

# **KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAIPUR REGION**

## **SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 2 (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.

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## SECTION A

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Q.NO.	QUESTIONS	MARKS
1	<p>Read the following statements carefully:</p> <p>Statement 1: Slope of Saving function is indicated by MPC.</p> <p>Statement 2: The value of marginal propensity to save can be greater than one.</p> <p>In the light of the given statements, choose the correct alternative from the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false</li> <li>Statement 1 is false and statement 2 is true</li> <li>Both statements 1 and 2 are false</li> <li>Both statements 1 and 2 are true</li> </ol>	1
2	<p>GDP is not an appropriate indicator of welfare because of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>externalities.</li> <li>composition of GDP and distribution of GDP.</li> <li>non-monetary transactions.</li> <li>all of the above.</li> </ol>	1
3	<p>The value of _____ can be less than, equals to, or more than one.</p> <p>(Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marginal Propensity to Consume</li> <li>Average Propensity to Consume</li> <li>Average Propensity to Save</li> <li>None of the above</li> </ol>	1





	ii	Net Indirect Taxes	200	3	
	iii	wages and salaries (in cash and kind)	1700		
	iv	corporate tax	400		
	v	depreciation	400		
	vi	retained earnings	300		
	vii	dividends	400		
	viii	Net factor income from Abroad	(-) 120		
	ix	Mixed income of self employed	1400		
	x	Change in stock	(-) 200		
	OR				
	State the meaning of the following:				
	(i) National income      (ii) Intermediate goods      (iii) capital loss				
13	Income rises from ₹50,000 to ₹60,000, consumption increases from ₹40,000 to ₹48,000. In this situation, what will be the value of Marginal Propensity to consume (MPC)?				
14	(A) "In an economy, ex-ante Aggregate Demand is less than ex-ante Aggregate Supply." Elaborate the possible impact of the same, on the level of output, income and employment. OR (B) "With an objective to correct the deflationary gap, the Reserve Bank of India may reduce the Reverse Repo Rate ." Discuss the rationale behind the step taken by the Reserve Bank of India.				
15	Elaborate the 'Banker to the Government' function performed by the Reserve Bank of India.				
16	(A) On the basis of the given information, calculate the value of: (i) Fiscal deficit (ii) Primary deficit				

S. No.	Content	₹ (in crore)
1.	Revenue expenditure	100
2.	Capital receipts	40
3.	Net borrowings	38
4.	Net interest payments	27
5.	Tax revenue	50
6.	Non-tax revenue	15

(B) State any two features of private goods.

OR

(A) Explain the 'reduction of income inequalities among the people' objective of the Government Budget. 1

(B) 'Under the Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY), the government provides loans to the non-corporate, non-farm small/micro enterprises. 3

(C) Identify and discuss the nature of the government expenditure indicated in the given statement. 3

17	<p>(a) Giving valid reasons, explain how the following would be treated while estimating National income?</p> <p>(i) Profits earned by foreign Banks in India.</p> <p>(ii) Bonus given to railway employees.</p> <p>(b) "Subsidies to the producers should be treated as transfer payments." Defend or Refute the given statement with valid reason.</p>	
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## SECTION B

18	<p>Identify the correctly matched pair in column A and column B from the following:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Column A</th><th>Column B</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Planning commission</td><td>(a) apex body to planning</td></tr> <tr> <td>2. Characteristic of economic planning</td><td>(b) maximum utilization of resources</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Column A	Column B	1. Planning commission	(a) apex body to planning	2. Characteristic of economic planning	(b) maximum utilization of resources	1
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Alternatives:						
1 - (a) (b) 2 - (b) (c) 3 - (c) (d) 4 - (d)						
19	<p>In terms of sectoral contribution to GDP, the economy of China is relying more on:</p> <p>(a) Primary sector (b) Secondary sector (c) Tertiary sector (d) None of these</p>	1				
20	<p>Fixation of maximum land ceiling is one type of:</p> <p>(a) Technical reform (b) institutional reform (c) structural reform (d) Market reform</p>	1				
21	<p>Study the following picture and answer the given question:</p>  <p>People in coastal areas take up the activity shown in the picture as a diversification activity for sustainable employment. identify the activity:</p> <p>Poultry (b) Sericulture (c) Fisheries (d) Farming</p>	1				
22	<p>Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative from those given below.</p> <p>Assertion (A): Modernisation creates unemployment.</p> <p>Reason (R): Modernisation as a planning objective implies use of advanced technology that replaces human resources in the same fields.</p>					



