



Series R3PQS/3

SET~3

रोल नं.							
Roll No.							

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **58/3/3**

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

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

नोट / NOTE :

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **27** हैं ।
Please check that this question paper contains **27** printed pages.
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **34** प्रश्न हैं ।
Please check that this question paper contains **34** questions.
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।

Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.

- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।

Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.

- 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 ।

15 minute 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 : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

13-58/3/3

Page 1

P.T.O.



General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- (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 question paper contains **20** Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
- (iv) This question paper contains **4** Short Answer Type-I questions. Each question carries **3** marks. Answer these questions in 60 to 80 words.
- (v) This question paper contains **6** Short Answer Type-II questions. Each question carries **4** marks. Answer these questions in 80 to 100 words.
- (vi) This question paper contains **4** Long Answer type questions. Each question carries **6** marks. Answer these questions in 100 to 150 words.
- (vii) Attempt **all** parts of a question together.
- (viii) In addition to this, note that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.
- (ix) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.

SECTION A

Macro Economics

1. In order to discourage any fall in Aggregate Demand, the Government of India may _____ the _____.
 (Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blanks) 1
 (A) decrease, repo rate (B) increase, reverse repo rate
 (C) decrease, government expenditure (D) decrease, tax rate
2. Choose the correct alternative to complete the given schedule : 1

Round	Deposits	Loans (90%)	Reserve Ratio (10%)
I	2000	1800	200
II	...(i)...	...(ii)...	180
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
Total	...(iii) ...	...(iv) ...	2000

Alternatives :

- (A) 2000, 1620, 20000, 18000 (B) 1800, 180, 2000, 18000
- (C) 1620, 180, 2000, 18000 (D) 1800, 1620, 20000, 18000



3. Identify the correct pair of statements given in Column I with the related terms in Column II :

1

	Column I		Column II
1.	Remittances from abroad to the nation	(i)	Accommodating Transaction
2.	Government's policy of decreasing the value of the nation's currency against foreign currencies	(ii)	Devaluation
3.	Difference between visible exports and visible imports of a nation	(iii)	Balance of Payments
4.	Government as sole authority of determining foreign exchange rates	(iv)	Flexible Exchange Rate System

Alternatives :

- (A) 1 → (i) (B) 2 → (ii)
(C) 3 → (iii) (D) 4 → (iv)

4. Read the following statements carefully :

1

Statement 1 : Constant rate of change of consumption (ΔC) with respect to change in income (ΔY), is the reason for the straight line consumption curve.

Statement 2 : Marginal rate of change between consumption and income is defined as Average Propensity to Consume (APC).

In the 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.



5. Read the following statements : Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative from those given below : 1

Assertion (A) : In case of an unfavourable Balance of Trade, the Current Account of the nation may be in surplus.

Reason (R) : Net invisible receipts of a nation can exceed the Net visible receipts.

Alternatives :

- (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 : Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative from those given below : 1

Assertion (A) : Voluntarily unemployed people are those able bodied people who are not willing to work at the prevailing wage rate.

Reason (R) : There exists zero involuntary unemployment at full employment level of equilibrium.

Alternatives :

- (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.



7. Identify which of the following statements is **incorrect** with reference to an economy. 1
- (A) Excess of Gross National Product (GNP) over Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is possible.
 - (B) Excess of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) over Gross National Product (GNP) is possible.
 - (C) Equality between Gross National Product (GNP) and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is possible.
 - (D) Sum of Gross National Product (GNP) and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is always equal to zero (0).
8. Inflationary gap in an economy may exist when _____ at full employment level. (Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank) 1
- (A) Actual Aggregate Demand > Potential Aggregate Demand
 - (B) Actual Aggregate Demand < Potential Aggregate Demand
 - (C) Actual Aggregate Demand $\leq$ Potential Aggregate Demand
 - (D) Actual Aggregate Demand = Potential Aggregate Demand
9. According to the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI's) Statistical Supplement released on 19th May, 2023 :
"India's foreign exchange reserves grew for the third straight week and reached near an approximate level of \$ 600 billion."
The above situation will _____ the _____ side of Balance of Payments account of India.
(Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blanks) 1
- (A) Increase, Credit
 - (B) Decrease, Credit
 - (C) Decrease, Debit
 - (D) Increase, Debit
10. Read the following statements carefully : 1
- Statement 1 :* Reserve ratio and Credit creation process are inversely related.
- Statement 2 :* Central Bank of an economy performs the vital function of controlling the credit creation process.
- 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.



