CBSE Class 12 Economics 2023 - Set 58/4/3

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions

(i) This question paper contains 34 questions. All questions are compulsory.

(ii) This question paper contains two Sections : Section A Macro Economics Section B Indian Economic Development

(iii) This paper contains 20 Multiple Choice Questions Type questions of 1 mark each.

(iv) This paper contains 4 Short Answer Questions Type-I questions of 3 marks each to be answered in 60 to 80 words.

(v) This paper contains 6 Short Answer Questions Type-II questions of 4 marks each to be answered in 80 to 100 words.

(vi) This paper contains 4 Long Answer Questions Type questions of 6 marks each to be answered in 100 to 150 words.

(vii) Attempt all parts of a question together.

Section A - Macro Economics

1. An Indian company receives a loan from a company located abroad. This transaction would be recorded on the _____ side of _____ account in India's Balance of Payment.

(Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blanks)

(A) Credit, Current
(B) Debit, Current
(C) Credit, Capital
(D) Debit, Capital

2. Read the following statements carefully :

Statement 1 : Investment is defined as addition to the physical capital and changes in the inventory.

Statement 2 : At equilibrium level of income, ex-post investments and ex-post savings are always equal.

In light of the given statements, choose the correct alternative 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.

3. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) _____ government securities in a bid to _____ the stock of money in the economy.

(Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blanks)

(A) sells, decrease
(B) purchases, decrease
(C) sells, increase
(D) purchases, not change

4. Read the following statements : Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative given below.

Assertion (A) : Rich people have lower Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC) as compared to poor people.

Reason (R) : Consumption curve makes an intercept on the y-axis at a point above the origin.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

5. Read the following statements : Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative given below.

Assertion (A) : Excess demand does not lead to any increase in the level of real output.

Reason (R) : Excess demand creates a gap between actual demand and desired demand corresponding to full employment level.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

6. Read the following statements carefully :

Statement 1 : Balance of Payment account is always balanced in accounting sense.

Statement 2 : Autonomous transactions, restore balance in Balance of Payment account.

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

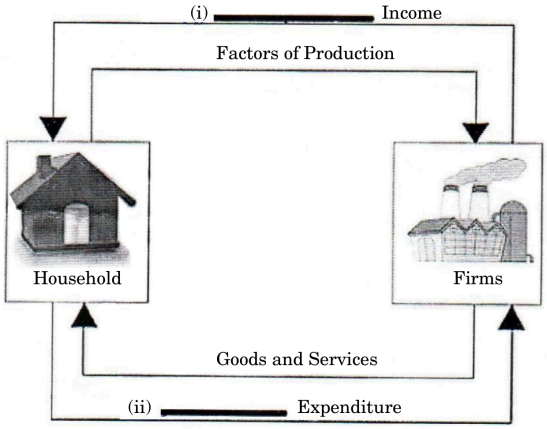
(A) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false.

(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.

7(a). Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blanks (i) and (ii) in the figure.



(A) National, Production

(B) Factor, Production

(C) Factor, Consumption

(D) National, Consumption

OR

7(b). Operating Surplus does not include _____.

(Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank)

(A) Interest

(B) Rent

(C) Profit

(D) Compensation of employees

8. Demand Deposits include _____.

(Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank)

(A) Currency and coins held with the public

(B) Other deposits with the Government

(C) Savings Account Deposits and Fixed Deposits

(D) Current Account Deposits and Fixed Deposits

9(a). If the Marginal Propensity to Save (MPS) is 0.5, what will be the value of investment multiplier ?

(Choose the correct alternative)

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 1.6

(D) 1.45

OR

9(b). An increase in National Income occurs by ₹ 3,000 crore, as investments increased by ₹ 1,200 crore. The value of investment multiplier would be _____.

(Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank)

(A) 2

(B) 2.5

(C) 4

(D) 5

10(a). Read the following statements carefully :

Statement 1 : Depreciation of domestic currency may lead to a rise in exports.

Statement 2 : Due to the depreciation of Indian National Rupee (₹), purchasing power of US Dollar ($) may increase.

In light of the given statements, choose the correct alternative 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.

OR

10(b). Identify, which one of the following is an intangible item in Balance of Payment (BoP).

(A) Export of food grains

(B) Imports of crude oil

(C) Export of Information Technology (IT) services to U.S.A.

