

ROLL NUMBER				
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CODE NUMBER	030/1/1
SET NUMBER	1



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FIRST PRE BOARD EXAMINATION 2023
ECONOMICS(030)**



CLASS :XII
DATE: 10/12/23

TIME ALLOTTED : 3 HRS.
MAXIMUM MARKS:80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This question paper contains two sections: Section A – Macro Economics Section B – Indian Economic Development
2. This paper contains 20 Multiple Choice Questions type questions of 1 mark each.
3. This paper contains 4 Short Answer Questions type questions of 3 marks each to be answered in 60 to 80 words.
4. This paper contains 6 Short Answer Questions type questions of 4 marks each to be answered in 80 to 100 words.
5. This paper contains 4 Long Answer Questions type questions of 6 marks each to be answered in 100 to 150 words.

**SECTION A
Macro Economics**

1. The difference between loan value and market value of collateral is called----- (Fill in the blanks with correct alternative) 1
 - A) Margin Requirement
 - B) Open Market Operations
 - C) Cash Reserve Ratio
 - D) Statutory Liquidity Ratio
2. Which of the following is an example of a non debt creating capital receipts? 1
 - A) Sale of Public sector undertaking
 - B) Borrowing from RBI
 - C) External Borrowing
 - D) Interest received
3. Choose the correct pair from the following : 1

A) Fixed Exchange rate system	1) Over speculation
B) Flexible exchange rate system	2) Revaluation of currency
C) Net invisibles	3) Capital Account
D) Balance of payment	4) Autonomous transactions

Signature

4. Which of the following is not a part of capital account of the Balance of Payment account? 1
- A) Gifts received from abroad
 - B) External assistance
 - C) Borrowing from abroad
 - D) Both A&B
5. If the value of investment multiplier = 5 and Autonomous consumption = 60, identify the correct Saving function from the following : 1
- A) $S = (-) 60 + 0.25 Y$
 - B) $S = (-) 60 + 0.75 Y$
 - C) $S = (-) 60 + 0.20 Y$
 - D) $S = (-) 60 + 0.60 Y$
6. Read the following news report carefully: 1
- “The central bank has imposed fine on Hisar Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd. And Andaman and Nicobar State Cooperative Bank Ltd. for violation of banking norms”*
- According to the given report, identify the function of the central bank.
- A) Issue of currency
 - B) Banker to the public
 - C) Banker to the Government
 - D) Banker's Bank
7. **Read the following statements carefully:** 1
- Statement 1:** Value of investment multiplier lies between 1 to infinity
- Statement 2:** The value of Average propensity to save and Marginal propensity to save can be negative.
- Choose the correct option based on the above statements.
- A) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false
 - B) Statement 1 is false and statement 2 is true
 - C) Both statements 1 and 2 are true
 - D) Both statements 1 and 2 are false
8. Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative given below: 1
- Assertion (A): Real GDP is not an accurate index of economic welfare.
- Reason (R): GDP deflator is an Index number which measures rate of inflation in the country.
- Alternatives :
- A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
 - B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
 - C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
 - D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

9. The goods which are non-rivalrous and non-excludable are termed as: 1
 A) Public provisions
 B) Private goods
 C) Public goods
 D) Demerit goods
10. **Read the following statements carefully:** 1
Statement 1: Inter-bank deposits are a part of M3 definition of Money supply
Statement 2: M3 measure of money supply is known as aggregate money supply of India
 Choose the correct option based on the above statements.
 A) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false
 B) Statement 1 is false and statement 2 is true
 C) Both statements 1 and 2 are true
 D) Both statements 1 and 2 are false
11. Explain how money has overcome the problem of Double coincidence of wants. 3
 Or
 Define bank rate. How does it help the central bank to expand money supply?
12. “Management of a water polluting oil refinery says that it (oil refinery) ensures welfare 3
 through its contribution to Gross Domestic Product.”
 Defend or refute the argument of management with respect to GDP as a welfare measure of the economy.
13. a) Is entertainment a direct tax or an indirect tax? Why 4
 b) Distinguish Revenue deficit and Fiscal deficit.
14. a) The current account of India shows the deficit of \$17.9 billion which is equivalent to 4
 1.1% of GDP and the net capital inflows show the surplus of \$ 3.5 billion due to the external borrowing. Analyze the impact of this on India's official reserve account.
 b) “A country deliberately keeps the value of its currency low under the managed floating system.” Discuss briefly how it will affect the trade balance of the country.
15. A) Explain consumption function using numerical example. 4
 Or
 B) Using the diagram, explain the concept of excess demand in macroeconomics.
16. a) Expenditure on maintaining a building is Investment expenditure. Defend or refute the 2
 statement.
 b) Calculate Net Domestic product at factor cost. 4

