



Series RR5SP/5

SET~2

रोल नं. Roll No.							

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **58/5/2**

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 23 हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains 23 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 परीक्षार्थी 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 candidates 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

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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 paper contains **20** Multiple Choice Questions type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
- (iv) This paper contains **4** Short Answer Questions Type-I questions. Each question carries **3** marks. Answer these questions in **60 to 80** words.
- (v) This paper contains **6** Short Answer Questions Type-II questions. Each question carries **4** marks. Answer these questions in **80 to 100** words.
- (vi) This 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. “Mr. Sahotra borrowed funds from bank for purchasing a new house”. 1
From the above statement, identify the indicated function of money :
(A) Medium of exchange (B) Store of value
(C) Unit of account (D) Standard of deferred payments
2. If in an economy the initial deposits are ₹ 4,000 crore and Reserve Ratio (RR) is 10%. The value of total deposit created would be ₹ _____ crore. 1
(Fill up the blank with correct alternative.)
(A) 4,000 (B) 40,000
(C) 2,000 (D) 20,000



3. Identify, which of the following is **not** considered as 'Normal Resident' of India ? 1
- (A) An Indian citizen working in U.S.A. embassy located at New Delhi.
(B) An Indian officials working in Indian embassy in China.
(C) An Indian diplomats visiting Canada for a summit.
(D) An Indian working in an American Company located in New York for a period of more than 1 year.

4. Read the following statements carefully : 1

Statement 1 : Ex-post savings and Ex-post investments are equal at all levels of income.

Statement 2 : Under the effective demand principle, the equilibrium output is equal to ex-ante Aggregate Demand (AD).

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. In a hypothetical economy, if entire additional income is consumed, the value of investment multiplier would be _____. 1

(Fill up the blank with correct alternative.) 1

- (A) One (1) (B) Zero (0)
(C) Between zero (0) and one (1) (D) Infinity (∞)
6. From the given table, identify that level of income, where Average Propensity to Save (APS) becomes zero : 1

(Choose the correct alternative.) 1

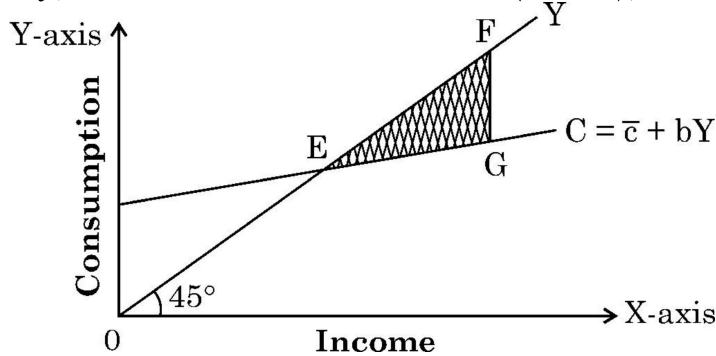
Income (₹ crore)	0	50	100	200	300	400
Consumption (₹ crore)	50	75	100	150	200	250

Alternatives :

- (A) 50 (B) 100
(C) 200 (D) 0



7. Identify, what does the shaded area (ΔEFG), in the given figure indicate ? 1



- I. Consumption > Income
- II. Saving = Zero (0)
- III. Consumption < Income
- IV. Saving < Zero (0)

Alternatives :

- (A) I and II
- (B) II and III
- (C) III and IV
- (D) I and IV

For Visually Impaired Candidates :

Marginal Propensity to Save (MPS) is the slope of _____.

(Choose the correct alternative.)

