

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



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)(a). On the basis of following schedule, answer the given questions :

Income (in ₹ crores)	0	50	100	150	200
Savings (in ₹ crores)	- 20	- 10	0	30	60

Calculate Marginal Propensity to Save (MPS) at ₹ 150 crores level of income.

1(a)(b). On the basis of following schedule, answer the given questions :

Income (in ₹ crores)	0	50	100	150	200
Savings (in ₹ crores)	- 20	- 10	0	30	60

What is the value of Autonomous Consumption ?

OR

1(b). In an economy 75 percent of the increase in income is spent on consumption. Investment increased by ₹ 1,000 crore.

Calculate the total increase in income on the basis of given information.

2(a). State any two precautions that are taken while estimating National Income by Expenditure Method.

OR

2(b). Distinguish between Gross Domestic Product at Market Price and Net Domestic Product at Market Price.

3(a). “In India women participation rate is lower in urban areas than in the rural areas.” Explain with valid arguments.

OR

3(b). “Infrastructure contributes directly to the economic development of a country.” Do you agree with the given statement ? Explain.

4. ‘Excess demand creates greater opportunities of employment in the economy.’ Defend or refute the given statement with valid explanation.

5. “Despite women participation in family farm activities, they are not categorised as workers.” Explain why ?

6. If in an economy Bank rate is increased, how will it affect the demand for credit ? Explain.

7. Explain how the opportunity costs of negative environment impacts are high.

8. Compare and analyse the Annual Growth rate of population of India and China.

Country	Annual Growth rate of population (2015)
India	1.2%
China	0.5%

9. Explain briefly the problems faced by Great leap forward campaign.

10(a)(a). Giving valid reasons, explain how the following would be treated while estimating National income :

Payment of indirect taxes by a firm.

10(a)(b). Giving valid reasons, explain how the following would be treated while estimating National income :

Purchase of goods by foreign tourists.

OR

10(b). Using the following information, calculate and analyse the value of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) deflator :

Year	2014 – 15	2016 – 17
Nominal GDP	6.5	9
Real GDP	6.5	7.2

11(a)(i). From the following data, calculate Net Value Added at Factor Cost (NVA_{FC}) :

S. No.	Particulars	Amount in (₹ Crores)
(i)	Price per unit of output	20
(ii)	Output sold (units)	1250 units
(iii)	Excise duty	5,000
(iv)	Consumption of fixed capital	1,000
(v)	Change in stock	(-) 500
(vi)	Single use producer goods	6,000

11(a)(ii). Why there is a need to make distinction between final and intermediate goods ?

OR

11(b)(i). Discuss briefly the concept of 'Externalities', with suitable example.

OR

11(b)(ii). Export are not a part of 'Net Factor Income from abroad'.
Elaborate the reason behind the given statement.

12. Explain the role of legal reserve ratio and Bank rate in correcting inflationary gap in an economy.

13. Case Study

Read the following text carefully and answer question number 13(a) and 13 (b) given below :

The centre's PM Gati Shakti Scheme will give much needed push to infrastructure development and logistic across India. This scheme will drive the economic growth by giving boost to industries such as steel and cement.

Greater connectivity is expected to improve economic opportunities for small farmers and small and medium enterprises through new roads, cargo terminals etc.

The Gati Shakti Scheme features at the centre stage of Budget 2022-23, highlighting the importance of quality multi-modal transport in achieving overall cost competitiveness.

Under Gati Shakti Scheme, the railways will develop new products and services targeted at small farmers and businesses to help them become a part of layer supply chain.

Source : The Economic Times, Feb. 2, 2022
(Modified)

13(a). State the meaning of infrastructure.

13(b). Explain any two objectives of PM Gati Shakti Scheme.

- End of Question Paper -