ITEMS	VALUES (Rupees) lakhs
a) House hold expenditure on non-durable goods	350
b) Final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions	225
c) Purchase of durable goods by all firms	450
d) Rent & electricity bills paid by all firms	90

e) Net imports	(-30)
f) Net addition to stock	50
g) Net indirect taxes	10
h) Current replacement cost	15
i) Net factor income from abroad	(- 40)

17. A) Why must ex ante investment be equal to ex ante saving for the determination of equilibrium level of income in an economy? Use diagram. 6
 Or
 B) Outline the steps to determine equilibrium level of Income by saving and investment approach from the Aggregate demand and aggregate supply approach. Use diagram.

SECTION B Indian Economic Development

18. Identify the developmental initiatives oriented by Pakistan during the 1970s and 80s that helped the country in stimulating economic growth. 1
 A) Agrarian reforms
 B) De-nationalisation
 C) import substitution
 D) investment in education and health
19. Identify the **incorrect** statement from the following: 1
 A) Import substitution was the strategy used to save foreign exchange.
 B) License policy ensured regional equality.
 C) Russian economic model was the base for the Indian economic system.
 D) Small Scale Industries are one of the essential tools for employment generation.
20. Kavitha, a farmer in rural India, is a recipient of a government scheme named _____. 1
 This scheme helps her set up a bank account and provides insurance, overdraft and other social security benefits.
 A) Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana
 B) Jan-Dhan Yojana
 C) . Kudumbashree
 D) Micro credit program
21. There are two statements given below, marked as Statement (1) and Statement (2). Read the statements and choose the correct option. 1
Statement (1): The contribution of the service sector to the GDP in India and Pakistan is more than that of China.
Statement (2): India and Pakistan are directly moving from agriculture to services.
 A. Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false.
 B. Statement 1 is false and Statement 2 is true.
 C. Both statements 1 and 2 are true
 D. Both statements 1 and 2 are false



- 22 Every year, the government fixes a target for disinvestment of Public Sector Enterprise(PSEs). In 2017–18, the target was about Rs.1, 00,000 crore, whereas, the achievement was about Rs. 1, 00,057 crore. According to Critics this is happened mainly due to : 1
- A) The assets of PSEs have been undervalued
 - B) Share price of the PSU's has gone up while selling them to private sector.
 - C) The strategic sale of PSU's were better than minority sale.
 - D) Government was able to sell more number of PSU's than the targeted.
- 23 The commercialization of agriculture began in India during the British Period. Normally speaking this policy should have acted as a catalyst in increasing agricultural productivity and enhance the financial condition of peasants. But in reality this did not happen in India during the British period. One of the main reason was: 1
- A) The Zamindari system forced the farmers to sell their cultivable land.
 - B) A large section of tenants and sharecroppers neither had resources and technology nor had incentive to invest in agriculture.
 - C) Most of the fertile land went to Pakistan due the divide and rule policy.
 - D) Due to the British Export – import policy many farmers migrated to urban area.
- 24 Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative given below: 1
- Assertion (A): India's environmental crisis poses a dichotomy.
- Reason (R): Environmental crisis occur when carrying capacity of environment lesser than absorptive capacity.
- Alternatives :
- A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
 - B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
 - C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
 - D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true
- 25 Which of the following is not true related to agricultural marketing reforms in India after the independence? 1
- A) Even now many agricultural produce gets in to wastage due to lack of storage facilities.
 - B) Co operative marketing is initiated to ensure minimum price to the farmers.
 - C) There are periodic markets still not follow the agricultural regulation in the country.
 - D) Direct marketing channels helps to solve the problems of farmers at some extent.
- 26 Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative given below: 1
- Assertion (A): 'Liberty Indicator' is an important component of Human Development Index .
- Reason (R): 'Liberty indicators' measures of 'the extent of Constitutional protection given to rights of citizens of a country.

