

CBSE Class 12 Economics(Set 58/2/3) Question Paper

Time Allowed :3 Hour	Maximum Marks :70	Total Questions :24
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- This question paper contains **34 questions**. All questions are compulsory.
- This question paper contains **two sections** :
Section - A : Macro Economics
Section - B : Indian Economic Development
- This Question paper contains **20 Multiple Choice** type questions. Each question carries **1 mark**.
- This Question paper contains **4 Short Answer Type-I** questions. Each question carries **3 marks**. Answer these questions in **60 to 80 words**.
- This Question paper contains **6 Short Answer Type-II** questions. Each question carries **4 marks**. Answer these questions in **80 to 100 words**.
- This Question paper contains **4 Long Answer Type Questions**. Each question carries **6 marks**. Answer these questions in **100 to 150 words**.
- Attempt **all** parts of a question together.
- In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired Candidates only.
- There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.

1. Identify that function of money which has effectively solved the problem of 'double coincidence of wants' in transactions.

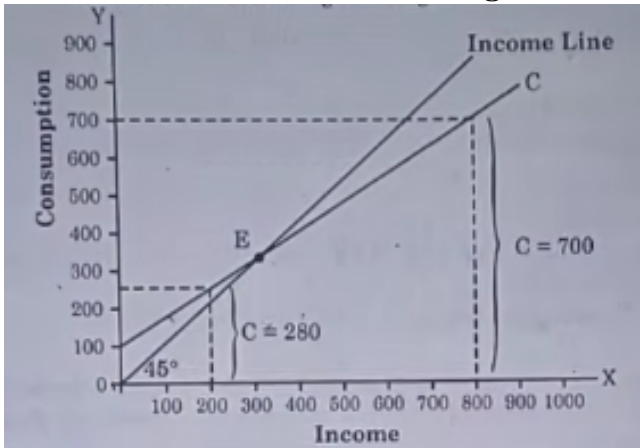
- (A) Standard of deferred payment
- (B) Store of value
- (C) Measure of value
- (D) Medium of exchange

2. Income generated from Aircrafts of Air India operating between Canada and England would be added to the domestic income (NDP_{FC}) of

- (A) Canada
- (B) England

- (C) Both Canada and England
- (D) India

3. Choose the correct consumption function from the options given below with reference to the illustrated diagram.



- (A) $C = 50 + 0.7Y$
- (B) $C = 100 + 0.8Y$
- (C) $C = 100 + 0.7Y$
- (D) $C = 100 + 0.8Y$

4. Read the following statements carefully:

Statement 1: Under the flexible exchange rate system, a deficit or surplus in the Balance of Payments is automatically corrected.

Statement 2: Under the flexible exchange rate system, there is always a possibility of over/under valuation of currency.

In the light of the above given statements, choose the correct option from the following:

- (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.

5. Sumit deposited 10 lakh in his savings account. The deposits made by him is a part of _____ in the M_1 measure of money supply.

- (A) Currency held by public
- (B) Interbank deposits
- (C) Demand deposits with commercial banks
- (D) Term deposits with Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

6. Read the following statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct option from those given below:

Assertion (A): Increase in exchange rate implies that the price of foreign currency in terms of domestic currency has increased.

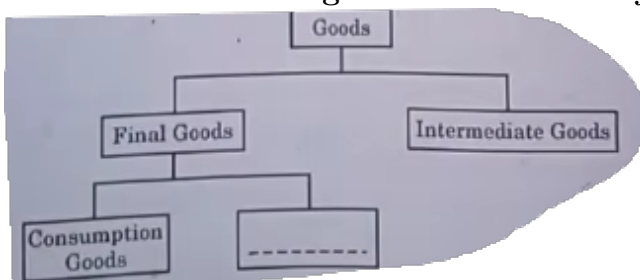
Reason (R): Balance of trade records the inflows and outflows of goods.