- (A) Consumption function
- (B) Cost function
- (C) Saving function
- (D) Investment

8. The measurement of Balance of Payments deficit is based on _____ transactions. (Fill up the blank with correct alternative.) 1

- (A) Autonomous
- (B) Accommodating
- (C) Current account
- (D) Capital account

9. From the following, identify the correct reasons that may affect the supply of foreign exchange in an economy : 1

- I. Purchase of land in England by an Indian
- II. Foreign tourists visiting Taj Mahal
- III. Donation of \$ 500 million from Microsoft
- IV. Indian students going to Australia for studies

Alternatives :

- (A) I and II
- (B) II and IV
- (C) II and III
- (D) I and IV



10. If in an economy the Balance of Trade is showing a deficit of ₹ 200 crore and the value of import is ₹ 900 crore, then the value of exports would be ₹ _____ crore. (Fill up the blank with correct alternative.)

- (A) 200 (B) 1100
(C) 700 (D) 900

11. (a) Calculate Net Value Added at Factor Cost (NVA_{FC}) from the following data :

S. No.	Particulars	Amount (in ₹ lakh)
(i)	Fixed capital goods (expected life span – 5 years)	15
(ii)	Domestic Sales	200
(iii)	Change in stock	(–) 10
(iv)	Exports	10
(v)	Single use producer goods	120
(vi)	Net indirect taxes	20

OR

- (b) From the following data, estimate the value of Net Indirect Taxes (NIT) :

S. No.	Particulars	Amount (₹ in crore)
(i)	Net National Product at Market Price (NNP_{MP})	1,400
(ii)	Net Factor Income from abroad	(–) 20
(iii)	Gross National Product at Factor Cost (GNP_{FC})	1,300
(iv)	Consumption of fixed capital	100

12. Define with suitable examples, autonomous transactions and accommodating transactions in the Balance of Payments of an economy.

13. (a) (i) “With an objective to reduce inflation, government may reduce public Expenditure.”

Discuss the rationale behind such a step which may be taken by the Government.

- (ii) Define Effective Demand Principle.

OR

- (b) (i) State the meaning of ‘unintended accumulation of inventories’.

- (ii) “In an economy, Aggregate Demand (AD) is more than Aggregate Supply (AS).”

Elaborate the possible impacts of the same, on the level of output, income and employment.



14. Suppose an economy is in equilibrium. From the following data, calculate investment expenditure in economy : 4
- (i) National Income (Y) = ₹ 10,000 crore
- (ii) Marginal Propensity to Save (MPS) = 0.2
- (iii) Autonomous Consumption ($\bar{c}$) = ₹ 100 crore
15. “Open Market Operation by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) helps in regulating money supply in the economy.” 4
- Justify the given statement.
16. (a) (i) Distinguish between Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts of the government, with suitable example. 3
- (ii) “Under the ‘Production Linked Incentive’ scheme, the Government of India offers various benefits like reduced import-export duties, incentives to investors, tax-rebates etc.”
- In the light of above statement, identify and explain the Budget objective and its likely consequences. 3
- OR**
- (b) (i) “Under ‘Zero Defect Zero Effect’ (ZED) scheme, the government of India provides up to 80% subsidy to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).”
- Identify and explain the objective of government budget, highlighted in the above text. 3
- (ii) Distinguish between Tax Revenue and Non-tax Revenue, with suitable examples. 3
17. (a) As per The Economic Times report, dated April 11, 2023
- “Electric Vehicle sales cross 10 Lakh mark in financial year 2022-23.”
- Analyse the likely impacts of this news on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Welfare. 3
- (b) Discuss briefly, the circular flow of income in a two sector economy model. 3



SECTION – B

(Indian Economic Development)

18. After independence, the rationale behind choosing Modernization as a planning objectives for the Indian economy were _____.

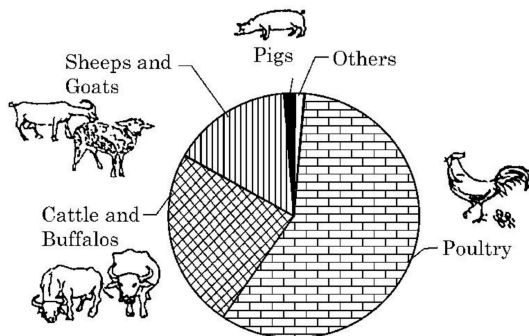
1

- I. To bring positive changes in the social outlook
- II. Equitable distribution of income
- III. Technological Upgradation
- IV. Increase in Economic Divide

Alternatives :

- (A) I and II
- (B) II and III
- (C) I and III
- (D) I and IV

19. Study the following picture :



Identify the kind of activities, which may be envisaged under _____ as diversification activity.