	B	Pakistan	II	Economic reforms in 1991									
	C	China	III	Economic reforms in 1978									
	D	India	IV	GST rolled out in 1999									
		(a) A - I	(b) B - II	(c) C - III	(d) D - IV								
28		What was the stage of the secondary sector (Industry) on the eve of independence?  OR  (c) Discuss briefly any three salient features of India's pre-independence occupational structure.			3								
29		Explain how 'Investment in Human Capital' contributes to growth of an economy.			3								
30		The phenomenon of male child-preference is common in many developing countries including India, China and Pakistan. Why do people practice discrimination between male and female children?			4								
31		How is unemployment an economic as well as a social problem?  OR  State and elaborate whether the following statements are true or false, with valid arguments:  (1) Diversification is essential in rural employment generation. There are a lot of hindrances in the mechanism of agricultural marketing.			4								
32		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Status of Work</b></p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Status of Work</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Self-employed</td> <td>22.80%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Regular</td> <td>52.20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Casual</td> <td>24.90%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">■ Self-employed   ■ Regular   ■ Casual</p>	Status of Work	Percentage	Self-employed	22.80%	Regular	52.20%	Casual	24.90%			4
Status of Work	Percentage												
Self-employed	22.80%												
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		Identify the situation depicted in the given image. suggest the impact of the indicated situation, on the Indian economy.											

33	<p>(A) "The Green Revolution has made India self-reliant with respect to the food grains." Justify the statement, giving reasons in support of your answer.</p> <p>(B) "GST is a game changing reform for the Indian Economy." Justify.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(C) "In India, after 1947 industrial reforms were introduced on a large scale." In the light of the given statement, discuss any one such industrial reform.</p> <p>(D) "The Navaratna policy of the government helped in improving the performance of public sector undertakings in India." Do you agree with the given statement? Give valid reasons in support of your answer.</p>	3 3 3 3
34	<p>Read the following text carefully:</p> <p>Global warming is a gradual increase in the average temperature of the earth's lower atmosphere as a result of the increase in greenhouse gases since the Industrial Revolution. Much of the recent observed and projected global warming is human-induced. It is caused by man-made increases in carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases through the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation. Adding carbon dioxide, methane and such other gases (that have the potential to absorb heat) to the atmosphere with no other changes will make our planet's surface warmer. The atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide and CH<sub>4</sub> have increased by 31 per cent and 149 per cent respectively above pre-industrial levels since 1750. During the past century, the atmospheric temperature has risen by 1.1°F (0.6°C) and sea level has risen several inches. Some of the longer-term results of global warming are melting of polar ice with a resulting rise in sea level and coastal flooding; disruption of drinking water supplies dependent on snow melts; extinction of species as ecological niches disappear; more frequent tropical storms; and an increased incidence of tropical diseases. Among factors that may be contributing to global warming are the burning of coal and petroleum products (sources of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, ozone); deforestation, which increases the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere; methane gas released in animal waste; and increased cattle production, which contributes to deforestation, methane production, and use of fossil fuels. A UN Conference on Climate Change, held in Kyoto, Japan, in 1997, resulted in an international agreement to fight global warming which called for reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases by industrialized nations.</p> <p>Source: <a href="http://www.wikipedia.org">www.wikipedia.org</a></p> <p>On the basis of the given text and common understanding, answer the following questions:</p> <p>(1) Define Global Warming. Briefly elaborate two causes and consequences of Global Warming.</p>	2 4