

CBSE Class 12 Economics 2022 - 58/6/3 - Compartment

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. Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) There are five questions carrying 2 marks each, five carrying 3 marks each and three carrying 5 marks each.
- (iv) Answer 2-mark questions in 30–50 words, 3-mark questions in 50–80 words and 5-mark questions in 80–120 words.
- (v) There is no overall choice. Where internal choices are provided, attempt only one alternative.
- (vi) The paper also contains case/source-based questions.

Questions

1. Estimate the value of ex-ante Aggregate Demand (AD), if autonomous investment and consumption expenditure ($\bar{A}$) is ₹ 60 crore, Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC) is 0.8 and level of income is ₹ 500 crore.

2(a). What is the state of rural infrastructure in India ?

OR

2(b). Explain the two categories into which infrastructure is divided.

3(a). Distinguish between Consumption goods and Capital goods.

OR

3(b). "National income includes income earned by factors of production, within the domestic territory only."

Defend or refute the given statement with valid reasons.

4(a). State the meaning of 'Worker Population Ratio'.

OR

4(b). Mention any two emerging challenges in health infrastructure.

5. In a hypothetical economy, when savings are zero, it is given that :

- (a) the level of Income = ₹ 100 crore, and
- (b) Autonomous Consumption ($\bar{c}$) = ₹ 40 crore.

Calculate the value of Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC) in the economy.

6. On the basis of the following information, compare and analyse the population growth rate among the given countries :

Cou ntry	Estimated Population (in million)	Annual Growth of Population (in %)
Chin a	1371	0.5
Pakis tan	188	2.1

Source : World Development Indicators, 2017

7(a). On the basis of the following data, calculate the value of Gross Value Added (GVA) at Market Price :

S.No .	Particulars	Amount (in ₹ lakh)
(i)	Depreciation	20
(ii)	Domestic Sales	200
(iii)	Change in Stock	(-) 10
(iv)	Exports	10
(v)	Single Use Producer Goods	120

OR

7(b). Explain any two precautions that should be taken into account, while estimating National Income by Expenditure method.

8(a). “The value of Average Propensity to Save (APS) can be zero.” Defend or refute the given statement with valid explanation.

OR

8(b). In an economy, if there is a rise in Bank Rate, how would it affect the demand for credit ? Explain.

9(a). “If the rate of resource extraction exceeds the rate of regeneration, it leads to reduction in carrying capacity of the environment.”

Highlight any two consequences, stated in the given statement.

OR

9(b). Explain any two advantages of use of Non-Conventional Sources of Energy.

10. State any two reasons for slow economic growth and re-emergence of poverty in Pakistan.

11(a). “Health is one of the most important sources for human capital formation. Health furnishes the complete state of well-being desired for a nation to grow with its people.” Elaborate the given statement.

11(b). What is ‘global burden of disease (GBD)’ ?

12. Explain any two fiscal measures to correct the situation of deficient demand.

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

As per the first advance estimates of annual national income released by the National Statistical Office (NSO), India’s Real GDP is estimated to grow by 9.2% in 2021 – 22, as compared to a contraction of 7.3% of 2020 – 21.

According to NSO, investment and exports have achieved more than full recovery of the corresponding pre-pandemic 2019 – 20 levels. Similarly private consumption has also improved to recover 97.1% of the corresponding pre-pandemic level and stands fully recovered in the second half of the financial year 2021 – 22. Private consumption expenditure is estimated to grow at 6.9% in 2021 – 22 as against a contraction of 9.1% in 2020 – 21.

Fixed investment in Indian economy is estimated to grow by 15% in 2021 – 22, as against a contraction of 10.8% in 2020 – 21. In 2021 – 22, exports and imports of goods and services are estimated to grow 16.5% and 29.4% (at constant prices), respectively.

Source : *The Economic Times*; 1st February, 2022

13(a). Using the following data, calculate the percentage change in Real GDP : (Assume 2020 – 21 as base year)

Year	2020 – 21	2021 – 22
Estimated Real GDP	7.3	9.2

13(b)(i). State any two economic variables which have shown positive sign after the pandemic period.

13(b)(ii). Define Real Gross Domestic Product.

- End of Question Paper -