1

(Fill up the blank with correct alternative.)

Alternatives :

- (A) Animal Husbandry
- (B) Fisheries
- (C) Horticulture
- (D) Organic farming

For Visually Impaired Candidates :

_____ farming is a system that is helpful in restoring, maintaining and enhancing the ecological balance.

1

(Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank.)

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



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

1

Assertion (A) : India could not develop a sound Industrial-base during the British rule.

Reason (R) : Britishers followed restrictive trade policies which strengthened Indian handicraft industries.

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, but 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. From the events given in Column-I and facts given in Column-II about China, choose the correct pair :

1

	Column – I		Column – II
(a)	Structural transformation	(i)	Limited Urbanisation
(b)	Great leap forward campaign	(ii)	Reduced global demand for Chinese products
(c)	Less stress of usage on natural resources	(iii)	Low density of population
(d)	Slowdown in GDP, since 2014	(iv)	Aimed at massive industrialisation

Alternatives :

- (A) (a) – (i) (B) (b) – (ii)
 (C) (c) – (iii) (D) (d) – (iv)

22. Read the following statements carefully :

1

Statement 1 : China has used Market system mechanism without loosing political commitment to create additional social and economic opportunities.

Statement 2 : India, Pakistan and China have similar physical endowments but totally different Political systems.

- (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. Read the following statements carefully :

1

Statement 1 : Casual workers are hired on a permanent basis and also get social security benefits.

Statement 2 : Workforce comprises, both employed and unemployed person.

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.

24. _____ indicator may be defined as the measure of the extent of demographic participation in Social and Political decision making in a Country.

1

(Fill up the blank with correct alternative.)

- (A) Economic (B) Health
- (C) Demographic (D) Liberty

25. Introduction of Economic Reforms in Pakistan took place in year _____.

1

(Fill up the blank with correct alternative.)

- (A) 1978 (B) 1980
- (C) 1988 (D) 1991

26. The scheme of 'Micro Finance' is extended through _____ credit provision.

1

(Fill up the blank with correct alternative.)

- (A) Self help groups (B) Land Development Banks
- (C) Regional Rural Banks (D) Commercial Banks

27. Read the following statements carefully :

1

Statement 1 : Outsourcing is one of the important outcome of globalization process.

Statement 2 : Owing to globalization, many Indian companies have expanded their operation abroad.

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 statement 1 and 2 are true.
- (D) Both statement 1 and 2 are false.

