

OPEN STUDENT FOUNDATION

Chapters : 11

Std-12 Economics Practice Sheet Day 11

Date : 24/02/24

Section A

- Choose correct answer from the given options. [Each carries 1 Mark] [5]
1. From which state of India, mineral oil found first? (July-2018)
(A) Bihar (B) Gujarat (C) Assam (D) Maharashtra
 2. Which medium of electricity production spreads pollution? (March-2020)
(A) Thermal power (B) Hydro Power (C) Solar Energy (D) Wind Power
 3. How many percent of total cost is spent on health in India? (March-2020)
(A) 2.4% (B) 4.4% (C) 6.4% (D) 8.4%
 4. In which year was ONGC established? (Aug-2020, July-2022)
(A) 1947 (B) 1951 (C) 1955 (D) 1959
 5. Which age of children do get free education as per the constitution of India? (March-2022)
(A) 4-14 years (B) 5-15 years (C) 6-14 years (D) 7-15 years

Section B

- Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 2 Marks] [4]
6. What is Migration caused by push-factors? (March-2020, March-2023)
 7. How many ways to produce electricity in India? Explain with examples. (March-2020, July-2022)

Section C

- Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 4 Marks] [16]
8. The literacy rate of India is given below table. Analyse it using a cluster bar diagram. (March-2018)

Literacy rate		
Year	The literacy rate in India (in %)	The literacy rate in Gujarat (in %)
1981	43.57	44.92
1991	52.21	61.29
2001	64.83	69.14
2011	74.04	79.31

9. Analyse the following details given in the table using a cluster bar diagram. (July-2018)

Literacy rate		
Year	The literacy rate in India (in %)	The literacy rate in Gujarat (in %)
1981	44	45
1991	52	61
2001	65	69
2011	74	79

10. Give the meaning of Urbanisation. Explain positive effects of Urbanisation. (May -2021)
11. Explain negative effects of Urbanisation. (March -2022)



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- ⇒ Ans : (C)
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- ⇒ Ans : (A)
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- ⇒ Ans : (B)
4. In which year was ONGC established? (Aug-2020, July-2022)
(A) 1947 (B) 1951 (C) 1955 (D) 1959
- ⇒ Ans : (D)
5. Which age of children do get free education as per the constitution of India? (March-2022)
(A) 4-14 years (B) 5-15 years (C) 6-14 years (D) 7-15 years
- ⇒ Ans : (C)

Section B

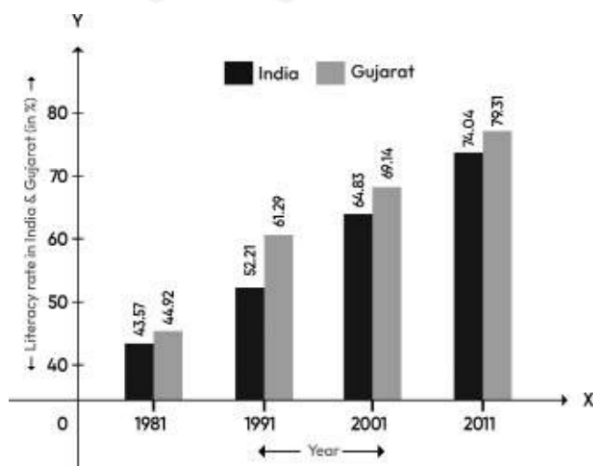
- Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 2 Marks] [4]
6. What is Migration caused by push-factors? (March-2020, March-2023)
- ⇒ When people living in villages are forced to leave their villages due to lack of business or occupational opportunities or when there are limited educational facilities and when they are forcibly pushed to cities, it is known as forcible migration or migration due to push factors.
7. How many ways to produce electricity in India? Explain with examples. (March-2020, July-2022)
- ⇒ There are 4 ways of generation of electricity in India :
- (1) Thermal power - through coal
 - (2) Hydroelectric power - through water
 - (3) Nuclear power - through nuclear energy
 - (4) Others - windmills, biogas, solar energy etc.

Section C

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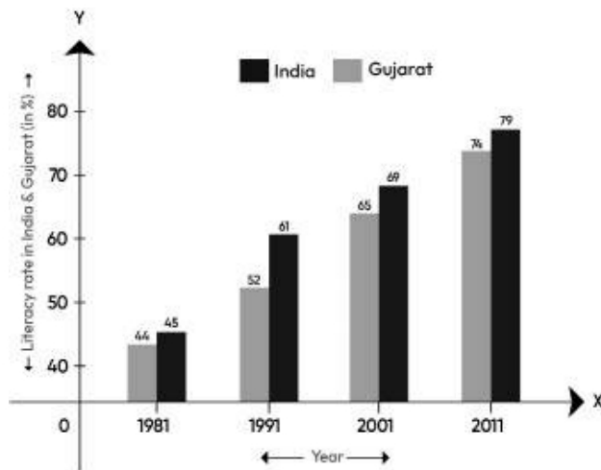
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- ➡ This is a cluster bar diagram. X-axis shows years and Y-axis shows literacy rate of India and Gujarat.
 - ➡ The diagrams tell that the literacy rate is gradually increasing.
 - ➡ Overall, the literacy rate of Gujarat is better than India.
 - ➡ From 1981, the literacy rate of Gujarat is 1.35% times more than India which is a very small difference.
 - ➡ From 1991, the literacy rate of Gujarat is 9.08% times more than India which is the largest difference.
 - ➡ After independence, the literacy rate of India has been increasing which is a good thing.
9. Analyse the following details given in the table using a cluster bar diagram. (July-2018)