(D) Import of coal by steel company in India

11. Suppose the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market price of a country in a particular year was ₹ 1,500 crore. Net Factor Income from Abroad was ₹ 100 crore. The value of Net Indirect Taxes was ₹ 180 crore and the National Income was ₹ 1,050 crore. Calculate the value of depreciation for the economy.

12(a). "The central bank needs to intervene under the managed floating system."

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

OR

12(b). Differentiate between Surplus in Balance of Trade and Current Account Surplus.

13. "In an economy, an increase in investment leads to doubling of the national income."

Calculate the Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC) for the given economy.

14. Read the following text carefully :

"After setting up a working group to study the possibility of a Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) in India in 2020, the RBI revealed a concept note on digital rupee (e-Rupee) on 7th October, 2022."

"The e-Rupee will provide an additional option to the currency available forms of money. It is substantially not different from bank notes, but being digital it is likely to be easier, faster and cheaper."

RBI said that it broadly defines CBDC as the legal tender issued by a central bank in a digital form. It is akin to paper currency in a different form.

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

(a) Identify and discuss the function of central bank indicated in the above text.

(b) State any two advantages of digital rupee.

15. Discuss briefly, how the government can control the situation of deflation using the following :

(a) Taxation Policy

(b) Government Expenditure Policy

16. State the meaning of :

(a) Problem of Double Counting

(b) Operating Surplus

(c) Compensation of Employees

17(a)(i). "Government provides essential items like food grains almost free to the families below poverty line."

Identify and explain the objective of the government budget indicated.

17(a)(ii). Define the following :

(1) Revenue deficit

(2) Primary deficit

OR

17(b). State whether the following statements are true or false, with valid reasons :

(i) High tax on higher income groups aims to achieve the 'reallocation of resources' objective of the Government.

(ii) Borrowings are a revenue receipt of the government.

(iii) Fiscal deficit always leads to inflation.

Section B - Indian Economic Development

18. Under the British Rule, commercialisation of agriculture resulted in shifting of agricultural production from _____ crops to _____ crops.

(Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blanks)

(A) Cash, Food
(B) Cotton, Jute
(C) Food, Cash
(D) Jute, Food

19. _____ markets were organised to protect the farmers from malpractices in mandis.

(Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank)

(A) Regulated
(B) Periodic
(C) Daily
(D) Weekly

20(a). Carrying Capacity implies that _____ .

(i) Resource extraction should remain below the rate of regeneration.

(ii) Resource extraction should remain above the rate of regeneration.

(iii) Generation of waste should remain within the absorption capacity of the environment.

(iv) Generation of waste should be more than the absorption capacity of the environment.

(Choose the correct alternative)

(A) (i) and (iv)
(B) (i) and (iii)
(C) (ii) and (iii)
(D) (ii) and (iv)

OR

20(b). _____ system restores, maintains and enhances the ecological balance.

(Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank)

(A) Chemical farming
(B) Organic farming
(C) Conventional farming
(D) Multi-layered farming

21(a). Identify, which of the following alternative is not associated with goals of economic planning in India.

(A) Ensuring equitable standard of living
(B) Technological advancement
(C) Increase in economic growth
(D) Promoting imports of luxury goods

OR

21(b). In 1951, agricultural contribution to India's National Income was _____ .

(Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank)

(A) Highest among the three sectors
(B) Lowest among the three sectors
(C) Lower than the industrial sector
(D) Lower than the service sector

22(a). Economic reforms were introduced in the year _____ in India and in the year _____ in Pakistan.

(Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blanks)

(A) 1978, 1988
(B) 1988, 1978
(C) 1978, 1991
(D) 1991, 1988

OR

22(b). Pakistan is ahead of India in the case of _____ .

(Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank)

(A) HDI value
(B) Per capita income
(C) Access to sanitation facilities
(D) Life expectancy at birth

23. Arrange the following events of China in chronological order and choose the correct alternative :

(i) Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

(ii) Great Leap Forward Campaign

(iii) Introduction of Economic Reforms

(iv) First Five Year Plan

(A) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)
(B) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)
(C) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)
(D) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)

24. Read the following statements carefully :

Statement 1 : Economic growth means the increase in real national income of a country.

Statement 2 : Human capital formation and Human development are one and the same concepts.

In light of the given statements, choose the correct alternative 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.

25. Read the following statements carefully :

Statement 1 : 'Liberty indicators' measure the extent of constitutional protection given to the citizens.

Statement 2 : India provides fair constitutional protection to its citizens.

In light of the given statements, choose the correct alternative 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.

