meaning of Increase in supply and Decrease in supply. (2016)
18. What is meant by Price elasticity of supply? Explain three factors which determine elasticity of supply. (2016)

UNIT III

Short answers:-

1. What is meant by progressive tax? Give an example. (2011)
2. State two differences between a tax and a fee. (2011)
3. Mention any two sources of non-tax revenue of the Central Government in India. (2011)
4. In what type of tax, shifting of the tax burden is possible? Explain using an example. (2011)
5. Distinguish between internal and external debt. (2011)
6. State two examples of direct tax imposed by the Central Government in India. (2012)
7. Distinguish between a tax and a subsidy. (2012)
8. How does Proportional tax differ from Progressive tax? (2012/2017)
9. How can taxes be used for promoting economic growth? (2012)
10. State the difference between redeemable debt and irredeemable debt. (2012)
11. Indirect taxes are regressive in nature. How can they be made progressive? (2013)
12. What is the difference between impact of taxation and incidence of taxation? (2013)
13. Define Public debt. (2013)
14. Distinguish between:
 - a) Voluntary debt and Compulsory debt.
 - b) Regressive tax and Degressive tax. (2013)

15. Define a tax. Explain briefly two merits and two demerits of direct taxes. (2013)
16. Distinguish between a tax and a fee. (2014)
17. State two differences between tax on income and tax on a commodity. (2014)
18. Give two reasons for an increase in public expenditure in recent times. (2014)
19. Mention any two sources of External debt. (2014)
20. Direct taxes are progressive in nature. Briefly explain. (2015)
21. Define an indirect tax with the help of an example. (2015)
22. Distinguish between redeemable debt & irredeemable debt. (2015)
23. A special virtue of Indirect Taxes is that, they sometimes help in Social reforms. Explain. (2016/2017)
 - (b) Mention two causes of increase in public expenditure in recent times.
 - (c) Mention two differences between fixed deposits and demand deposits.
 - (d) What is meant by a Degressive Tax system?
24. Define a Direct Tax. Give two examples. (2016)
25. Mention two causes of increase in public expenditure in recent times. (2016)
26. Explain one cause for low capital formation in India. (2016)
27. Define Public expenditure. (2017)
28. What is meant by unproductive debt? (2017)

Long answers:-

1. Explain five differences between Direct tax and Indirect tax. (2011)
2. How has public expenditure become an important tool for economic development in recent times? (2011)
3. Explain three merits and two demerits of indirect taxes. (2012)
4. Discuss the reasons for the growth of public expenditure in India? (2012)
5. Briefly explain the importance of public expenditure in the industrial development of developing countries. (2013)
6. Define public debt. Explain four types of public debt. (2014)
7. Progressive taxation is suitable for the Indian economy. Give reasons to support your answer. (2014)

8. What is meant by public expenditure? Explain three reasons for an increase in public expenditure in India. (2015)
9. Define a tax. Explain three merits of Direct tax. (2015)
10. Define Public expenditure. Explain two ways by which it promotes economic development. (2016)
11. Mention five differences between a Direct Tax and an Indirect Tax. (2016)
12. Define Capital. Differentiate the following, with examples: (2016)
(i) Real Capital and Debt Capital (ii) Money Capital and Sunk Capital
13. Explain the following: (2016)
(i) Internal and External debt
(ii) Productive and Unproductive debt
14. Public expenditure in India has increased over the years. Explain four principle reasons for the increase of public expenditure. (2017)
15. Explain the meaning of the following terms. (2017)
(i) Impact
(ii) Shifting
(iii) Incidence
To which tax are these relevant to? Explain one merit and two demerits of this tax. (2017)

UNIT IV

Short answers:-

1. State two important contingent functions of money. (2011)
2. A mild inflation is beneficial for economic growth. Justify the statement. (2011)
3. State two ways in which recurring deposits differ from fixed deposits. (2011)
4. State two agency functions of Commercial Banks. (2011)
5. Briefly explain two methods of advancing loans by Commercial Banks. (2011)
6. State two ways by which the Central Bank of the country acts as a Banker's Bank. (2011)
7. How does the Central Bank act as a fiscal agent to the Government? (2011)
8. How does use of money solve the problem of 'lack of double coincidence of wants' that existed under the barter system? (2012)
9. How does money act as a store of value? (2012)
10. Explain two methods of accepting deposits by commercial banks. (2012)

