

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT SECOND PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION

ECONOMICS

CLASS: XII

Sub. Code: 030

Time Allotted: 03 hours

03.02.2020

Max. Marks: 80

1

1

1

1

General Instructions:

• This question paper contains 34 questions.

• All questions in both sections are compulsory. However, there is internal choice in some questions. Marks for questions are indicated against each question.

Question No. 01 - 10 and 18 - 27 are Objective Type/Multiple choice questions of 1 mark each. They are required to be answered in one sentence/one word.

- Question No. 11 12 and 28 29 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answers to them should not normally exceed 60 words each.
- Question No. 13 15 and 30 32 also short answer questions carrying 4 marks each. Answers to them should not normally exceed 70 words each.
- Question No. 16-17 and 33-34 are long answer questions carrying 6 marks each. Answers to them should not normally exceed 100 words each
- Answers should be brief and to the point and the above word limit be adhered to as far as possible.
- All questions of a particular section must be attempted in the same section.

SECTION - A - INTRODUCTORY MACROECONOMICS

- 1. State any two precautions to be taken while measuring national income by 1 expenditure method.
- 2. The percentage of demand deposits which the commercial banks are legally required to maintain as their liquid assets is called
 - (a) CRR
- (b) Repo rate
- (c) SLR
- (d) Reverse repo rate

- 3. If recession is to be combated:
 - (a) Repo rate needs to be lowered
 - (b) CRR needs to be lowered
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) Repo rate needs to be lowered and CRR needs to be raised
- 4. If MPS is 0.6, what will be change in savings when income increases by ₹ 50?
- 5. From the set of statements given column I and column II, choose the correct pair of statement:

Column I	Column II	
(a) At the Break Even point	(i) Equals National Income	
(b) If MPC is equal to one	(ii) Value of k is infinity	
(c) Value of aggregate demand	(iii) Depends upon investment	
(d) Consumption in the economy	(iv) C > Y	

Give reasons. 7. What does zero primary deficit mean? OR The difference between fiscal deficit and interest payment is called 8. State whether the following statement is True/False and give valid reason for your answer. Trade of invisible items is a part of capital account of BoP. 9. What is official reserves account? 10. Accommodating items are those items of BoP which (a) Are not determined by considerations of profit (b) Are conditioned by the positive or negative BoP status (c) Lead to increase or decrease in official reserves with RBI (d) All of these 11. Explain how 'non- monetary exchanges' are a limitation in taking gross domestic product as an index of welfare.
The difference between fiscal deficit and interest payment is called 8. State whether the following statement is True/False and give valid reason for your answer. Trade of invisible items is a part of capital account of BoP. 9. What is official reserves account? 1 10. Accommodating items are those items of BoP which 1 (a) Are not determined by considerations of profit (b) Are conditioned by the positive or negative BoP status (c) Lead to increase or decrease in official reserves with RBI (d) All of these 11. Explain how 'non- monetary exchanges' are a limitation in taking gross domestic 3
8. State whether the following statement is True/False and give valid reason for your answer. Trade of invisible items is a part of capital account of BoP. 9. What is official reserves account? 10. Accommodating items are those items of BoP which (a) Are not determined by considerations of profit (b) Are conditioned by the positive or negative BoP status (c) Lead to increase or decrease in official reserves with RBI (d) All of these 11. Explain how 'non- monetary exchanges' are a limitation in taking gross domestic 3
answer. Trade of invisible items is a part of capital account of BoP. 9. What is official reserves account? 10. Accommodating items are those items of BoP which (a) Are not determined by considerations of profit (b) Are conditioned by the positive or negative BoP status (c) Lead to increase or decrease in official reserves with RBI (d) All of these 11. Explain how 'non- monetary exchanges' are a limitation in taking gross domestic 3
Trade of invisible items is a part of capital account of BoP. 9. What is official reserves account? 10. Accommodating items are those items of BoP which (a) Are not determined by considerations of profit (b) Are conditioned by the positive or negative BoP status (c) Lead to increase or decrease in official reserves with RBI (d) All of these 11. Explain how 'non- monetary exchanges' are a limitation in taking gross domestic 3
9. What is official reserves account? 10. Accommodating items are those items of BoP which (a) Are not determined by considerations of profit (b) Are conditioned by the positive or negative BoP status (c) Lead to increase or decrease in official reserves with RBI (d) All of these 11. Explain how 'non- monetary exchanges' are a limitation in taking gross domestic 3
10. Accommodating items are those items of BoP which (a) Are not determined by considerations of profit (b) Are conditioned by the positive or negative BoP status (c) Lead to increase or decrease in official reserves with RBI (d) All of these 11. Explain how 'non- monetary exchanges' are a limitation in taking gross domestic 3
(a) Are not determined by considerations of profit (b) Are conditioned by the positive or negative BoP status (c) Lead to increase or decrease in official reserves with RBI (d) All of these 11. Explain how 'non- monetary exchanges' are a limitation in taking gross domestic 3
(b) Are conditioned by the positive or negative BoP status (c) Lead to increase or decrease in official reserves with RBI (d) All of these 11. Explain how 'non- monetary exchanges' are a limitation in taking gross domestic 3
(c) Lead to increase or decrease in official reserves with RBI (d) All of these 11. Explain how 'non- monetary exchanges' are a limitation in taking gross domestic 3
(d) All of these 11. Explain how 'non- monetary exchanges' are a limitation in taking gross domestic 3
11. Explain how 'non- monetary exchanges' are a limitation in taking gross domestic 3
Ti. Enplain new menerally enterminated in a second of the
12. When price of a foreign currency falls, the demand for that foreign currency rises.
Explain, why?
OR
When price of a foreign currency falls, the supply of that foreign currency also falls.
Explain, why?
13. Explain the 'Redistribution of income' objective of a government budget. 4
OR
Explain the 'Economic stability' objective of a government budget.
14. Explain the role of the following in correcting the inflationary gap in an economy:
(a) Legal Reserves
(b) Bank rate
15. Explain the distinction between 'Statutory Liquidity ratio' and Legal Reserve 4
Ratio'.
16. (a) Find 'Investment' from the following:
National Income - ₹ 800 Autonomous Consumption - ₹50
Marginal Propensity to Consume - 0.8
(b) In an economy the marginal propensity to consume is 0.75. Investment
expenditure in the economy increases by ₹ 75 crores. Calculate the total
increase in national income.
OR
Outline the steps required to be taken in deriving the consumption curve from the
given saving curve.
17. From the following data, estimate the net value added at factor cost and show that it 6
is equal to the sum of factor incomes.
(₹ in crores)
i. Sales 9600 ii. Increase in stocks 2080
iii. Intermediate consumption 2370
iv. Depreciation 450
v. Wages and salaries 5400
vi. Interest 250
vii. Rent 750

