AMRITA VIDYALAYAM

AMRITA PRE BOARD EXAMINATION 2019 - 20

Class: XII Marks: 80 Time: 3 hrs

ECONOMICS

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. There are 2 sections A and B. All the questions in both the sections are compulsory. Marks for questions are indicated against each question.
- 2. Questions 1 10 and 18 27 are very short-answer questions carrying 1 mark each. They are required to be answered in one word or one sentence each.
- 3. Questions 11 12 and 28 29 are short-answer questions caring 3 marks each. Answers to them should not normally exceed 60-80 words each.
- 4. Questions 13 15 and 30 32 are also short-answer questions carrying 4 marks each. Answers to them should not normally exceed 80-100 words each.
- 5. Questions 16 17 and 33 34 are long answer questions carrying 6 marks each. Answers to them should not normally exceed 100-150 words each.
- 6. Answer should be brief and to the point and the above word limit be adhered to as far as possible.

		SECTION-A	
1.	Market price and factor cost will be equal when		
	(net indirect tax is zero, net indirect tax > 1 , subsidies are less, indirect tax is low)		
2.	What is Managed floating exchange rate?		
3.	Spot market deals in	=	
	(currency transactions, future transactions, goods transactions, transactions for future delivery)		
4. Define deflationary gap.			
		OR	
	What is involuntary unemploy	yment?	
5.	If $C = 100 + 0.75Y$, then the corresponding Saving Function will be expressed as		
	a) $S = 100 + 0.25Y$	b) $S = -100 + 0.75Y$	
	c) $S = -100 + 0.25Y$	d) $S = 75 + 0.25Y$	
6.	The value of MPC can exceed one. State true / false. Give valid reason.		
7.	What are capital receipts in Government Budget?		
8.	Define foreign exchange rate.		
9.	Identify the correct sequence of alternative by matching them with respective term.		
	a) Fiscal Deficit	recovery of loans	
	b) Primary deficit	receipts are greater than expenditure	
	c) Revenue deficit	borrowings	
	d) Capital receipts	reduction of interest	
10.	of BOP, records all International transactions of assets.		
11.	Give the meaning of Real GDP and Nominal GDP. Which of these is the indicator of economic		
	welfare?		
12.	Given consumption function $C = 150 + 0.5Y$ and Investment Expenditure is $^{\circ}$ 5,500/ Calculate.		
	a) Equilibrium National Income		
	b) Savings at Equilibrium level of National income		
		OR	
	<u> </u>	eating exchange rate in the foreign exchange market. (Use diagram)	
13.	Explain the following objectives of Government Budget.		

14.	a) Allocation of resources Differentiate between Autonomous and Accommodat OR	b) Reduce income inequalities ing Balance of payments transactions.		
	Explain the role of Central Bank as the			
	a) Bankers' Bank.	b) Controller of credit.		
15. 16.	How do Commercial Banks create credit? Explain with the help of a numerical example. Explain the National income equilibrium determination through the aggregate demand and aggregate supply. Use diagrams. Also explain the changes that take place in an economy when the			
	economy is not in equilibrium.			
	OR			
	Distinguish between Revenue and Capital Expenditure each.	e in government Budget. Give example of		
17.	Calculate the			
	a) Gross Domestic Product at Market price.			
	b) National Income.			
	,	`in crores		
	Government final consumption expenditure	4,000		
	Private final consumption expenditure	3,500		
	Gross domestic capital formation	1,100		
	Net exports	500		
	Net factor income from abroad	100		
	Subsidies	40		
	Change in stock	80		
	Consumption of fixed capital	120		
	SECTION - B	3		
18.	Mahalanobis's strategy of development is also known as			
19.	The Central Bank of the country is			
20.	The First Software technology park was set up in			
	(Hyderabad, Bangalore, Pune, None of the above)			
21.	Which of the following industries was not reserved for the government industrial policy?			
	(iron and steel, atomic energy, railway transport, air transport) OR			
	First census in Indian economy was held in the year			
22.	What indicator used to measure the standard of living of Human Development Index?			
23.	What was Chinas Percapita income in US dollars in 2017 calculated in ppp terms?			
24.	The law passed by the Parliament to simplify and introduce a united indirect tax system in India is			
25.	Special economic zones were set up by China to			
	(attract foreign investment, to develop the backward region, to maintain economic equality, to			
	promote private sector)			
26.	Identify the correct sequence of alternative by matchin	-		
	a) A UN conference on climate change,	Emphasized the concept of sustainable		
	held in Kyoto Japan 1997	development		
	b) CPCB (Central Pollution Control Board)	To fight global warming		
	c) The United Nations Conference on Enviornment	Emphasized on protecting future		
	and Development d) The Brundtland commission	generations Identified 17 categories of industries as		
	u) The Diunquand Commission	Identified 17 categories of industries as significantly polluted		

- 27. _____ have been removed to increase the competitive position of Indian goods in the International market.
- 28. Explain the role of human capital in economic development of a country.
- 29. Explain the various poverty alleviation programmes initiated by the Government of India since the 3rd Five Year Plan.

OR

Describe how adopting the traditional practices can be helpful in achieving the objective of sustainable development.

- 30. Explain the meaning and objectives of planning in India.
- 31. What were the major problems faced by Indian agriculture at the time of Independence?

OR

Critically appraise the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956.

- 32. Discuss and compare the sectoral structure of employment in China, India and Pakistan.
- 33. Explain and evaluate the development experience in China, India and Pakistan.

OR

Discuss and compare the demographic profile in China, India and Pakistan.

34. What is co-operating marketing? What are the benefits of co-operating marketing?