

CBSE Class 12 Economics 2022 - Set 58/2/3



Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

General Instructions

- (i) This question paper contains 13 questions.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory, subject to the internal choices provided. Attempt all parts of a question together.
- (iii) Where an internal choice is provided, attempt only one alternative.
- (iv) The paper contains five 2-mark questions, five 3-mark questions and three 5-mark questions, including case/source-based questions.
- (v) Answer 2-mark questions in 30–50 words, 3-mark questions in 50–80 words and 5-mark questions in 80–120 words.

Questions

1(a). Justify the following statement :

“Full employment is an essential condition to be fulfilled under Keynesian Economics Principles.”

OR

1(b). “Involuntary Unemployment is a situation where an able bodied person unwilling to work does not get work at the prevailing wage rate.”

Do you agree with the given statement ?

Elucidate briefly.

2(a). Define ‘Worker Population Ratio’ and mention its utility.

OR

2(b). State any two harmful effects of using chemical fertilizers.

3. State and discuss any one component of Aggregate Demand in a two-sector economy.

4. Calculate the Equilibrium level of Income for an imaginary economy, if it is given that :

(a) Consumption function, $C = 400 + 0.6 Y$

where C = Consumption, Y = Income

(b) Autonomous Investments (I_0) = ₹ 2,000 crore

5(a). State any two precautions to be adopted while estimating National Income by Value Added Method.

OR

5(b). State any two precautions to be adopted while estimating National Income by Income Method.

6. “In a hypothetical economy, planned savings fall short of planned investments, leading to fall in employment and income.”

Do you agree with the given statement ? Support your answer with a valid explanation.

7. Based on the given data, compare any two parameters for the economies of India and China :

S. No.	Items	India	China
(i)	Human Development Index (HDI) (Value)	0.609	0.727
(ii)	HDI (Rank)	130	90
(iii)	Life Expectancy at Birth (in years)	68.2	75.8
(iv)	GDP per capita (PPP \$ US)	5,730	13,572

Source : HDI Report 2014 & WDI

8(a). Discuss briefly the problem of ‘Double Counting’, using a suitable example.

OR

8(b). Distinguish between Real Gross Domestic Product and Nominal Gross Domestic Product, using a suitable numerical example.

9. Define Inflationary Gap. State, how the Central Bank of an economy can control the situation of inflationary gap, using any monetary policy measure.

10. “India and Pakistan initiated their journey of development, nearly at the same time, yet the two economies have travelled different distances.”

Justify the given statement with valid arguments.

11. Estimate the missing values (?), if the value of Gross Domestic Product at factor cost (GDP_{fc}) by Expenditure Method and Income Method is ₹ 920 crore :

S. No.	Items	Amount (in ₹ crore)
(i)	Government Final Consumption Expenditure	?
(ii)	Operating Surplus	?
(iii)	Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	250
(iv)	Mixed Income of Self-employed	210
(v)	Change in Stock	120
(vi)	Consumption of Fixed Capital	140
(vii)	Compensation of Employees	420
(viii)	Private Final Consumption Expenditure	540
(ix)	Net Exports	(-) 60
(x)	Net Indirect Taxes	80
(xi)	Employers' Contribution to Social Security Schemes	130

12(a)(i)(I). State the meaning of the following :
Global burden of disease

12(a)(i)(II). State the meaning of the following :

Mortality Rate

12(a)(ii). Discuss briefly, why less women are found in regular salaried employment.

OR

12(b)(i). Explain why regular salaried employees are generally more in urban areas than in rural areas.

OR

12(b)(ii). State any two main drawbacks of public health care system in India.

13. Case/Source Based Question

Read the following text carefully. Answer questions number 13 (a) and 13 (b) on the basis of the given text and common understanding :

Year 2020 began with the once-in-a-century pandemic, which saw the frontline workers working tirelessly to save human lives from COVID-19. The pandemic caused its ripples on the economy and on social sectors. Governments, at all levels, intervened in a timely manner to respond to the pandemic.

India has one of the lowest case fatalities rates of less than 1.5%. India has been able to save lakhs of lives through its effective policy responses. Public spending on social sector was increased in 2020 – 21 to mitigate the hardships caused by the pandemic and the loss to livelihood due to the lockdown.

13. (continued)

The lockdown period saw the growth of the 'gig economy' and increasing 'work from home' in the organised sector. As per the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) report 2018 – 19, there was an increase in workforce totalling 48.78 crores in 2018 – 19 as compared to 47.14 crores during 2017 – 18. Out of 1.64 crores increased workforce, 1.22 crores were in rural sector and 0.42 crores in urban sector.

The female labour force participation rate increased from 17.5% in 2017 – 18 to 18.6% in 2018 – 19. The net payroll data of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) as on 20th December, 2020 shows a net increase of new subscribers of 78.58 lakhs in 2019 – 20 as compared to 61.1 lakhs in 2018 – 19. The PLFS report also showed improvement in 2020 – 21 (Quarter 4) when compared to 2019 – 20 (Quarter 4).

13. (continued)

Considering the proportion of the male workforce, casual labour decreased by 1% points, while self-employed and salaried workers increased by 0.6% points and 0.4% points respectively. Similarly, in case of female workforce, self-employed increased by 2% points, regular/wage salaried workers decreased by 0.7% points and casual labour decreased by 1.4% points.

Source : Economic Survey 2020 – 21, Volume II, Chapter 10 (excerpt)

13(a). Analyse the nature/distribution of Indian workforce for the fourth quarter of the year 2020 – 21.

13(b). State and discuss any two initiatives taken by the Government to control the adverse impacts of the pandemic.

- End of Question Paper -