



**ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL**



**A Jesuit Christian minority Institution**

**Subject: Economics Class- XI**

**Date:22/08/2020**

**Worksheet-33**

**Chapter- Growth and Development**

**Topic-Definition ,sources and indicators of Growth and development**

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1. Choose the correct alternative. 1x15=15
- a) A moderate increase in \_\_\_\_\_ is known as growth i) net national product ii) real net national product iii) national product iv) none of these
- b) In some economies land, labour and capital are available, but absence of \_\_\_\_\_ production process does not take place. i) government cooperation ii) skilled labour iii) organization or entrepreneur iv) none of these
- c) When technical progress is factor specific, it is known as i) disembodied technical progress ii) embodied technical progress iii) factor specific technical know how iv) none of these
- d) Economic development = \_\_\_\_\_ i) economic growth + structural change in the economy ii) economic growth iii) economic growth- structural change iv) none of these
- e) Structural changes which are found to take place during the process of development i) decrease in the share of agriculture in national income ii) decrease in the proportion of people engaged in primary sector iii) urbanization iv) all of the above
- f) Underdeveloped economy is an economy with i) less amount of resources for the process of production ii) underutilized resources iii) high population iv) none of these
- g) Characteristics of underdeveloped economy is i) colonial type of international trade ii) proper utilization of natural resources iii) predominance of service sector iv) none of these

- h) In under developed economies vicious circle of poverty is caused by i) lack of labour ii) lack of land iii) lack of capital iv) none of these
- i) Underdeveloped economies have the characteristics of i) underutilized natural resources ii) high population pressure iii) underdeveloped money market iv) all of above
- j) Developed economies have i) underdeveloped money market ii) high rate of capital generation iii) industrialization iv) (ii) and (iii) both
- k) Rate of increase in per capita real net national product = \_\_\_\_\_ i) rate of increase in real net national product - rate of growth of population  
 ii) rate of growth of population - rate of growth of real net national product  
 iii) difference between rate of growth of population and rate of growth of national product iv) none of these
- l) In different underdeveloped countries i) structure of agricultural sector is same ii) structure of agricultural is not same iii) agricultural sector does not get much importance iv) none of these
- m) If real net national product increases by 5% and population increases by 3% ,then per capita real net national product i) increases by 2% ii) decreases by 2% iii) increases by 3% iv) none of these
- n) If rate of growth of population is greater than rate of growth of real net national product then i) per capita real NNP increases ii) per capita real NNP decreases iii) Real NNP decreases iv) none of these
- o) There are limitations of per capita real NNP as an indicator of growth because i) It gives no idea about distribution of income ii) it does not indicate the improvement of standard of living iii) it does not take average longevity, literacy rate, infant mortality rate etc into consideration iv) all of the above
- Aparajita Mondal