Alternatives :

- A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
- D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

- 27 India is **not** a member of which of the following regional/global economic grouping? 1
- A) SAARC
 - B) ASEAN
 - C) G-20
 - D) BRICS

- 28 A) Briefly describe why the government had to intervene in the implementation of the Green Revolution, and the various steps it took to protect small farmers. 3
- Or

B) What were the challenges faced during the introduction of institution reforms in the early planning period?

- 29 Interpret the picture given below with respect to rural development: 3



- 30 “Demographic indicators of China are better than India and Pakistan”. Justify the statement. 4

Or

Since 1980, Chinese economy registered double digit growth rate. Identify the factors responsible for this growth rate.

bgr

- 31 Expenditure on Higher education and women education must increase. Comment 4
- 32 a) "Maintaining air quality Index is the need of the hour". Name any two strategies that government of India has taken to improve air quality Index. 4
 b) Make a list any **three** essential steps suggested by Herman Daly (an environmental economist) towards achieving sustainable development.
- 33 A) Evaluate the outcomes of new economic reforms in the light of social justice and welfare. 6
 Or
 B) Critically appraise the impact of industrial policy of India in the first seven five year plan.
- 34 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that are followed.
 In the early 1980s, textile mills all over the country began to close down. In some places, such as Mumbai, the mills closed rapidly. In Ahmedabad, the process of closure was long drawn out and spread over 10 years. Over this period, approximately over 80,000 permanent workers and over 50,000 non-permanent workers lost their jobs and were driven to the informal sector. The city experienced an economic recession and public disturbances, especially communal riots. A whole class of workers was thrown back from the middle class into the informal sector, into poverty. There was widespread alcoholism and suicides, and children were withdrawn from school and sent to work.
 (Source: NCERT)
- a) Why do we need to generate more employment in formal sector? 2
 b) What do you understand from the term informalization of work force and state the reason behind it? 2
 c) State the rationale behind the phenomenon of Jobless growth in India. 2
- ****END OF THE QUESTION PAPER****

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CODE NUMBER	030/1/2
SET NUMBER	2



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**SECTION A
Macro Economics**

1. Which of the following is an example of a non -debt creating capital receipts? 1
 - A) Sale of Public sector undertaking
 - B) Borrowing from RBI
 - C) External Borrowing
 - D) Interest received
2. Choose the correct pair from the following : 1

A) Fixed Exchange rate system	1) Over speculation
B) Flexible exchange rate system	2) Revaluation of currency
C) Net invisibles	3) Capital Account
D) Balance of payment	4) Autonomous transactions

3. The difference between loan value and market value of collateral is called------(Fill in the blanks with correct alternative) 1
 - A) Margin Requirement
 - B) Open Market Operations
 - C) Cash Reserve Ratio
 - D) Statutory Liquidity Ratio