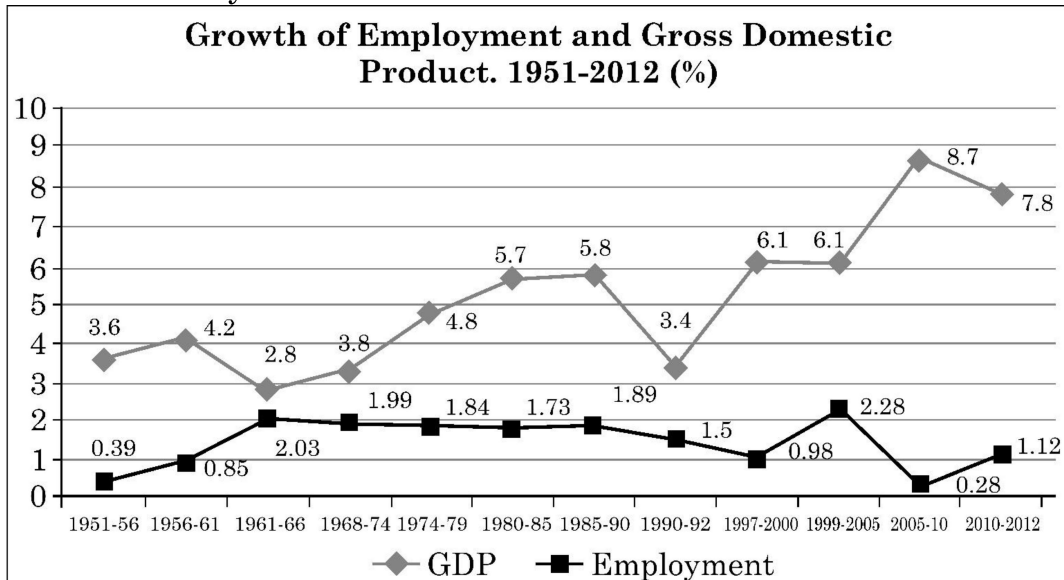


28. Discuss the need for 'On-the-job training' for an employee. 3
29. (a) "Opening up of Suez Canal helped in establishing the British monopoly control over India's foreign trade". 3
Justify the given statement with valid arguments.
- OR**
- (b) "Development of Railways during British rule encouraged colonial exploitation of the Indian resources." 3
Justify the given statement with valid arguments.
30. From the given data, Compare and analyse the Annual Growth of Population and Sex Ratio of China and Pakistan, with valid reasons : 4

Demographic Indicators, 2017-18

Country	Estimated Population (in million)	Annual Growth of Population	Population Density (per sq. km)	Sex Ratio	Fertility Rate	Urbanisation
India	1352	1.03	455	924	2.2	34
China	1393	0.46	148	949	1.7	59
Pakistan	212	2.05	275	943	3.6	37

31. (a) Study the following chart of Employment and Gross Domestic Product. Analyse the trend of the two variables between 1990-2012. 3



For Visually Impaired Candidates :

Explain why are regular salaried employees more in urban areas than in rural areas. 3

- (b) Define Worker – Population Ratio. 1



32. (a) (i) “Infrastructural development is an essential element to obtain the full potential of the rural sector in India”.

Justify the given statement with valid arguments.

3

- (ii) State the meaning of ‘Human Development’.

1

OR

- (b) “In a nation like India, self employment provides an important avenue for employment generation.”

4

Defend or refute the given statement with valid arguments.

33. Read the following text carefully :

India has aimed to reduce the country’s carbon intensity by approximately 45% by 2030. To achieve this ‘Green finance’ plays a vital role. At the initial stages, green finance needs a big push from the government. The Indian government has identified projects worth ₹ 25,000 crore that will be financed by proceeds from Sovereign Green Bonds.

According to the framework approved by finance ministry, the sovereign green bonds will focus on financing public projects including renewable energy, climate change, clean transportation, sustainable water and waste management and pollution control.

Businesses that take green finance can get benefit in various ways. It can help them follow different environmental norms and regulations and thus avoid possible fines. Adopting sustainable developmental practices enhances brand value of businesses. Customers tend to prefer brands that adopt clear sustainable development practices. The energy-efficient and other sustainable development practices promoted by green finance also often help in saving cost, boosting profitability of businesses etc.

– The Economic Times, April 22, 2023 (Modified)

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

- (a) Define sustainable development.

1

- (b) State the public project areas, where Sovereign Green Bond are focussed.

2

- (c) How can businesses get benefit from green finance ?

3



34. (a) Defend or refute the following statements with valid arguments :
- (i) "The policy of protectionism encouraged the growth of domestic industries, but at the same time proved to be an impediment." 3
- (ii) "New Economic Policy 1991 altered the role of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in the economy." 3

OR

- (b) (i) Explain the changes that were observed in India's occupational structure during the British rule. 3
- (ii) "Navratan Policy of the government has helped in improving the performance of Public Sector Undertakings in India." 3
- Do you agree with the given statement ? Justify your answer with valid arguments. 3
