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| **Text  Description automatically generated**  **PB-T2/EEE-ECQP/1221/A 17-MAR-2022**  **EEE CONSORTIUM**  **PREBOARD EXAMINATION – TERM II (2021-2022)** | | | |
| **Subject: Economics**  **Grade: XII** | | **Max. Marks: 40** | |
| Name: | | Section: Roll No. | |
| ***General Instructions:***  *• This is a Subjective Question Paper Containing 13 questions.*  *• This paper contains 5 questions of 2 marks each, 5 questions of 3 marks each and 3 questions of 5 marks each.*  *• 2 marks questions are Short Answer Type Questions and are to be answered in 30-50 words.*  *• 3 marks questions are Short Answer Type Questions and are to be answered in 50-80 words.*  *• 5 marks questions are Long Answer Type Questions and are to be answered in 80- 120 words.*  *• This question paper contains Case/Source Based Questions.* | | | |
| **1.** | “Machine purchased is always a final good”. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.  ***OR***  Distinguish between real and nominal GDP. Which of these is a better indicator of economic welfare? | | **2** |
| **2.** | Do you think increase in MPS would be beneficial to the growth of GDP in India?  ***OR***  “Negative value of APS implies negative value of MPS.” Do you agree? Give reason is support of your answer. | | **2** |
| **3.** | The saving function of an economy is S= -250+0.5Y and investment expenditure is **₹** 500.  a)Find investment multiplier  b)Equilibrium level of income. | | **2** |
| **4.** | Outline the working condition of workers in unorganized sector.  ***OR***  ‘Pesticides are chemical compounds designed to kill pests. Many pesticides can also pose  health risks to people even if exposed to nominal quantities.’ In the light of the above statement, suggest any two traditional methods for replacement of the chemical pesticides**.** | | **2** |
| **5.** | “Economic development, which aimed at increasing the production of goods and services to meet the needs of a rising population, puts greater pressure on the environment. In the initial stages of development, the demand for environmental resources was less than that of supply. Now the world is faced with increased demand for environmental resources but their supply is limited due to overuse and misuse.”  This demand supply mismatch/reversal can be detrimental and will involve certain opportunity costs. Justify. | | **2** |
| **6.** | Giving reason explain how should the following be treated in estimation of national income  (i) Purchase of uniform for nurses by a hospital  (ii) Expenditure by a firm on payment of fees to a chartered accountant.  (iii) Expenditure on providing police service by the government.  **OR**  Find net value added at factor cost.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | **Items** | ₹ **in lakhs** | | (i) | Durable use producer goods with a life span of 10 year. | 10 | | (ii) | Single use producer goods | 5 | | (iii) | Sales | 20 | | (iv) | Unsold output produced during the years | 2 | | (v) | Taxes on production | 1 | | | **3** |
| **7.** | a) ‘Infrastructure is like a support system which helps in the development of the country.’  Support this statement citing an example of **an** Indian state which has developed because of good support system.  b) ‘In India, women Health is a matter of great concern.’ Highlight Women's Health status in India based on the health indicators. | | **1.5+ 1.5** |
| **8.** | **Read the following text carefully and answer questions 8 and 9 given below.**  Pakistan started its naval acquisitions from China in the 1980s with a long-term objective of striking a deal for technology transfer for indigenous production in the future. In the last two decades, the focus of Pakistan’s defence procurement has been on the build-up of its air force and the maritime strike capabilities of its navy. In these, technology transfer from China has been a key feature. The Aircraft Manufacturing Factory (AMF), under the Pakistan Aeronautical Complex (PAC) at Kamra, started production of the Karakoram-8 jet trainer in collaboration with the China National Aero-Technology Import and Export Corporation (CATIC). JF-17 is co-developed by Pakistan and China and reports suggest the PAC has been producing 58 per cent of the JF-17’s airframe, and China’s Chengdu Aircraft Industry Corporation 42 per cent of it.  On the nuclear front, Pakistan received help with the reactor, weapon design as well as nuclear material (in the 1970s and 1980s). China continued missile technology assistance to Pakistan and the technology of the Chinese M-11 was used by Pakistan to develop missiles, including Hatf-3/Hatf-4 (based on M-11) and Hatf-6 (based on Chinese M-18).  The alliance expanded into an economic partnership with the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, which Pakistan sees as a game-changer. Beijing’s diplomatic support to Pakistan has grown significantly after the revocation of Article 370 and China has repeatedly raised the Kashmir issue at the UN Security Council.  It looks like China wants its alliance with Pakistan to serve as an exemplar to smaller nations in South Asia and the Middle East to fulfil its boundless strategic and economic ambition. The Sino-Pak nexus is expected to grow further in the coming years and India needs to be strategically prepared to deal with the implications of the alliance.  Give reasons for the slow growth and re-emergence of poverty in Pakistan. | | **3** |
| **9.** | Group the following features pertaining to the economies of India, China and Pakistan under three heads.  1) One-child norm  2) Low fertility rate  3) Growth due to service sector  4) Mixed economy  5) Very high fertility rate  6) High density of population | | **3** |
| **10.** | Suppose the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Nation X was ₹ 2000 crores in 2018-19, Whereas the Gross Domestic Product of Nation Y in the same year was ₹ 1,20,000 crores. If the Gross Domestic Product of Nation-X rises to ₹4000 crores in 2019-20 and Gross Domestic Product of Nation-Y rises to ₹2,00,000 crores in 2019-20. Compare the rate of change of Gross Domestic Product of Nations X and Y, taking 2018-19 as base year. | | **3** |
| **11.** | **Explain the concept of deflationary gap with the help of a diagram. Highlight the impact of inflationary gap on price, output, and employment level of an economy.** | | **5** |
| **12.** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | From the following calculate national income using value added method and income method:   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Particulars** | ₹ **in crores** | | Rent | 40 | | Interest | 30 | | Profit | 25 | | Value of output of primary sector | 1000 | | Value of output of other sectors | 400 | | Raw material of other sectors | 300 | | Raw material of primary sector | 500 | | Factor income received from rest of the world | 10 | | Factor income paid to the rest of the world | 15 | | Consumption of fixed capital | 55 | | Indirect taxes | 100 | | Mixed income of self employed | 200 | | Subsidies | 20 | | Compensation of employees | 170 | | Corporate profit tax | 50 |   ***OR***  State any two precautions of using income method of national income accounting. Also  calculate Gross national product at factor cost by Expenditure method.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Particulars** | ₹ **in crores** | | Private final consumption expenditure | 1,000 | | Net domestic capital formation | 200 | | Profits | 400 | | Compensation of employees | 800 | | Rent | 250 | | Government final consumption expenditure | 500 | | Consumption of fixed capital | 60 | | Interest | 150 | | Net current transfers from rest of the world | -80 | | Net factor income from abroad | -10 | | Net exports | -20 | | Net indirect taxes | 80 | | Dividends | 20 | | | | **5** |
| **13.** | (i) The following table shows distribution of workforce in India for the year 1972-73. Analyze it and give reasons for the nature of workforce distribution. You will notice that the data is pertaining to the situation in India 30 years ago!   |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Place of residence** | **Workforce in(millions)** | | | | | | **Male** | **Female** | | **Total** | | | **Rural**  **Urban** | **125**  **32** | | **69**  **07** | | **194**  **39** |   (ii) “Recently Indians have drifted away from the traditional knowledge and practices and caused large scale damage to environment”.  Explain how, adopting the traditional practices can be helpful in achieving the objective of sustainable development? | | **3+2** |
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