4. If the value of investment multiplier = 4 and Autonomous consumption = 50, identify the correct Saving function from the following : 1
- A) $S = (-) 50 + 0.25 Y$
 - B) $S = (-) 50 + 0.75 Y$
 - C) $S = (-) 50 + 0.20 Y$
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Choose the correct option based on the above statements.
A) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false
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10. The goods which are non -rivalrous and non - excludable are termed as: 1
A) Public provisions
B) Private goods
C) Public goods
D) Demerit goods
11. “Management of a water polluting oil refinery says that it (oil refinery) ensures welfare through its contribution to Gross Domestic Product.” 3
Defend or refute the argument of management with respect to GDP as a welfare measure of the economy.
12. Define Barter system. Explain how money has over come the problem of measuring the value of goods and services. 3
Or
Define Repo rate. How does it help the central bank to contract the money supply?
13. a) The current account of India shows the deficit of \$17.9billion which is equivalent to 1.1% of GDP and the net capital inflows shows the surplus of \$ 3.5 billion due to the external borrowing. Analyze the impact of this on India’s official reserve account. 4
b) “A country deliberately keeps the value of its currency low under the managed floating system.” Discuss briefly how it will affect the trade balance of the country.
14. a) Is corporation tax a direct tax or an indirect tax? Why 4
b) Distinguish Revenue deficit and Fiscal deficit.
15. A) Explain the Saving function using numerical example. 4
Or
B) Using the diagram, explain the concept of deficient demand in macro economics.
16. a) Expenditure on buying uniform to the staff is final expenditure. Defend or refute the statement. 2
b) Calculate Net Domestic product at Market price. 4

ITEMS	VALUES (Rupees) lakhs
a) House hold expenditure on non –durable goods	1350
b) Final consumption expenditure of non –profit institutions	1225
c) Purchase of durable goods by all firms	400
d) Rent & electricity bills paid by all firms	90
e) Net imports	(-300)

f) Net addition to stock	150
g) Net indirect taxes	10
h) Current replacement cost	15
i) Net factor income from abroad	(- 40)

17. A) Why must ex ante investment be equal to ex ante saving for the determination of equilibrium level of income in an economy? Use diagram. 6
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- B) Outline the steps to determine equilibrium level of Income by saving and investment approach from the Aggregate demand and aggregate supply approach. Use diagram.

SECTION B

Indian Economic Development

18. Identify the **incorrect** statement from the following: 1
- A) Import substitution was the strategy used to save foreign exchange.
 B) License policy ensured regional equality.
 C) Russian economic model was the base for the Indian economic system.
 D) Small Scale Industries are one of the essential tools for employment generation.
19. Kavitha, a farmer in rural India, is a recipient of a government scheme named _____. This scheme helps her set up a bank account and provides insurance, overdraft and other social security benefits. 1
- A) Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana
 B) Jan-Dhan Yojana
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21. India is a member of which of the following regional/global economic grouping? 1
- A) SAARC
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22. Every year, the government fixes a target for disinvestment of Public Sector Enterprise (PSEs). In 2017–18, the target was about Rs.1, 00,000 crore, whereas, the achievement was about Rs. 1, 00,057 crore. According to Critics this is happened mainly due to : 1



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Assertion (A): India's environmental crisis poses a dichotomy.

Reason (R): Environmental crisis occur when carrying capacity of environment lesser than absorptive capacity.

Alternatives :

- A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
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24 Identify the developmental initiatives oriented by Pakistan during the 1970s and 80s that helped the country in stimulating economic growth. 1

- A) Agrarian reforms
- B) De-nationalisation
- C) import substitution
- D) investment in education and health

25 The commercialization of agriculture began in India during the British Period. Normally speaking this policy should have acted as a catalyst in increasing agricultural productivity and enhance the financial condition of peasants. But in reality this did not happen in India during the British period. One of the main reason was: 1

- A) The Zamindari system forced the farmers to sell their cultivable land.
- B) A large section of tenants and sharecroppers neither had resources and technology nor had incentive to invest in agriculture.
- C) Most of the fertile land went to Pakistan due the divide and rule policy.
- D) Due to the British Export – import policy many farmers migrated to urban area.

26 Which of the following is not true related to agricultural marketing reforms in India after the independence? 1

- A) Even now many agricultural produce gets in to wastage due to lack of storage facilities.
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- C) There are periodic markets still not follow the agricultural regulation in the country.
- D) Direct marketing channels helps to solve the problems of farmers at some extent.

27 Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative given below: 1

Assertion (A): 'Liberty Indicator' is an important component of Human Development Index.