Literacy rate		
Year	The literacy rate in India (in %)	The literacy rate in Gujarat (in %)
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- ➡ This is a cluster bar diagram. X-axis shows years and Y-axis shows literacy rate of India and Gujarat.
- ➡ After independence, the literacy rate of India has been increasing which is a good thing.
- ➡ It shows that the literacy rate of Gujarat is better than India.
- ➡ As per 1981, the difference between India and Gujarat was 1% in literacy.
- ➡ In 1991, Gujarat had a 9% literacy rate more than India which was the highest.
- ➡ The literacy rate in Gujarat is continuously increasing which implies economic and social growth.

10. Give the meaning of Urbanisation. Explain positive effects of Urbanisation. (May -2021)

- ➡ Urbanisation is a result of economic development. The migration of people from rural areas to urban areas is known as urbanisation. Urbanisation is that socio-economic process due to which the extent of population migrates from one area to another area increases and gets concentrated which converts into a town or a city. Thus, the population of the town and cities increases accordingly.
- ➡ Positive effects of Urbanisation.
- ➡ Urbanisation that took place in India has created various welcome effects which are:
 - a. **Increase in Infrastructural Facilities:**
 - ▶ There is a continuous increase in infrastructural facilities like education, health, banking, transportation, communication, insurance electricity etc creating more employment opportunities which in turn raises the purchasing power of the people to buy goods and services and that necessitates the setting up of more industries, creating more employment opportunities.
 - b. **Reduction in Poverty:**
 - ▶ Poverty and unemployment are mutually interdependent. Due to urbanisation, industry and the service sector creates large scale employment in cities which reduces poverty. Moreover, rural poor and unemployed who come to urban areas get employment according to their capabilities which also leads to reduction in poverty.

c. Cultural Development:

- ▶ Education is the base of cultural development. As education spreads, cultural development increases. And so an individual can attain all round development which improves personality of an individual and makes him a cultured individual of the society. Apart from this, libraries with modern amenities, book stalls and various cultural programmes enrich people culturally.

d. Ultra Modern Health Services:

- ▶ Due to the process of urbanisation, the population in urban areas rises which cater to the various requirements for better health along with education. Today, we can see a number of multi-speciality hospitals flourishing in cities like Ahmedabad where ultra modern treatment is available for every disease in one place.
- ▶ Moreover, Government and local self Government also start hospitals which directly benefit the poor and the middle class in the society and that positively influences the health and the productivity of the people.

e. Social Effects - Modern Thinking:

- ▶ The thinking of the people of urban areas is modern compared to villages. Cities have better education, cultural development and modern means of communication. This makes them quickly adapt themselves to the modern world by way of decency and dignity in words, actions, thoughts, lifestyle etc.

f. High Standard of Living:

- ▶ Urbanisation results in a rise in income and the presence of modern infrastructural facilities make the standard of living higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

11. Explain negative effects of Urbanisation. (March -2022)

➡ **Negative effects of Urbanisation:**

➡ **Due to uncontrolled urbanisation various negative effects have been seen in India which are as follows:**

a. Income Inequalities:

- ▶ The first negative effect of urbanisation is income inequalities. On the one hand, in urban areas there are intellectuals who are very highly educated, entrepreneurs, business magnates, whose income levels are very high.
- ▶ While on the other hand, there are poor labourers who are illiterates who do not have any skill or expertise and who do not know anything except physical labour and hence their incomes are very low. Thus income inequalities are very obvious in urban areas.

b. Social Inequalities:

- ▶ Social inequalities are seen along with economic inequalities. The rich and the educated class have modern thinking while the uneducated poor class have blunt and age-old thinking who get exploited in urban areas.

c. Problem of Slum-Dwelling:

- ▶ People coming to cities from villages are forced to live in huts and dirty slums as they are not able to afford a pucca house due to their low incomes. They constitute the labour class and their affordability is very low.

d. Law and Order Problem:

- ▶ Uncontrolled urbanisation has led to population explosion in urban areas which results in serious problems. for e.g. The per capita vehicle in cities is high and is seen to be rising continuously which creates traffic problems.
- ▶ Moreover, in the absence of employment opportunities and ability to earn enough income, people

resort to theft, loot, etc. When such anti-social activities take place on such a large scale, the day to day law and order situation proves insufficient and the situation deteriorates.

- e. **Question of Infrastructural Facilities:** There is shortage of transportation, health, roads, shortage of pure drinking water and such other infrastructural facilities which results in problems of water borne diseases, question of sanitation, shortage of electricity which is because of the failure of the local administrative system.
- f. **Problem of Environmental Pollution:** Urbanisation and Industries are two faces of one coin. As industries increase, urbanisation increases.
 - ▶ As urbanisation is the result of industrialisation, pollution levels reach beyond limits due to different industries. The dirt and squalor also creates further problems. E.g. more than 50% of the poor population suffer from skin and respiratory diseases.