Sample paper Cum Expected Questions.
Class - XII, Sub: Economics

Note: 1. This included expected questions from each unit of Second term - Syllabus for practice

2. Students are advised to study/practice related questions also.

3. Case based questions Can be from any Chapter/unit, So Case based questions are not included in this prepared Sample per Cum expected questions.

SAMPLE PAPER (cum Expected Question)
Class-XII, Sub:- Economics
PART-A, Macro-Economics

Introduction

Q.1. Distinguish between micro-economics and macro-economics (3 Marks)

Q.2. State the reason for the emergency of macro-economics as a separate branch of economics. (3 marks)

Basic concept of macro- economics

Q 1. Distinguish between the final goods and intermediate goods or consumption goods with Capital goods. (3 marks)

Q.2. Explain circular flow of income in a two sector economy (4 Marks)

Q.3. Distinguished between stock and flow variables. (4 marks)

National Income and related Aggregates

Q.1. what are externalities? State its type with examples (3 marks)

Q.2. GDP is not the best indicator of economic welfare of country. Give reasons (3 marks)

Q.3. If the nominal GDP is Rs.200 and real GDP is Rs. 180, calculate price index (base=100) (2 marks)

Q.4. what three precautions should be taken while calculating National Income by Expenditure method ? (3 marks)

Q.5. Distinguished between planned and unplanned inventory accumulation. Write down the relations between change in inventories and value added of a firm (3 marks)

Q.6. Define the problem of the double counting. Discuss two approaches to correct the Problem of double counting. (3 marks)

Q.7. Calculate GNP at market prize for the following data: (Rs. in Crore) (6 marks)

	Items	
I.	Private final consumption expenditure	→ 800
II.	Net current transfer to abroad	→ 30
III.	Net factor income to abroad	→ (− 20)
IV.	Net indirect tax	→ 100
V.	Government final expenditure	→ 200
VI.	Net Domestic capital formation	→ 150
VII.	Depreciation	→ 100
VIII.	Current transfer from Government	→ 50
IX.	Net import	→ 30
X.	Income accruing government	→ 80
XI.	National debt interest	→ 40

Q.8. Estimate national income by income method and expenditure method from the following data: (6 marks) ₹ in Crore

	Items	
I.	Private final consumption expenditure	→ 210
II.	Government final expenditure	→ 50
III.	Net Domestic capital formation	→ 40
IV.	Net Export	→ (−5)
V.	Wages and Salaries	→ 170
VI.	Employers contribution to the provident fund	→ 10

VII. Profit ⟶ 45
VIII. Interest ⟶ 20
IX. Indirect tax ⟶ 30
X. Rent ⟶ 10
XI. Royalty ⟶ 15
XII. Net factor income from abroad ⟶ 3
XIII. Consumption of fixed capital ⟶ 25

Q.9. Given the following data, find the missing values of private final consumption   (6 = 3+3)
expenditure and operating surplus

Item   ₹ in crore

I. National income ⟶ 40,000
II. Net indirect taxes ⟶ 1000
III. Private final consumption ⟶ (?)
IV. Gross Domestic capital formation ⟶ 12,000
V. Profit ⟶ 5000
VI. Government final expenditure ⟶ 10,000
         (Consumption)
VII. Wages and salaries ⟶ 20,000
VIII. Consumptions of fixed capital ⟶ 600
IX. Mixed income of self employed ⟶ 10,000
X. Operating surplus ⟶ (?)
XI. Net factor income from abroad ⟶ 300
XII. Net exports ⟶ 2000

Aggregate demand and aggregate supply and its related concepts

Q.1. what is aggregate demand? What are its components?   (3 marks)

Q.2. distinguished between MPC and APC. Using numerical examples (3 marks)

Q.3. draw consumption curve and saving curve in a single diagram and marked the break – (1 mark)
even point

Q.4. if MPC is 80% and is constant at all levels of incomes autonomous consumption is Rs.(2 marks)
100 crore .Construct consumption function of given hypothetical economy

Q.5. Define investment multiplier. How is it related to MPC? (2 marks)

Q.6. Estimate the value of aggregate demand in an economy if   (4 Marks)
(a) Autonomous investment equal to Rs.100 crore
(b) MPC is 0.2
(c) Y=4000 crore
(d) C=50 crore

Short run equilibrium output

Q.1. Suppose MPC is 0.8, how much increase in investment is required to increase national
income by Rs.2000 crore , Calculate.   (3 marks)

Q.2. An economy is in equilibrium, find investment expenditure when national income is
equal to Rs.1200, autonomous consumption expenditure is equal to 150 and MPC is
equal to 0.8.   (4 Marks)

Problem of deficient demand and excess demand

Q.1. distinguished between full employment and involuntary unemployment (4 Marks)

Q.2. Show inflationary gap and deflationary gap using diagram .suggest any two physical measured to correct the situation of inflationary gap (6 Marks)

Q.3.What is the situation of deficient demand? How to correct them by monetary and fiscal Policies? (6 Marks)

Q.4. what is the situation of excess demand? How to correct them by monetary and fiscal Policies (6 Marks)

Part-B Indian economic development

Employment

Q.1. "It is necessary to create employment in the formal sector rather then in the informal sector". Defend or refute the given statement with valid argument (3 marks)

Q.2. Distinguished between formal sector and informal sector of employment (4 Marks)

Q.3. Why are less woman found regular salaried employment? (3 Marks)

Q.4. Informalisation of work force in the context of India. Explain

Q.4 Types of unemployment, causes of unemployment and measures to solve the problems of unemployment

Infrastructure

Q1. Distinguished between economic infrastructure and the social infrastructure (3 marks)

Q.2. Private Sector has emerged as the dominant sources of health care services in India. How? (4 Marks)

Q.3. why is India one of the most favorable medical tourism destination in the world? (4 Marks)

Q.4. How has women's health became a matter of great concern in India? Explain. (4 Marks)

Q.5. Drawback of health care system in India, how can we increase the effectiveness of health care programmes (6 Marks)

Environment and sustainable developments

Q.1. What is sustainable development and explain the strategies for sustainable development (6 Marks)

Q.2. write the meaning of followings: (3×5=)

  I. Ozone Depilation

  II. Land degradation

  III. Global warming

  IV. Absorptive capacity of environment,

  V. Environmental crises

Q.3. Explain how adopting the traditional practices can be helpful in achieving objective of Sustainable development. (4 Marks)

Comparative development experience of India and its neighbours

Q.1. compare experiences and achievements of India, China and Pakistan on following indictors (Student should remember all related data for comparison).

  I. Demographic indicators: - Density, sex ratio, fertility rate, urbanization, annual population growth

II. GDP growth

III. Structural growth in sector wise share in GDP and employment

IV. Human development index: life expectancy, infant mortality rate, maternity mortality rate, improve sanitation

Q.2. what similar development strategies have India and Pakistan followed for their respective developments parts (3 marks)

Q.3. write your observation pointing to areas where China has an edge over India (4 Marks)

Q4. China succeeded in attracting much greater FDI than India and Pakistan. Comment. (4 Marks)

Q.5. what do you understand by following terms (1 × 5 = 5)

I. GLF

II. SEZ

III. One child norms

IV. BRICS

V. SAARC