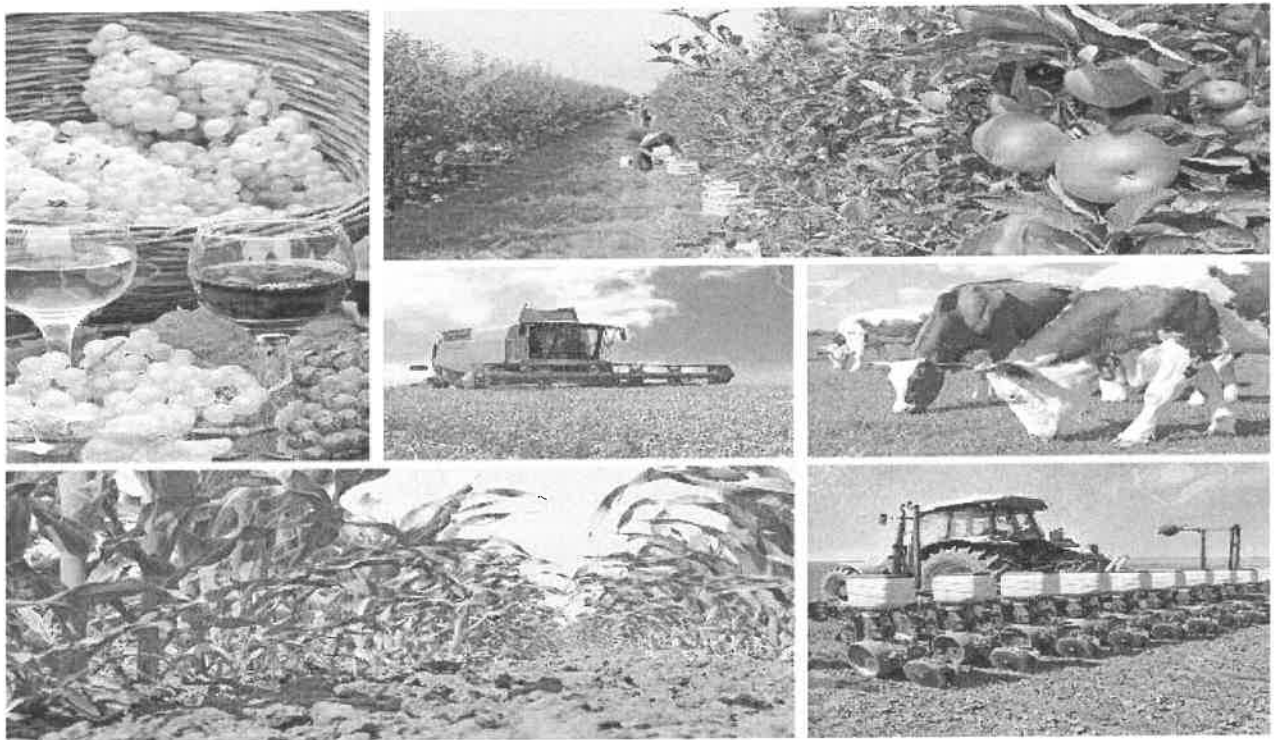
Reason (R): 'Liberty indicators' measures of 'the extent of Constitutional protection given to rights of citizens of a country.'

Alternatives :

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28 Interpret the picture given below with respect to rural development:

3



29 A) Briefly describe why the government had to intervene in the implementation of the Green Revolution, and the various steps it took to protect small farmers.

3

Or

B) What were the challenges faced during the introduction of institution reforms in the early planning period?

31 Government intervention is essential in the field of education and health .Comment the statement with respect human capital formation.

4

32 a) “Maintaining air quality Index is the need of the hour’. Name any two strategies that government of India has taken to improve air quality Index.

4

b) Make a list any **three** essential steps suggested by Herman Daly (an environmental economist) towards achieving sustainable development.

30 “Demographic indicators of China are better than India and Pakistan”. Justify the statement.

