

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAIPUR REGION

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 1 (2023-2024)

TIME: 3 HOURS

CLASS: XII

M.M.: 80

General Instructions:

1. All questions in both the sections are compulsory.
2. Marks for questions are indicated against each question.
3. Questions No. 1-10 and 18-27 are MCQ or Objective type questions carrying 1 mark each. They are required to be answered in one sentence each.
4. Questions No. 11-12 and 28-29 are short-answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answers to them should normally not exceed 60 words each.
5. Questions No. 13-15 and 30-32 are also short-answer questions carrying 4 marks each. Answers to them should normally not exceed 70 words each.
6. Questions No. 16-17 and 33-34 are long-answer questions carrying 6 marks each. Answers to them should normally not exceed 100 words each.
7. Answers should be brief and to the point and the above word limits should be adhered to as far as possible.

SECTION A

Q.NO.	QUESTIONS	MARKS
1	At the income level of Rs. 5000 crores, total savings are Rs.1000 crores. Calculate average propensity to consume (APC): (a) 0.1 (b) 0.2 I 0.8 (d) None of the above	1
2	The difference between GDP at market price and GDP at factor cost is:- (a) Net indirect taxes (b) Net factor income from abroad I Depreciation (d) None of these	1
3	Unilateral transfers are included in- (a) Capital Account of BOP (b) Current Account of BOP I Foreign Account of BOP (d)None of these OR Define flexible exchange rate.	1
4	Full employment implies absence of ----- (a) Unemployment (b) Voluntary unemployment I Involuntary unemployment (d) None of these	1
5	Which of the following is a qualitative instrument of credit control? (a) Bank rate (b) Repo rate I Open market operation (d) Margin requirements	1
6	If consumption function in an economy is given as: $C = 40 + 0.6Y$, then MPS is:	1

	v. Net indirect taxes vi. Consumption of fixed capital vii. Net domestic capital formation viii. Net exports ix. Profits x. Rent xi. Interest xii. Government final consumption expenditure	100 100 280 (-)30 350 100 150 450	
17	Explain the concept of deflationary gap (deficient demand). How it can be controlled by government spending and taxation policy? Use diagram. OR In an economy $S = -100 + 0.6Y$ is the saving function, where S is saving and Y is national income. If investment expenditure is 1100. Calculate 1. Equilibrium level of national income. 2. Consumption expenditure at equilibrium level of national income.	6	

SECTION B

18	What do you mean by Great Leap Forward	1
19	In which year was India's first Five year plan launched?	1
20	What percent of GDP was recommended by Education Commission (1964-66) to be spent on education sector? (a)6% (b)5% (c)3% (d)4%	1
21	What is not a function of an environment? (a) It supplies resources (b) It assimilates waste (c) It sustains life by providing genetic and bio diversity (d) It is cause of global warming.	1
22	Reforms in ----- were introduced in 1978. (India/China/Pakistan)	1
23	When was the first population data collected through a census in British India (a)1901 (b)1871 (c)1881 (d)1891	1
24	KUTUMBSHREE is a women oriented community based poverty reduction programme being implemented in which state? (a) Rajasthan (b) Tamilnadu (c) Kerala (d) Andhra Pradesh	1
25	Which of the institutional source of <i>credit</i> ? (a) Landlords (b) Bank (c) Money lenders (d) Village traders	1
26	Reforms have not been able to benefit agriculture due to which of the following reason (a) Fall in public investment in agriculture infrastructure (b) Removal of fertiliser subsidy (c) Removal of minimum support price (d) All of the above	1

27	<p>Read the following statement – Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternative given below:</p> <p>Assertion (A): Higher employment among women in rural areas (compared with urban area) only points to widespread rural poverty in India.</p> <p>Reason (R): Poverty forces women to avoid education and find opportunities of employment in the rural areas.</p> <p>Alternatives:</p> <p>(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)</p> <p>(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)</p> <p>(c) Assertion (A) is true and Reason (R) are false.</p> <p>(d) Assertion (A) is false and Reason (R) are true.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Read the following statement – Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternative given below:</p> <p>Assertion (A): Higher employment among women in rural areas (compared to urban areas) suggests higher rural wage rate in India.</p> <p>Reason (R): The bulk of female workers in rural areas are engaged in low wage and less productive job just to make a living for their families.</p> <p>(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)</p> <p>(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)</p> <p>(c) Assertion (A) is true and Reason (R) are false.</p> <p>(d) Assertion (A) is false and Reason (R) are true.</p>	1
28	Rita is a housewife. Besides taking care of household chores, she works in the cloth shop which is owned and operated by her husband. Can she be considered a worker? Why?	3
29	What is a green revolution? Why was it implemented and how did it benefit the farmers?	3
30	State the meaning of import substitution. Explain how import substitution can protect the domestic industries.	4
31	<p>Read carefully the given paragraph and write the answer of following questions:-</p> <p>Statistical Office (Previously it was known as National Sample Survey Organisation) defines unemployment as a situation in which all those who, owing to lack of work, are not working but either seek work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or express their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing condition of work and remunerations. Suppose a farmer has four acres of land and he actually needs only two workers and himself to carry out various operations on his farm in a year, but if he employs five workers and his family members such as his wife and children, this situation is known as disguised unemployment. One study conducted in the late 1950s showed about one-third of agriculture workers in India as disguisedly unemployed.</p> <p>(i) What is unemployment as per NSSO?</p> <p>(ii) Explain disguised unemployment.</p>	2+2
32	Though public sector is very essential for industries, many public sector undertaking incur huge losses and are a drain on the economy's resources. Discuss usefulness of public sector undertaking in the light of this fact.	4
33	What do you mean by rural development? Bring out the key issues in rural development.	6
34	Mention the salient demographic indicators of China, Pakistan and India. OR What similar developmental strategies have India and Pakistan followed for their respective developmental path? Any four points.	6