



**CLASS-XII  
ECONOMICS  
First Term Examination(2024-25)**

Maximum Marks: 80

Time allowed: 3 Hrs

**General Instructions:**

1. All questions in both the sections are compulsory.
2. Marks for questions are indicated against each question.
3. Question Nos. 1-20 are very short answer questions carrying one mark each. They are required to be answered in one sentence each.
4. Question Nos. 21-24 are short answer questions carrying three marks each. Answers to them should normally not exceed 60 words each.
5. Question Nos. 25-30 are also short answer questions carrying four marks each. Answers to them should normally not exceed 70 words each.
6. Question Nos. 31-34 are long answer questions carrying six marks each. Answers to them should normally not exceed 100 words each.

1. Identify the result of the large export surplus during the colonial period. 1

- (a) Domestic markets flooded with raw materials
- (b) An increase in gold and silver reserves
- (c) Scarcity of essential commodities
- (d) Cheap imported consumer goods

2. Identify an argument that supports the agricultural subsidies in India. 1

- (a) Reduces the gap between the rich and poor farmers
- (b) Reduces government spending on agriculture
- (c) Unpopularity of the HYV seeds
- (d) Supports fertilizer industries

3. Kavitha, a farmer in rural India, is a recipient of a government scheme named \_\_\_\_\_. This scheme helps her set up a bank account and provides insurance, overdraft and other social security benefits.

- (a) Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana
- (b) Jan-Dhan Yojana
- (c) Kudumbashree
- (d) NABARD

4. Read the statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option. 1

**Statement 1:** The ratio of employed women in urban areas is generally lower than that of employed women in rural areas.

**Statement 2:** There are a higher number of low-income employment opportunities available in rural areas than in urban areas.

**Alternatives:**

- (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

- (a) Carrying
- (b) Absorptive
- (c) Assimilation
- (d) Regeneration

OR

The United Nations General Assembly has enlisted a list of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved by 2030. Accordingly, SDG 7 is to "Ensure that everyone has access to enough, trustworthy, sustainable, and modern energy." \_\_\_\_\_ does not constitute a step toward achieving SDG 7.

- (a) CNG
- (b) Solar energy
- (c) Thermal power
- (d) Mini-hydel plants

6. Read the statements given below and choose the correct option.

**Statement (1):** The contribution of the industrial sector to the GVA in India and Pakistan is much lower than that of China.

**Statement (2):** India and China both are directly moving from agriculture to the services sector.

**Alternatives:**

- (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

7. Which of the following is not the feature of economic policies pursued under economic planning of India till 1991?

- (a) Import substitution
- (b) Self-reliance
- (c) Land reforms
- (d) Unrestricted flow of foreign capital

8. Rohan, the owner of the land, grows only two crops in a year. He works for 8 - 9 months and for the rest of the year he remains unemployed. In the remaining part of the year, Rohan faces \_\_\_\_\_ unemployment.

- (a) Disguised
- (b) Seasonal
- (c) Frictional
- (d) Cyclical

9. Percentage of population participating in production activity is called-

- (a) Labour force
- (b) Work force
- (c) Labour supply
- (d) Participation rate

10. Read the following statements carefully :

**Statement 1:** Human capital benefits only individuals and not the society.

**Statement 2 :** There are positive externalities of investment in human capital as society.

**Alternatives:**

- (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.

11. In China, reforms were introduced in a phased manner. In the second and later phases, reforms were introduced in the \_\_\_\_\_ sector.

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Industrial
- (c) Foreign Trade
- (d) Demographic

12. In terms of the sectoral contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the economy of India is relying more on \_\_\_\_\_ sector.

- (a) Primary       (b) Secondary      (c) Tertiary      (d) Financial

13. India is not a member of which of the following regional/global economic groups?

- (a) SAARC      (b) BRICS      (c) G-7      (d) G-20

14. "In order to reduce over-dependence on the agriculture sector, it is necessary to opt for diversification."

With reference to the given statement, diversification includes \_\_\_\_\_

- (i) Change in cropping pattern  
 (ii) Shift of workforce to agriculture allied activities  
(iii) Shift of workforce to non-agriculture sector

Alternatives :

- (a) (i) and (ii)  
(b) (i), (ii) and (iii)  
(c) (i) and (iii)  
(d) Only (i)

15. What is meant by occupational structure? *— number in*

16. \_\_\_\_\_ such as merchant bankers, mutual funds and pension funds, are now allowed to invest in Indian financial markets.

OR

In 1991, an immediate measure to resolve the balance of payments crisis was:

- (a) to free the determination of rupee value in the foreign exchange market from government control.  
 (b) devaluation of rupee against foreign currencies.  
(c) removing the trade barriers – quotas and tariffs.  
(d) simplification of export and import procedures.