11. How does money solve the problem of lack of common measure of value that existed under the barter system? (2013)
12. How does money act as a standard of deferred payment? (2013/2017)
13. Distinguish between Creeping inflation and Running inflation. (2013)
14. Distinguish between demand deposits and fixed deposits. (2013/2017)
15. Mention two agency functions of a Commercial Bank. (2013)
16. Explain two methods adopted by commercial Banks to advance loans to the general public. (2013)
17. State two advantages of opening a bank account. (2013)
18. Distinguish between limited legal tender and unlimited legal tender. (2014)
19. Explain the function of the central bank as a 'Banker' to the government? (2014)
20. Discuss any two contingent functions of money. (2014/2017)
21. What is meant by demand pull inflation? (2014)
22. What is meant by open market operations? How does it influence money supply? (2014)
23. Explain briefly any two difference between recurring deposit & fixed deposit. (2015)
24. Define creeping inflation. (2015)
25. State any two demerits of barter system of exchange. (2015)
26. Mention any two difference between the Central bank & a commercial bank. (2015)
27. Mention two causes of increase in public expenditure in recent times. (2016)
28. Define Bank rate. (2016)
29. Define creeping inflation. Why is it considered good for an economy? (2016)
30. What is cost push inflation? (2017)

Long answers:-

1. Distinguish between qualitative and quantitative measures of credit control policy of the Central Bank. (2011)
2. Differentiate between the following:
 - a) Limited legal tender and Unlimited legal tender.
 - b) Standard money and Bank money. (2012)

3. Define Inflation. Explain any two fiscal measures and two monetary measures to control it. **(2012)**
4. What is meant by CRR? Briefly examine its role in credit control. **(2012)**
5. Discuss the functions of the Central Bank as a 'Banker to Banks' and 'Banker to the Government'. **(2012/2017)**
6. Name the institution that enjoys the monopoly of note issue in India. Briefly explain two qualitative methods of credit control adopted by this institution. **(2013)**
7. Distinguish between Statutory Liquidity Ratio and Cash Reserve Ratio. **(2013)**
8. What is inflation? Discuss the effects of inflation on:
 - a) Fixed income groups.
 - b) Producers. **(2013/2017)**
9. Define cost-push inflation. State two factors causing it. **(2013)**
10. Define inflation. Explain four causes of inflation. **(2014)**
11. Define a Commercial Bank. How do commercial Banks mobilise deposits from the public. **(2014)**
12. What is meant by quantitative credit control? Describe two quantitative credit control measures of the Central Bank. **(2014)**
13. Explain the secondary functions of money. **(2015)**
14. What is meant by cost push inflation? Briefly explain three of its determinants. **(2015)**
15. With reference to Central bank, explain the following:-
 - a. Monopoly of the note issue
 - b. Lender of the last resort **(2015)**
16. Define money. Explain the Primary functions of money. **(2016)**
17. Explain briefly the five agency functions of a Commercial Bank. **(2016)**
18. What is inflation?
 1. Discuss the effects of inflation on debtors.
 2. Explain the following
 - (i) Creeping inflation
 - (ii) Walking inflation
 - (iii) Hyper inflation **(2017)**
19. Mention an important difference between a Commercial bank and Central bank. Explain briefly three methods adopted by commercial bank to advance credit to borrowers. **(2017)**

UNIT V**Short answers:-**

1. Give the expanded form of COPRA and RTI. **(2011)**
2. State two reasons for consumer exploitation in India. **(2012)**
3. Mention any two forms of consumer exploitation. **(2013)**
4. Mention two causes of consumer exploitation. **(2015)**
5. What is meant by RTI? **(2015)**
6. State the objectives COPRA. **(2017)**
7. Define consumer awareness. **(2017)**

Long answers:-

1. Explain any five ways in which consumers are exploited in the market. **(2011)**
2. Briefly trace the growth of consumer awareness in India. **(2011)**
3. Briefly explain any five rights stated in the Consumer Protection Act. **(2012)**
4. What is meant by food adulteration? Give an example. Mention two harmful effects of food adulteration. **(2013)**
5. Define a consumer. Explain the importance of educating consumers of their rights. **(2013)**
6. Explain five ways in which consumers are exploited in India. **(2014)**
7. 'An alert consumer is a safe consumer'. Give reasons to support your answer. **(2015)**
8. Explain two rights of a consumer. **(2016)**
9. What is meant by consumer awareness? Explain briefly four ways by which consumers are exploited. **(2016)**
10. What are the reasons for Consumer's Exploitation? **(2017)**