- (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, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - (C) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
 - (D) Assertion (A) is false and Reason (R) is true.
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7. Identify, which one of the following is not a function of Reserve Bank of India as a bank, agent and advisor to the government.

- (A) Carries out banking business of the government
 - (B) Manages national debt
 - (C) Advises on financial matters
 - (D) Conducts periodic inspections
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8. Read the following flow chart carefully and choose the correct option:



- (A) Transfer goods
 - (B) Capital goods
 - (C) Non-durable goods
 - (D) Semi-durable goods
-

9. The Aggregate Demand (AD) curve lies parallel to consumption curve, indicating that both have -----.

- (A) Same components
 - (B) Different slope
 - (C) Same slope
 - (D) Inverse relationship
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10. Read the following statements carefully:

Statement 1: Brokerage earned by a dealer of second hand cars is included in the estimation of National Income.

Statement 2: Imputed value of production for self-consumption is included in National Income.

- (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. Calculate the value of 'Rent' from the following data:

S. No.	Particulars	Amount (crore)
(i)	Interest	45
(ii)	Profit after tax	20
(iii)	Consumption of fixed capital	5
(iv)	Gross Domestic Product at Market Price (GDP_{MP})	200
(v)	Compensation of Employees	45
(vi)	Corporate tax	5
(vii)	Goods and Services Tax (GST)	10

12. (A) “When initial deposits in the credit creation process remains same, the total amount of credit created rises as the value of money multiplier increases.” Defend or refute the above statement with the help of hypothetical numerical example.

OR

(B) “Central Bank maintains reserves of all commercial banks and use to settle interbank claims.” Do you agree with the given statement? Give valid explanation in support of your answer.

13. (a) Explain the likely impact of implementation of “Exports Promotion Scheme” of Government of India on the Balance of Payment (BoP) of the country. (Keeping other factors constant)

(b) State the meaning of Trade Surplus.

14. Read the following text carefully:

“The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) announced a 50 basis point Repo Rate cut to 5.50% from 6%.”

In the light of the given text and common understanding, answer the following questions:

- (i) Identify the economic issue indicated in the above text.

- (ii) Explain the likely causes and consequences of this step of RBI on the economy.
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15. (A) Read the following text carefully:

“A country’s total National Income (NI) at the end of the year is 80,000 crore. During the same year, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased by 2,00,000 crore. Price index for capital goods at the end of year is 15 lakh crore. Additionally, country invested 8,000 crore in new capital goods industries.”

In the light of the above text, classify the items as ‘stock’ or ‘flow’ variables with valid arguments.

OR

(B) The value of Nominal Gross National Product (GNP) of an economy was 2,500 crore in a particular year. The value of Gross National Product (GNP) of that country during the same year, estimated at the prices of base year was 3,000 crore.

- (i) Estimate the Gross National Product (GNP) deflator (in percentage).
- (ii) “The price level has risen between the base year and the year under consideration.” Defend or refute the statement with suitable argument.
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16. Read the following text carefully:

The government has allocated 16.27 lakh crore for major sectors, ranging from defence to rural development to social welfare to commerce and so on. Government expenditure goes to paying states’ share of taxes and duties. Around 19% is spent on interest payments and 16% on central sector schemes, with subsidies, pension and other payments contributing 19%. Government revenue is divided between borrowings and other liabilities, which account for massive 27% of the incoming cash. Income tax revenue of around 19%; Goods and Services Taxes (GST) and other taxes of around 18%; Corporation taxes account for around 17%. The next highest provision on this list is 2.66 lakh crore for rural development. This will include expenditure on rural infrastructure projects and increased outlay for the popular MGNREGA scheme.

On the basis of given text and common understanding, answer the following questions:

- (i) Identify the major sources of government revenue and state what percentage does each one of them contribute.
- (ii) Discuss the need for allocating funds among different sectors of the economy.
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17. (A) (I) Estimate the value of subsistence level of consumption expenditure from the following data, about an economy which is in equilibrium:

- (i) National Income (Y) = 1,500 crore

(ii) Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC) = 0.8

(iii) Investment Expenditure (I) = 150 crore

(II) “An economy facing unplanned accumulation of inventories would try to increase its Aggregate Demand.”

