

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO. 1 ARMAPUR KANPUR
FIRST PRE BOARD Examination - 2020-21

Subject - Economics

Time - 3 Hours

Class - XII

M.M.- 80

General Instruction :

1. This question paper contains two parts :
Part A - Macro Economics (40 marks)
Part B - Indian Economics Development (40 marks)
2. Marks for questions are indicated against each question.
3. Question No. 1-10 and Question No. 18-27 (including two case based questions) are 1 mark questions and are to be answered in one word/sentence.
4. Case based questions (BQ's are Question 7-10 and Question No. 24-27.
5. Question No. 11-12 and 28-29 are 3 marks question and are to be answered in 60-80 words each.
6. Question No. 13-15 and Question No. 30-32 are 4 marks questions and are to be answered in 80-100 words each.
7. Question No. 16-17 and Question No. 33-34 are 6 marks questions and are to be answered in 100-150 words each.
8. Answer should be brief and to be point and the word limit be adhered to as far as possible.

(PART A : MACRO ECONOMICS)

1. Study of general price level is a subject matter of : 1
(a) Macroeconomics (b) macroeconomics
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

Or

Income of the family is the example of which variable

 - (a) stock (b) flow
(c) Both stock and flow (d) none of these

2. Which of the following is not a transfer payment? 1
(a) Interest on national debt (b) Retirement pensions
(c) Old-age pensions (d) donations
3. Supply of money is a :
(a) flow variable (b) stock variable
(c) real flow (d) none of these
4. Recovery of loan is a receipt. (Revenue/Capital) 1
5. leads to a rise in supply of foreign currency. (Devaluation/Revaluation) 1

12. Find Net Value Added at factor cost : 3

Items	₹ in Lakh
(i) Sales	100
(ii) Closing stock	20
(iii) Excise	15
(iv) Opening Stock	10
(v) Depreciation	12
(vi) Intermediate Consumption	50

Or

If the Real GDP is ₹ 520 and Nominal GDP is ₹ 650, Calculate the price index (base = 100).

13. An economy is in equilibrium. From the following data, calculate investment expenditure : 4

- (i) Marginal Propensity to consume = 0.9
- (ii) Autonomous consumption = 200
- (iii) Level of income = 10,000

14. With the help of suitable diagram derive saving curve from consumption curve. State the steps taken in the process of derivation. 4

15. Differentiate between Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. Write two examples of each. 4

Or

What are the components of Net Factor Income from Abroad.

16. Explain the following : 6

- (i) Revenue Deficit (ii) Fiscal Deficit (iii) Primary Deficit

Or

List three items each of Current Account and Capital Account of each of the balance of payments account.

17. Given the following data. Find the missing value of "Private Final Consumption. Expenditure" and 'Operating Surplus : 6

Items	₹ in Lakh
(i) National income	50,000
(ii) Net indirect taxes	1,000
(iii) Private final consumption expenditure	?
(iv) Gross domestic capital formation	17,000
(v) Profits	1,000
(vi) Government final consumption expenditure	12,500
(vii) Wages and Salaries	20,000
(viii) Consumption of fixed capital	700
(ix) Mixed income of self-employed	13,000
(x) Operating surplus	?
(xi) Net factor income from abroad	500
(xii) Net exports	2,000

(PART - B : Indian Economic Development)

18. Which was the last five year plan in India? 1
(a) Eleventh Plan (b) Twelfth Plan
(c) Thirteenth Plan (d) Fourteenth Plan

19. India entered the stage of Demographic Transition after the year 1921. 1
(a) fourth (b) Second
(c) Third (d) First

20. **Read the following statements : Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below :** 1

Assertion (A) : India became an exporter of primary products and an importer of finished consumer and capital goods produced in Britain.

Reason (R) : Restrictive Policies of commodities production, trade and tariff pushed by the colonial government adversely affected the structure, composition and volume of India's foreign trade.

Alternatives :

- (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 and 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.
21. Identify the correct sequence of alternatives given in Column II by matching them with Column I. 1

Column I	Column II
A. Planning Commission	(i) 1956
B. NITI Aayog	(ii) 1982
C. NABARD	(iii) 1950
D. Second five year plan	(iv) 2015

22. Out sourcing is an off-shoot of _____. (Liberalisation/globalisation) 1
23. "One country one tax" slogan is given for which tax? 1

Or

On what basis 'Poverty Line' in India is determined?

Read the following hypothetical case study, carefully and answer the question number 24-27 on the basis of the same.

Since ages, farmers in India have taken resource to debt. In the earlier times the same was from informal sources. Since independence with the efforts of the government, formal sector has actively come into picture. Farmers borrow not only to meet their investment needs but also to satisfy their personal needs,

uncertainty of income caused by factors like crop failure caused by irregular rainfall, reduction in ground water table, locust / other pest attack etc. These reasons push them into the clutches of the private money lenders who charge exorbitant rates of interest which add to their miseries.

Various government in India, at different times for different reasons introduced debt relief /waiver schemes. These schemes are used by governments as a quick means to extricate farmers from their indebtedness, helping to restore their capacity to invest and produce, in short to lessen the miseries of the farmers across India. The costs and benefits of such debt relief schemes are however, a widely debated topic among economists. Some economists argue that such schemes are extremely beneficial to the poor and marginalised farmers while other argue that these schemes add to the fiscal burden of the government, other believe that these scheme may develop the expectation of repeated bail outs among farmers which may spoil the credit culture among farmers.

24. Uncertainty of income for farmers in India is majorly caused by _____.
(irregular rainfall/unavailability of loans)
25. Some economists argue that debt waiver schemes we extremely beneficial to the poor and marginalised farmers as these schemes reduce the burden of _____.
(indebtedness/personal expenditure)
26. The rural banking structure in India consists of a set of multi-agency institutions _____ 1
(Regional Rural Banks/Small Industries Development Bank of India) is expected to dispense credit at cheaper rates for agricultural purpose to farmers.
27. _____ (Regional Rural Banks / Land Development Banks) is the most prominent body responsible for providing loans for long term land development. 1
28. "Since past few years National Capital New Delhi is facing severe environmental crises. What are the reason responsible for this situation? Suggest few measures to tackle the problem. 3

Or

How Railways moderated the impact of famines during the colonial period?

29. Explain any three long period goals of planning and did it benefit the farmers? 3
30. What is Green Revolution? Why was it implemented and did it benefit the farmers? 3
31. Write short note on Demonetisation in India. 4
32. Compare and analyses the given data of India and China with valid argument. 4

Demographic Indicators 2011

Country	Estimated Population (in million)	Annual Growth of population 2001-2011	Density per sq. km.	Sex Ratio (No. women per thousand men)	Urbanisation
India	1210	1.76	382	940	31.2
China	1339	0.47	143	950	51.3

Source : Census 2011, HDR 2012 and World Bank

Or

"Atamirbhor Bharat' had been the roots of the Indian Planning Process in the form of 'Self reliance' as an objective of Planning Process.

Do you agree with the given statement? Justify the rational of the given statement.

- 33.** Explain any six Property Alleviation Programmes adopted by government. **6**
- 34.** What is meant by globalisation of the economy? State the measures adopted by the government to promote globalisation.

Or

Read the following statements carefully. Write true and false with reason.

- (i) Women in rural areas are ready to work even at low wages why?
- (ii) "Skill India" programme launched by the government is an attempt to increase human capital formation.
- (iii) Zamindari system of land revenue gave incentives to tillers of soil to increase their productivity.