4

29

Or

Since 1980, Chinese economy registered double digit growth rate. Identify the factors responsible for this growth rate.

- 33 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that are followed.
In the early 1980s, textile mills all over the country began to close down. In some places, such as Mumbai, the mills closed rapidly. In Ahmadabad, the process of closure was long drawn out and spread over 10 years. Over this period, approximately over 80,000 permanent workers and over 50,000 non-permanent workers lost their jobs and were driven to the informal sector. The city experienced an economic recession and public disturbances, especially communal riots. A whole class of workers was thrown back from the middle class into the informal sector, into poverty. There was widespread alcoholism and suicides, and children were withdrawn from school and sent to work.
(Source: NCERT)
- a) Why do we need to generate more employment in formal sector? 2
 - b) What do you understand from the term informalization of work force and state the reason behind it? 2
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- 34 A) Evaluate the outcomes of new economic reforms in the light of social justice and welfare. 6
Or
B) Critically appraise the impact of industrial policy of India in the first seven five year plan.

****END OF THE QUESTION PAPER****

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**SECTION A
Macro Economics**

1. Choose the correct pair from the following : 1

A) Fixed Exchange rate system	1) Over speculation
B) Flexible exchange rate system	2) Revaluation of currency
C) Net invisibles	3) Capital Account
D) Balance of payment	4) Autonomous transactions

2. Which of the following is not an example of a non debt creating capital receipts? 1

- A) Sale of Public sector undertaking
- B) Sale of shares by government
- C) Recovery of loans
- D) Interest received

3. The difference between loan value and market value of collateral is called------(Fill in the blanks with correct alternative) 1

- A) Margin Requirement
- B) Open Market Operations
- C) Cash Reserve Ratio
- D) Statutory Liquidity Ratio

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4. If the value of investment multiplier = 10 and Autonomous consumption = 80, identify the correct Saving function from the following : 1
- A) $S = (-) 80 + 0.25 Y$
 - B) $S = (-) 80 + 0.75 Y$
 - C) $S = (-) 80 + 0.20 Y$
 - D) $S = (-) 80 + 0.10 Y$
5. Read the following news report carefully: 1
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11. What are deferred payments? Explain how money has overcome the difficulty in storing wealth. 3
 Or
 Define reverse repo rate. How does it help the central bank to expand money supply?
12. “Management of a water polluting oil refinery says that it (oil refinery) ensures welfare through its contribution to Gross Domestic Product.” 3
 Defend or refute the argument of management with respect to GDP as a welfare measure of the economy.
13. A) Show graphically the derivation of saving curve from the consumption curve. 4
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 B) Using the diagram, explain the concept of underemployment equilibrium.
14. a) Is Fringe benefit tax a direct tax or an indirect tax? Why 4
 b) Distinguish Revenue deficit and Fiscal deficit.
15. a) The current account of India shows the deficit of \$17.9 billion which is equivalent to 1.1% of GDP and the net capital inflows shows the surplus of \$ 3.5 billion due to the external borrowing. Analyze the impact of this on India's official reserve account. 4
 b) “A country deliberately keeps the value of its currency low under the pegged exchange rate system.” Discuss briefly how it will affect the trade balance of the country.
16. a) Expenditure on maintaining a building is a final expenditure. Defend or refute the statement. 2
 b) Calculate Net National product at factor cost. 4

ITEMS	VALUES (Rupees) lakhs
a) House hold expenditure on non-durable goods	350
b) Final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions	225
c) Purchase of durable goods by all firms	450

d) Rent & electricity bills paid by all firms	90
e) Net imports	(-30)
f) Net addition to stock	50
g) Net indirect taxes	10
h) Current replacement cost	15
i) Net factor income from abroad	(- 40)

17. A) Why must ex ante investment be equal to ex ante saving for the determination of equilibrium level of income in an economy? Use diagram. 6
- Or
- B) Outline the steps to determine equilibrium level of Income by saving and investment approach from the Aggregate demand and aggregate supply approach. Use diagram.