17. What percentage of GDP was recommended by Education Commission (1964-66) to be spent on education:

- (a) 2%      (b) 4%      (c) 5%       (d) 6%

18. Victor is able to get a job only for 2 hours in a day. Rest of the day he is looking for a job. Is he unemployed? Why? *not true to work*

19. Equity in agriculture called for \_\_\_\_\_, which primarily refer to change in ownership of land holding.

20. Banning the use of chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) compounds, as well as other ozone depleting chemicals is associated with:

- (a) Brundtland Commission  
(b) Appiko Movement  
(c) Montreal Protocol  
(d) UN Conference on Climate Change

21. Suppose you are a small farmer in rural India. State any three challenges you are likely to face while shifting to organic farming.

OR

State and discuss any three obstacles that hinder the mechanism of agricultural marketing.

22. "Casual workers often work in very poor working conditions." Justify the given statement. 3

23. How will you treat the following while estimating Domestic income of India? 3

- (a) Salaries received by Indian residents working in the Russian Embassy in India.  
(b) Profits earned by a branch of State bank of India in Japan.  
(c) Fertilizers used by a farmer.

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24. Given below are some statistics related to India, China and Pakistan.

Country	Population (millions)	Fertility rate	Urbanisation (%)
India	1352	2.2	34
China	1393	1.7	59
Pakistan	212	3.6	37

Compare and contrast India's demographic statistics with its neighbours.

25. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that are followed.  
 In the early 1980s, textile mills all over the country began to close down. In some places, such as Mumbai, the mills closed rapidly. In Ahmedabad, the process of closure was long drawn out and spread over 10 years. Over this period, approximately over 80,000 permanent workers and over 50,000 non-permanent workers lost their jobs and were driven to the informal sector. The city experienced an economic recession and public disturbances, especially communal riots. A whole class of workers was thrown back from the middle class into the informal sector, into poverty. There was widespread alcoholism and suicides, and children were withdrawn from school and sent to work.

- (a) List the four main goals of India after Independence.
- (b) How did the primary goals listed in the five-year plans aim to deal with the given crisis?

26. "Despite being the main occupation of about 85% of the country's population during British rule, the agricultural sector continued to experience stagnation." Briefly explain reasons responsible for the backwardness of Indian agriculture on the eve of Independence. 4

OR

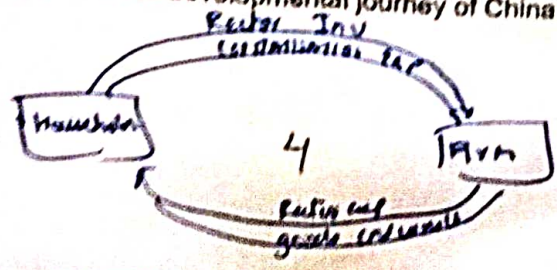
What were the risks associated with the Green Revolution? How was they taken care of by the government

- 27. Differentiate between real flow and money flow. Use diagram. 4
- 28. Explain the financial reform done under Liberalisation Policy. 4
- 29. Calculate 'Sales' from the following:

(Items)	(Rs. crores)
(i) Subsidies	200
(ii) Opening Stock	100
(iii) Closing Stock	600
(iv) Intermediate Consumption	3000
(v) Consumption of fixed capital	700
(vi) Profit	750
(vii) Net value added at factor cost	2000
(viii) Exports	100

- 30. What is meant by Double counting. How can it be avoided? Give an example. 4
- 31. (a) Explain how 'expenditure on information' and 'expenditure on migration' acts as a source of human capital formation. 4
- (b) Explain any two objectives behind providing more and more institutional credit to farmers. (4+2)

32. Critically appraise the developmental journey of China. 8



*DoA method*  
*Final consumption*

*Real flow = It is the flow of goods and services*  
*Money flow = It is the flow of money transfer from household to firm*

(17)

14 (a) "Overriding costs of negative environmental impacts are high." Explain  
(b) Explain briefly any two functions of the environment.

OR

Explain any three strategies for sustainable development

15. Nidambadree is a woman-oriented community-based poverty reduction programme being implemented in Kerala. In 1991, a thrift and credit society was started as a small savings bank for poor women with the objective to encourage savings. The thrift and credit society mobilised 1 crore as thrift savings. These societies have been acclaimed as the largest informal banks in Asia in terms of participation and savings mobilised.

Based on this passage :

- (a) Discuss the role of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in meeting the credit requirements of the poor.
- (b) List some of the drawbacks of such micro-credit programmes.