Defend or refute the given statement with valid arguments.

(III) Identify the monetary measure being referred to each of the following and discuss whether the tool would be used during a situation of excess demand or deficient demand:

(i) Buying government securities (G-Sec) from public.

(ii) Encouraging commercial banks to park their surplus funds with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

OR

(B) (I) Complete the following table:

Situation	Change in Investment (ΔI)	Change in Income (ΔY)	MPC	Multiplier (K)
(a)	1000	(i)	0.9	(ii)
(b)	(iii)	4400	(iv)	4
(c)	1200	(v)	0.8	(vi)

18. _____ estimates India’s national and per capita income during the colonial era was considered very significant.

- (A) William Digby
- (B) V.K.R.V. Rao
- (C) Findlay Shirras
- (D) R.C. Desai

19. From the types of unemployment given in Column-I and corresponding features given in Column-II, choose the correct pair:

	Column-I		Column-II
(i)	Disguised Unemployment	(a)	Concentrated to a given season
(ii)	Seasonal Unemployment	(b)	Marginal productivity is zero
(iii)	Indirect employment by government	(c)	Indian Railways
(iv)	Direct employment by government	(d)	Indian Oil Corporation (IOC)

Options:

- (A) (i) – (b)
- (B) (ii) – (a)
- (C) (iii) – (c)
- (D) (iv) – (d)

20. Growth of rural economy depends primarily on infusion of _____ to realise higher productivity in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.

- (A) Capital
- (B) Road Construction
- (C) Green status
- (D) Outsourcing

21. “In the formative stages of reforms development of credit markets, administrative intervention in interest rates is both necessary and desirable.” Identify the sector under which the aforesaid reform was introduced.

- (A) Tax reforms
- (B) Industrial sector reforms
- (C) Financial sector reforms
- (D) Foreign sector reforms

22. Read the following statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct option from those given below:

Assertion (A): The dynamic sub-sectors like agro-processing industries, food processing industries, etc. have potential to create alternative employment opportunities.

Reason (R): Men usually seek non-farm jobs, but recently, women have also started looking for such jobs.

- (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, but 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.

23. The steep Indian education pyramid indicates _____.

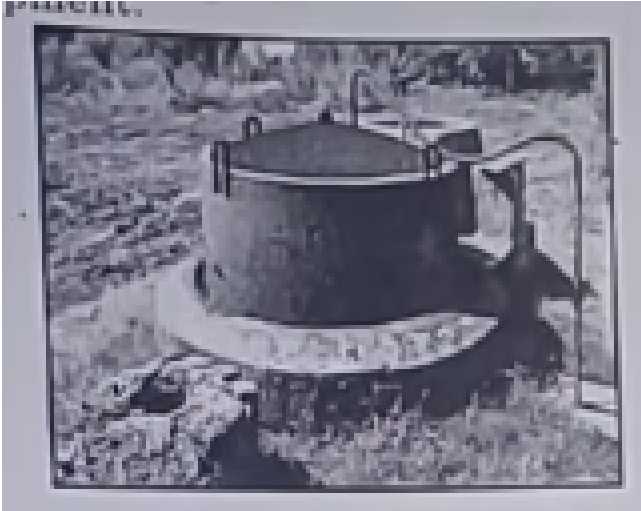
- (A) Equal distribution of students across all levels
- (B) Increase in number of people reaching higher education
- (C) Low unemployment among educated youth
- (D) Few/less number of people reaching higher education

24. China adopted _____ strategy in which farmers and industries bought and sold certain quantities at government fixed prices, while remaining transactions occurred at market prices.

- (A) Dual Pricing
- (B) Special Economic Zones

- (C) Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution
 - (D) Great Leap Forward
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25. Identify the strategy given in the image that can be utilised for sustainable development.



