



<b>Date:22.08.23</b> <b>GRADE: XII</b>	<b>SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-</b> <b>TERM 1(2023-24)</b> <b>ECONOMICS</b>	<b>Max marks: 80</b> <b>Time: 3 Hours</b>
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**General Instructions:**

- \*There are 35 questions in the question paper.
- \* All questions are compulsory

Qn. No	SECTION A	Marks allocated
1	Currency notes and coins are ----- tenders a. Legal b. Royal c. Nominal d. None of these	1
2	Real gross domestic product is the GDP measured at a. Constant prices b. Factor cost c. Market price d. Market cost	1
3	Disinvestment by the government means a. Selling of the fixed capital assets b. Selling of shares of public enterprises held by it c. Selling of its buildings d. All of these	1
4	The constituents of aggregate demand are a. Investment b. Consumption c. Both a and b d. None of these	1
5	AD increases ----- increases a. Employment b. Unemployment c. AS d. Multiplier	1

6	The relation between k and mpc a. Direct b. Indirect c. Income d. Has no relation	1
7	Which of the following is not the function of the Central Bank a. Banking facilities to government b. Banking facilities to public c. Lending to Government d. Lending to commercial banks	1
8	Exchange rate is the price of a commodity expressed in terms of a. Gold b. Metal c. Another currency d. None of these	1
9	Change in investment affects----- a. Aggregate demand b. Consumption c. Saving d. All of these	1
10	The narrow concept of the money include a. Cash with the public b. Deposits with the bank c. Deposits with the post office d. All of the above	1
11	Describe any 3 functions of the central bank	3
12	Gross Domestic Product as an indicator of welfare loses its significance if the distribution of income turns unequal. Justify the given statement with valid reasons	3
13	Investment multiplier and Marginal Propensity to consume are directly related to each other . Explain with the help of numerical examples.	3
14	State and discuss the precautions to be considered while estimating national income by Expenditure Method	4

15	When the government needs money it takes it from RBI . Explain the functions performed by RBI in this case.	4																											
16	Distinguish between inflationary gap and deflationary gap. State one measure by which these can be corrected.	4																											
17	<p>a. Calculate National Income</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S No.</th> <th>Items</th> <th>Rs. In crore</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Net domestic capital formation</td> <td>150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Government final consumption expenditure</td> <td>300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Net factor income from abroad</td> <td>(-)20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Private final consumption expenditure</td> <td>600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Depreciation</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Net exports</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Net indirect taxes</td> <td>90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>Net current transfers from rest</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>b. State the formula for calculating the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Net National Product at factor cost</li> <li>2. Net domestic product at market price</li> </ol>	S No.	Items	Rs. In crore	1	Net domestic capital formation	150	2	Government final consumption expenditure	300	3	Net factor income from abroad	(-)20	4	Private final consumption expenditure	600	5	Depreciation	30	6	Net exports	50	7	Net indirect taxes	90	8	Net current transfers from rest	40	4
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SECTION B																													
18	<p>Mahalanobis model was adopted in Indian planning in</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. First plan</li> <li>b. Second plan</li> <li>c. Third plan</li> <li>d. Fourth plan</li> </ol>	1																											
19	<p>First Industrial policy of independent India was declared in</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 1947</li> <li>b. 1948</li> <li>c. 1950</li> <li>d. 1957</li> </ol>	1																											

20	<p>Indian economy is marching towards progress but there is an improvement required in ----- sector</p> <p>a. Primary b. Secondary c. Teritiary d. None of the above</p>	1
21	<p>Identify the elements that are not related with green revolution</p> <p>a. Improved seeds b. New strategy of agriculture c. Fertilizers d. Increase in population</p>	1
22	<p>Read the following statement 1 and statement 2 Statement 1- Education helps in the increase in the Human Capital Formation Statement 2 – Education is a part of Human Capital Choose the correct alternative:</p> <p>A. Only statement 1 is true B. Only Statement 2 is true C. Both statement 1 and 2 are correct D. Both statement 1 and 2 are incorrect</p>	1
23	<p>The mid-day meal will have which of the following benefits</p> <p>A. Increase the students studying B. Help in meeting the nourishment goals C. Both A and B D. Neither A nor B</p>	1
24	<p>----- means reducing dependence on import of those goods which can be produced within the country itself.</p> <p>a. Self-sufficiency b. Self – reliance c. Self-domination d. All of the above</p>	1

25	<p>Regional equality was the main purpose of -----</p> <p>a. Industrial Policy Resolution 1956  b. New Industrial Policy 1991  c. Industrial Policy Resolution 1948  d. Industrial Policy Statement 1980</p>	1										
26	<p>Fixation of maximum land ceiling is one type of</p> <p>a. Technical reforms  b. Institutional reforms  c. Structural reforms  d. Market reforms</p>	1										
27	<p>Identify the correctly matched pair in Column A and Coloumn B from the following</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Column A</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Column B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. First five Year Plan</td> <td>1950-1955</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Second Five year Plan</td> <td>1956-1961</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Fifth five year plan</td> <td>1973-1979</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Ninth five year plan</td> <td>1992-1997</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Column A	Column B	a. First five Year Plan	1950-1955	b. Second Five year Plan	1956-1961	c. Fifth five year plan	1973-1979	d. Ninth five year plan	1992-1997	1
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28	Explain any 3 major sources of Human Capital in a country	3										
29	What are the shortcomings in the educational sector in India	3										
30	Why do small scale industries need protection from the government?	3										

31	At the time of independence agricultural production in India received a major setback. Discuss the main reasons for the set back.	4
32	The traditional handicrafts industries were ruined under the British rule. Do you agree with this view. Give reasons in support of your answer	4
33	India has certain advantages which makes it a favourite outsourcing destination. What are these advantages?	4
33	Why did India adopt the New Economic Policy in 1991? Explain	6
34	<p>Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follows</p> <p>Indebtedness means an obligation to pay money to another party. In rural India the poor farmers and wage labours etc when are unable to repay a loan and accumulate it, gives rise to the problem of rural indebtedness. Rural indebtedness is an indicator of the weak financial infrastructure of our country, which includes inability of our economic system to reach to the needy farmers, landless people in the villages and the agricultural wage labourers.</p> <p>The farmers borrow loan for either agricultural operations or some other uses like supporting the family in the lean season to buy equipment. Due to lower income or wasteful expenditures when the farmers are unable to pay the loans they are unable to pay off their debts and thus accumulate the debt as well as pending interest on the amount. The weaker financial inclusion in India has given the local money lenders an opportunity to exploit such farmers from generations to generations.</p> <p>A. After reading the above article write down the causes of rural indebtedness in India?</p>	6

	B. Why has the regional rural banks not being able to cure rural indebtedness in India?	
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