11. (a) On the basis of the given data, estimate the value of National Income : 3

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>Amount (in ₹ crore)</i>
(i)	Government Final Consumption Expenditure	110
(ii)	Private Final Consumption Expenditure	200
(iii)	Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	30
(iv)	Net Exports	(–) 40
(v)	Increase in Stock	20
(vi)	Consumption of Fixed Capital	15
(vii)	Indirect Taxes	60
(viii)	Subsidies	15
(ix)	Net Factor Income from Abroad	(–) 40

OR

- (b) State any three precautions to be taken while estimating national income by Value Added method. 3
12. Discuss any two factors which directly affect the demand for foreign exchange of a nation. 3
13. (a) For a hypothetical economy, the government incurs an additional investment expenditure of ₹ 5,000 crore. Assuming that the Marginal Propensity to Save (MPS) becomes half from its present level of 20%, estimate the change in income due to this fall in Marginal Propensity to Save (MPS). 3
- (b) State the meaning of autonomous investment. 1
14. Elaborate the two components of Aggregate Supply in a two-sector economy. 4
15. (a) “Open market operations by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) help in regulating money supply in the economy.”
Justify the given statement with valid arguments. 4

OR

- (b) Elaborate the “Bankers’ Bank” function of the Central Bank of a nation. 4



16. (a) (i) Explain the concept of circular flow of income in a two-sector economy. 3
- (ii) “Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and sum of Gross Value Added (GVA) in an economy are always equal.”
Justify the given statement with valid arguments. 3

OR

- (b) (i) “Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Deflator is represented by the ratio of Real GDP and Nominal GDP.”
Do you agree with the given statement ? Justify your answer with valid arguments and a hypothetical numerical example. 4
- (ii) State the meaning of ‘Income from Property and Entrepreneurship’. 2

17. (a) On the basis of the given information, calculate the values of the following :
- (i) Fiscal Deficit 2
- (ii) Primary Deficit 1

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>Amount (in ₹ crores)</i>
(i)	Capital Expenditure	60
(ii)	Revenue Receipts	50
(iii)	Revenue Deficit	55
(iv)	Interest Payments	20
(v)	Non-Debt Creating Capital Receipts	50% of Revenue Receipts

- (b) State any two examples of public goods. 1
- (c) Distinguish between ‘Public Provision’ and ‘Public Production’. 2



SECTION B

Indian Economic Development

18. Read the following statements : Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative given below : 1
- Assertion (A) :* Goods and Services Tax (GST) was implemented by the Government of India on 8th November, 2016.
- Reason (R) :* GST was introduced to implement a unified indirect tax system in India.
- Alternatives :
- (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.
19. Identify which of the following is **not** a member nation of G20. 1
- (A) Argentina (B) Australia
- (C) Brazil (D) Bangladesh
20. Production of varied forms of crops against one specialised crop is called diversification of _____. 1
- (Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank)
- (A) sectoral occupation (B) employment structure
- (C) crops (D) industrial production
21. Identify which of the following is **not** a Human Development Indicator (HDI). 1
- (A) Life Expectancy at Birth (B) Adult Literacy Rate
- (C) Maternal Mortality Rate (D) Unemployment



22. Read the following statements carefully : 1

Statement 1 : Human development is based on the idea that education and health are integral to human well-being.

Statement 2 : Human capital treats humans as a means to an end.

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.

23. On the basis of the data given below, identify the **incorrect** statement with reference to annual growth of GDP (%) : 1

Annual Growth of Gross Domestic Product (%), 1980 – 2017

<i>Country</i>	<i>1980 – 90</i>	<i>2015 – 2017</i>
India	5.7	7.3
China	10.3	6.8
Pakistan	6.3	5.3

Alternatives :

- (A) Pakistan and China experienced a fall in growth rate during 2015 – 2017.
- (B) China achieved double-digit growth rate in 1980 – 1990.
- (C) GDP of India accelerated moderately in 2015 – 2017 period.
- (D) Pakistan was ahead of India during 1980 – 2017 in terms of GDP.

24. Read the following statements : Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative from those given below : 1

Assertion (A) : The agricultural sector under the British rule was primarily the base of the sectoral growth of India.

Reason (R) : British rulers wanted to take maximum advantage of the Indian agricultural output, for growth of industries in England.

Alternatives :

- (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.