- (A) Non-conventional energy
 - (B) Wind power
 - (C) CNG in urban areas
 - (D) Gobar Gas in rural areas
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26. Read the following statements carefully:

Statement 1: The option for producing off-season crops are quite restricted in organic farming.

Statement 2: Organic agriculture helps in substituting costlier agricultural inputs with locally produced organic inputs.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct option from the following:

- (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.
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27. Education provides -----.

- (i) Scientific advancements
 - (ii) Facilitate inventions and innovations
 - (iii) Adapting to new technology
- (A) (i) and (ii)
 - (B) (i) and (iii)
 - (C) (ii) and (iii)
 - (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)

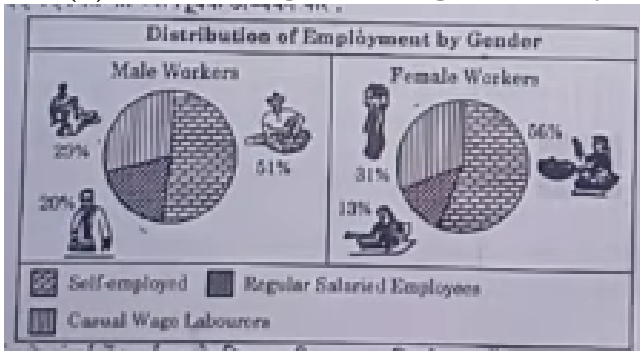
28. Explain the Great Leap Forward (GLF) campaign of China.

29. (A) Distinguish between formal and informal sector of employment with the help of suitable examples.

OR

(B) Discuss the long term implications of increased demand for environmental resources exceeding their natural regenerative capacity.

30. (a) Refer the given image carefully: Distribution of Employment by Gender.



Compare and analyse the distribution of workforce with respect to gender.

31. (A) "The Restrictive policies under the colonial government adversely affected the structure, composition and volume of India's foreign trade." Justify the above statement with valid explanation.

OR

(B) Explain the main objectives and impacts of land settlement policies implemented under the British government rule.

32. (i) State the meaning of Special Economic Zone (SEZ).

(ii) Discuss the 'One Child Policy' adopted by China.

33. Read the following text carefully:

The Union Budget 2025-26 proposed a significant package for rural India allocating 1.88 lakh crore to drive comprehensive development. The budget emphasises on boosting employment, women employment, education and infrastructure in rural areas, reflecting the government's commitment for a stronger, self-reliant rural economy. The extension of Jal-Jeevan Mission until 2028, with focus on achieving 100% rural water supply coverage and enhancing infrastructure maintenance. Broadband connectivity is set to expand under the Bharatnet project,

providing internet access to all rural government secondary schools and primary health care centres.

Also, the budget highlights major rural schemes like the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana which has provided all-weather roads to rural areas. The Pradhan Mantri Grameen Awaas Yojana, which has delivered housing to economically weaker sections. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) continues to secure rural livelihoods with an allocation of 86,000 crore in FY 2024-25.

On the basis of the above text and common understanding, answer the following questions:

- (i) Explain the significance of rural development.
- (ii) Discuss any two policies initiated by Government of India for rural development.

34. (A) Read the following text carefully and answer the questions given below:

“This organisation replaced General Agreement on Trade and Tariff (GATT) as global trade organisation.”

- (i) Identify the organisation which is known as the successor of GATT.
- (ii) In which year was this new organisation established?
- (iii) Explain any two objectives of the new organisation.

OR

(B) Read the following text carefully and answer the questions given below:

“It is an arrangement in which a firm hires some specialized firm(s) to carry out some of its activities (which were earlier being performed by itself). These service hirings could be from local / international markets.”

- (i) Identify the indicated outcome of the globalisation process.
- (ii) State any two factors responsible for making India as an important source of these activities.
- (iii) Explain examples of services that have expanded due to advancements in information technology.