26. Read the following statements : Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative given below.

Assertion (A) : China adopted the 'Open Door Policy' as a major economic reform initiative.

Reason (R) : It aimed at industrialising the country on a massive scale.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

27. Read the following statements : Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative given below.

Assertion (A) : The nature of unemployment problem in India is multi-faceted.

Reason (R) : Worker-Population ratio is an indicator used for analysing the employment situation in a country.

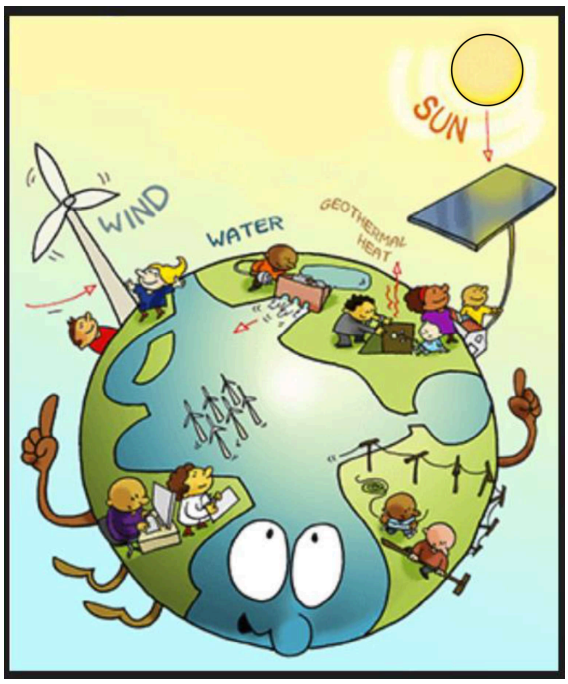
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

28. Interpret the given picture with reference to current environmental challenges.



28-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:

Note : The following question is for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 28 :

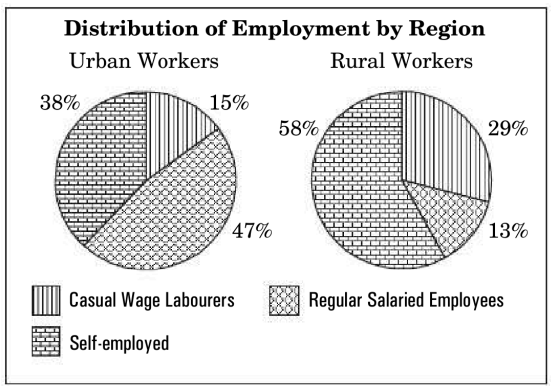
Discuss any one current environmental challenge.

29(a). Discuss any two problems being faced in the process of rural banking in India.

OR

29(b). Analyse and compare the nature of the workforce distribution in India as depicted in the diagram given below :

Distribution of Employment by Region



30. "Human Capital benefits only the owner and not the society." Defend or refute the given statement.

31. From the data given below, compare and contrast India's and China's sectoral contribution towards GVA / GDP.

Sectoral Contribution to GVA/GDP (in %) (2018 – 19)

Sector	India	China
Agriculture	16	7
Industry	30	41
Services	54	52
Total	100	100

32. Discuss any two liberalisation measures pertaining to the financial sector, introduced by the Government of India during the economic reform process of 1991.

33(a)(i). Explain the need and types of land reforms implemented in the agriculture sector.

33(a)(ii). Why was public sector given a leading role in industrial development during the planning period ? Explain.

OR

33(b)(i). Explain the reasons why the industrial sector has performed poorly in the reform period.

33(b)(ii). Distinguish between the Bilateral and Multilateral trade.

34. Read the following text carefully :

Adoption of Village by Parliamentarians

In October, 2014, the Government of India introduced a new scheme called Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY). Under this scheme, Members of India's Parliament need to identify and develop one village from their constituencies. To begin with, MPs can develop one village as a model village by 2016, and two more by 2019, covering over 2,500 villages in India. According to the scheme, the village can have a population of 3,000 – 5,000 in the plains and 1,000 – 3,000 in the hills and should not be the MP's own or their spouse's village. MPs are expected to facilitate a village development plan, motivate villagers to take up activities and build infrastructure in the areas of health, nutrition and education.

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

34(a). State and discuss, any two objectives which the Government of India wanted to achieve through 'Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)'.

34(b). State the yardsticks for selecting villages under the SAGY Scheme.

- End of Question Paper -