SECTION B

Indian Economic Development

- 18 Identify the **incorrect** statement from the following: 1
- A) Import substitution was the strategy used to save foreign exchange.
 - B) License policy ensured regional equality.
 - C) Russian economic model was the base for the Indian economic system.
 - D) Small Scale Industries are one of the essential tools for employment generation.
- 19 Identify the developmental initiatives oriented by Pakistan during the 1970s and 80s that helped the country in stimulating economic growth. 1
- A) Agrarian reforms
 - B) De-nationalisation
 - C) import substitution
 - D) investment in education and health
- 20 There are two statements given below, marked as Statement (1) and Statement (2). Read the statements and choose the correct option. 1
- Statement (1):** The contribution of the service sector to the GDP in India and Pakistan is more than that of China.
- Statement (2):** India and Pakistan are directly moving from agriculture to services.
- A. Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false.
 - B. Statement 1 is false and Statement 2 is true.
 - C. Both statements 1 and 2 are true
 - D. Both statements 1 and 2 are false
- 21 Kavitha, a farmer in rural India, is a recipient of a government scheme named _____. This scheme helps her set up a bank account and provides insurance, overdraft and other social security benefits. 1
- A) Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana
 - B) Jan-Dhan Yojana
 - C) . Kudumbashree
 - D) Micro credit program

- 22 Every year, the government fixes a target for disinvestment of Public Sector Enterprise(PSEs). In 2017–18, the target was about Rs.1, 00,000 crore, whereas, the achievement was about Rs. 1, 00,057 crore. According to Critics this is happened mainly due to : 1
- A) The assets of PSEs have been undervalued
 - B) Share price of the PSU's has gone up while selling them to private sector.
 - C) The strategic sale of PSU's were better than minority sale.
 - D) Government was able to sell more number of PSU's than the targeted.
- 23 The commercialization of agriculture began in India during the British Period. Normally speaking this policy should have acted as a catalyst in increasing agricultural productivity and enhance the financial condition of peasants. But in reality this did not happen in India during the British period. One of the main reason was: 1
- A) The Zamindari system forced the farmers to sell their cultivable land.
 - B) A large section of tenants and sharecroppers neither had resources and technology nor had incentive to invest in agriculture.
 - C) Most of the fertile land went to Pakistan due the divide and rule policy.
 - D) Due to the British Export – import policy many farmers migrated to urban area.
- 24 Which of the following is not true related to agricultural marketing reforms in India after the independence? 1
- A) Even now many agricultural produce gets in to wastage due to lack of storage facilities.
 - B) Co operative marketing is initiated to ensure minimum price to the farmers.
 - C) There are periodic markets still not follow the agricultural regulation in the country.
 - D) Direct marketing channels helps to solve the problems of farmers at some extent.
- 25 Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative given below: 1
- Assertion (A): India's environmental crisis poses a dichotomy.
- Reason (R): Environmental crisis occur when carrying capacity of environment lesser than absorptive capacity.
- Alternatives :
- A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
 - B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
 - C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
 - D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true
- 26 India is **not** a member of which of the following regional/global economic grouping? 1
- A) SAARC
 - B) ASEAN
 - C) G-20
 - D) BRICS
- 27 Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct 1

alternative given below:

Assertion (A): 'Liberty Indicator' is an important component of Human Development Index.

Reason (R): 'Liberty indicators' measures of 'the extent of Constitutional protection given to rights of citizens of a country.'

Alternatives :