	viii. l	Profit	2150
	ix. N	et indirect taxes	310
CT CTTON Y	*******	CONOLING DEVEL OPMENT	
SECTION B	8: INDIAN EG	CONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
18.	On the eve	e of independence, India was net exporter of:	
	(a)	Primary products	
	(b)	Finished industrial goods	
	(c)	Both (a) and (b)	
	(d)	None of these	

18.	On the eve of indepen	ndence, India was net	exporter of:	
	(a) Primary p	roducts		
	(b) Finished i	ndustrial goods		
	(c) Both (a) a	nd (b)		
	(d) None of the	hese		
19.	The period of First F	ive Year plan was	·	
		0	R	
	Which of the followi	ng is not a componen	t of privatization?	
	(a) Contraction	on of public sector		
	(b) Disinvest	ment in public sector	enterprise	
	(c) Sale of pu	iblic sector's share		
	` ,	•	re by the government	
20.	Arrange the followi	ng states in chronolo	ogical order as per th	ne population below
	poverty line in 2011	- 2012 and choose th	e correct alternative:	
	i. Uttar Prae	desh		
	ii. West Ber	ıgal		
	iii. Karnatak	a		
	iv. Gujarat			
	Choose the correct a	Iternative.		
	(a) (iii), (iv),	(i), (ii)		
	(b) (iii), (i), (
	(c) (iv), (ii),			
	(d) (ii) , (i) , (i)			
21.		edit scheme extended	I to the poor through_	•
22.	What is Head Count			
23.	•		n and worker populat	
	1999-2000. Can you		rce (urban) for India?	
	Region	Estimates of	Worker population	Estimated No. of
		population	ratio	workers
	Rural	71.88	41.9	30.12
	Urban	28.52	33.7	?
24.		vith four hired worl	kers is known as _	(formal/
	informal) sector esta			
25.		•	True/False with valid	
		•		y and mortality rates
	-		e people in a country.	•
26.		na is%.		
27.	Identify the correct with respective term	-	ves given in Column	II by matching them
		umn I	Colu	mn II
	1 (3)	WILLIE I	, COIU	

		Column I		Column II	
a) E	conomic r	eforms in China	a	Between 1980 - 1984	
b) (reat Leap	Forward Camp	aign	1978	
c)	Great	Proletarian	Cultural	1965	

	Revolution
	d) Special Economic Zones 1958
8.	Why was the public sector given the flagship role in the process of growth and
	development after independence?
9.	Explain how there was a reversal of growth process under the British Raj in India.
	OR
	Why was it essential to reverse the economic policy in 1991?
Э.	What were the features of the industrial policy of 1956?
1.	How does investment in human capital contribute to economic growth?
	OR
	What problems are being faced by the power sector in India?
2.	What led to rapid growth in China, even when India, China and Pakistan together
	adopted the strategy of economic development?
3.	Do you agree with a view that tourism in India is less developed owing to the lack
	of essential infrastructure?
4.	Distinguish between absolute poverty and relative poverty. Do you think GDP
	growth is the ultimate solution to the problem of poverty in India?
	OR
	What is sustainable development? Discuss the strategy of sustainable development.

End of the Question Paper