

Series : AAB4/3



SET-2

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड नं. **58/3/2**
Question Paper Code No.

रोल नं.

Roll No.

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परीक्षार्थी कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें।

Candidates must write the Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 12 हैं।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए कोड नम्बर को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 13 प्रश्न हैं।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।
- Please check that this question paper contains 12 printed pages.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains 13 questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.**
- 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.



अर्थशास्त्र ECONOMICS

निर्धारित समय : 2 घण्टे

Time allowed : 2 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 40

Maximum Marks : 40

58/3/2

279 B

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P.T.O.

General Instructions :

- (i) This question paper contains **13** questions.
- (ii) **All** questions are compulsory. Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) This question paper contains **5** questions of **2** marks each, **5** questions of **3** marks each and **3** questions of **5** marks each.
- (iv) **2** marks questions are Short Answer Type questions and are to be answered in **30 – 50** words.
- (v) **3** marks questions are Short Answer Type questions and are to be answered in **50 – 80** words.
- (vi) **5** marks questions are Long Answer Type questions and are to be answered in **80 – 120** words.
- (vii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, internal choice has been provided in few questions. The candidates need to attempt only one question from such questions.
- (viii) This question paper contains Case/Source Based Question also.

1. 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

- (a) Calculate Marginal Propensity to Save (MPS) at ₹ 150 crores level of income. 1
- (b) What is the value of Autonomous Consumption ? 1

OR

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

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

OR

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



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3. "In India women participation rate is lower in urban areas than in the rural areas." Explain with valid arguments. 2

OR

"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. 2
5. "Despite women participation in family farm activities, they are not categorised as workers." Explain why ? 2
6. If in an economy Bank rate is increased, how will it affect the demand for credit ? Explain. 3
7. Explain how the opportunity costs of negative environment impacts are high. 3
8. Compare and analyse the Annual Growth rate of population of India and China. 3

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

9. Explain briefly the problems faced by Great leap forward campaign. 3



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

- (a) Payment of indirect taxes by a firm. 1½
- (b) Purchase of goods by foregin tourists. 1½

OR

Using the following information, calculate and analyse the value of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) deflator : 3

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}) : 3

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

(ii) Why there is a need to make distinction between final and intermediate goods ? 2

OR



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- (b) (i) Discuss briefly the concept of 'Externalities', with suitable example. 3
- (ii) Export are not a part of 'Net Factor Income from abroad'. 2
- 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. 5

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)



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13. (a) State the meaning of infrastructure. **2**
- (b) Explain any two objectives of PM Gati Shakti Scheme. **3**
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