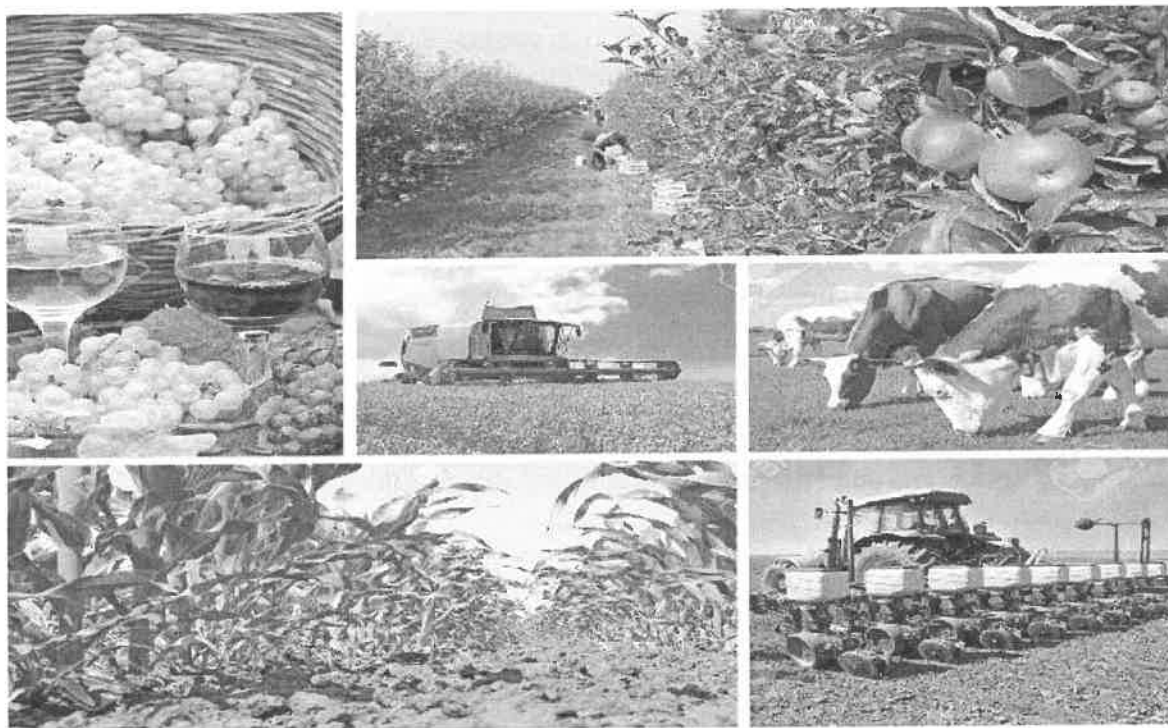
- A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
- D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

- 28 A) Briefly describe why the government had to intervene in the implementation of the Green Revolution, and the various steps it took to protect small farmers. 3

Or

B) What were the challenges faced during the introduction of institution reforms in the early planning period?

- 29 Interpret the picture given below with respect to rural development: 3



- 30 "Demographic indicators of China are better than India and Pakistan". Justify the statement. 4

Or

Since 1980, Chinese economy registered double digit growth rate. Identify the factors responsible for this growth rate.

- 31 "There are some problems associated with human capital formation in India". Defend or 4

BR

Refute the given statement with valid arguments.

- 32 a) "Maintaining air quality Index is the need of the hour". Name any two strategies that government of India has taken to improve air quality Index. 4
b) Make a list any **three** essential steps suggested by Herman Daly (an environmental economist) towards achieving sustainable development.
- 33 A) Evaluate the outcomes of new economic reforms in the light of social justice and welfare. 6
Or
B) Critically appraise the impact of industrial policy of India in the first seven five year plan.
- 34 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that are followed.
In the early 1980s, textile mills all over the country began to close down. In some places, such as Mumbai, the mills closed rapidly. In Ahmedabad, the process of closure was long drawn out and spread over 10 years. Over this period, approximately over 80,000 permanent workers and over 50,000 non-permanent workers lost their jobs and were driven to the informal sector. The city experienced an economic recession and public disturbances, especially communal riots. A whole class of workers was thrown back from the middle class into the informal sector, into poverty. There was widespread alcoholism and suicides, and children were withdrawn from school and sent to work.
(Source: NCERT)
- a) Why do we need to generate more employment in formal sector? 2
b) What do you understand from the term informalization of work force and state the reason behind it? 2
c) State the rationale behind the phenomenon of Jobless growth in India. 2

****END OF THE QUESTION PAPER****