25. Identify which of the following alternatives are **not** true with reference to the Chinese economy :

1

- (i) In 1958, communes were established.
- (ii) In the foreign sector, Special Economic Zones (SEZ) were set up.
- (iii) Better health facilities reduced mortality rate in China.

Alternatives :

- (A) (i) and (ii)
- (B) (ii) and (iii)
- (C) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (D) (i) and (iii)

26. Which of the following is/are **not** an objective of regulated agricultural market ?

1

- (i) To discourage improvement of marketing infrastructure for farmers.
- (ii) To make marketing systems efficient and effective for farmers to get best price for their products.
- (iii) To discourage farmers to improve the quantity and quality of their produce.

Alternatives :

- (A) (i) and (iii)
- (B) (ii) and (iii)
- (C) (i) only
- (D) (ii) only



27. Read the following statements carefully : 1

Statement 1 : Land ceiling was one of the Government policies to promote equity in the agriculture sector.

Statement 2 : Land reforms resulted in abolition of the Zamindari system in the post independence period.

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.

28. “In India, National Education Policy 2020 has stressed a lot on in-service training of the teachers.”

- (i) Identify the source of Human Capital Formation (HCF) indicated in the aforesaid statement. 1
- (ii) Elaborate the likely impacts of this source on the economic development of India. 2

29. (a) Discuss any two salient features of Indian industrial sector during the period of 1950 – 1990. 3

OR

- (b) Describe any two purposes for the founding of World Trade Organisation (WTO) in 1995. 3



30. From the given data, compare and analyse India and China's sectoral contribution towards Gross Value Added (GVA).

4

Sectoral Share of Employment and GVA (%) in 2018 – 2019

Sector	Contribution to GVA			Distribution of Workforce		
	India	China	Pakistan	India	China	Pakistan
Agriculture	16	7	24	43	26	41
Industry	30	41	19	25	28	24
Services	54	52	57	32	46	35
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

31. Study the given image carefully :

Identify the situation depicted in the image and suggest the impact of the indicated situation in the Indian economy.

4



Note : The following question is for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only in lieu of Q. No. 31.

“It is necessary to generate employment in the formal sector rather than in the informal sector.” Justify the given statement.

4



32. (a) State and elaborate whether the following statements are *true* or *false*, with valid arguments :

(i) In the recent past, the Government of India has taken crucial steps, like Jan-Dhan Yojana, for efficient allocation of financial resources. 2

(ii) Cooperatives play a vital role in the credit availability in rural India. 2

OR

(b) (i) Define worker – population ratio and describe its usefulness. 3

(ii) State the meaning of ‘Disguised Unemployment’. 1

33. (a) (i) “India’s inward looking trade policy during the post independence period was well supported by various tariff and non-tariff barriers.”

Do you agree with the given statement ? Justify your answer with valid arguments. 3

(ii) “Navratna policy has facilitated the maintenance, promotion and disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs).”
Justify the given statement with valid explanation. 3

OR

(b) (i) “Every coin has two sides — debate over farm subsidies is one such a classic example of the same.”
Justify the given statement with two arguments each in favour of and against the continuation of the farm subsidies. 3

(ii) “Suez Canal was used as a highway between India and Britain.”
Justify the given statement with valid arguments. 3



34. Read the following text carefully :

In the contemporary world with a lot of sustainable development concerns, green growth and net zero emissions are two important concepts which are generally discussed together. These two concepts are essential for the future of the Earth, as by working together on them we can create a more sustainable future for ourselves and for the generations to come.

Green growth refers to, “the economic growth that is achieved in a way that minimizes environmental impact,” whereas, “net zero emission is the state of achieving balance between anthropogenic emission of greenhouse gases and removal of such emissions from the atmosphere.”

There exists a robust connection between the two concepts :

- (1) Green growth can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, which is essential for achieving net zero emissions.
- (2) Green growth can help to create jobs and boost economic growth, which can help to make it more affordable for countries to invest in net zero emissions technology.

A nation can do a lot to promote these two factors together, like :

- (a) Investing in renewable energy sources which do not produce greenhouse gases.
- (b) Adopting energy efficient measures, such as insulation and other such appliances which can help to reduce energy consumption.
- (c) Altering transportation habits, like adopting walking, biking and using public transportation as they are lower-carbon ways to travel.

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

- (i) State the meaning of green growth and net zero emissions. 2
- (ii) Discuss briefly the interconnection between green growth and net zero emissions. 3
- (iii) Illustrate any one factor to promote net zero emission. 1