

(022) (E)	ECONOMICS (022) (E)	(022) (E)
Economics	BOARD QUESTION PAPER-1	Standard-12
Time : 3 Hours	JULY 2019	Total Marks : 100

- Instructions :** (1) This question paper contains Five sections and 48 questions in total.
 (2) All questions are compulsory. Options are internal.
 (3) Figures to the right side indicate full marks for the questions.
 (4) Answer the questions according to the instructions.
 (5) Start a new section on a new page.

SECTION-A

- ❖ Select and write the correct alternative (A, B, C, D) from the options given below from questions 1 to 10. Each question carries 1 mark : 10
- What is the maximum value of Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI)?
 (A) less than 100 (B) more than 100
 (C) 100 (D) Zero
 - What is the type of inflation when government controls inflation via rules or laws?
 (A) Suppressed (B) Open (C) Galloping (D) Hidden
 - Economic development is the _____ of economic growth.
 (A) cause (B) result (C) means (D) end.
 - What amount of rupees are decided by Tendulkar Committee in the year 2011-12 for deciding poverty line in Urban areas?
 (A) ₹ 816 (B) ₹ 916 (C) ₹ 1000 (D) ₹ 2000.
 - What is a Central bank?
 (A) A Private bank. (B) An apex bank.
 (C) A cooperative bank. (D) A foreign bank.
 - How much was India's population in the Year 2011 ?
 (A) 36.1 crores (B) 54.8 crores.
 (C) 121.02 crores (D) 23.8 crores.
 - Compulsory nature of unemployment is seen in which context of labour supply?
 (A) Active (B) Passive (C) Children (D) Elders.
 - What is balance of trade?
 (A) Balance of current account (B) Balance of capital account
 (C) Balance of merchandise (visible) trade
 (D) Balance of service (invisible) trade.
 - Which type of production technique increases unemployment?
 (A) Labour intensive (B) Capital intensive
 (C) Agriculture Oriented (D) Education Oriented
 - In which year was economic reforms introduced in India?
 (A) 1990 (B) 1991 (C) 1999 (D) 2008

SECTION-B

- ❖ All the questions from 11 to 20 should be answered in one-two sentences each. Each question carries 1 mark : 10

11. What is meant by bar diagram?
12. Give the full form of ONGC.
13. What is per capita income?
14. Give the meaning of monetary policy.
15. What is poverty line?
16. Define disguised unemployment.
17. Where does India stand in the World's population order?
18. What is meant by qualitative tools of monetary policy?
19. Which method is used to measure relative poverty?
20. Define Public Corporation.

SECTION-C

- ❖ Answer the following questions from 21 to 34 in brief. Each question carries 2 marks : [28]

21. State the importance of diagrams and graphs in Economics.
22. What are the various indicators of Economic development?
23. Explain the functions of Central Bank in short.
24. Explain the importance of safe drinking water and housing facility.
25. What is life expectancy at birth?
26. When and with what objective Prime Minister Irrigation scheme was started?
27. Why is the year 1921 identified as the year of great divide?

OR

Define money? What are the functions of money? Write in short:

28. What is Special Economic Zone?

OR

What are the characteristics of inflation?

29. Labour Intensive technique is more applicable for India-Explain.
30. Explain Frictional Unemployment with example.
31. What is Small Scale Industry?
32. Write a note on data CD.
33. Explain the term 'Size of International trade.'
34. Give reasons for foreign trade.

SECTION-D

- ❖ Answer the following questions from 35 to 43 to the point. Each question carries 3 marks : [27]

35. Explain the usefulness of Internet technology in the process of learning.
36. Explain in brief, the limitations of Physical Quality of Life Index.
37. List down the primary and secondary functions of commercial banks and explain each of those in one sentence.

OR

List down the quantitative and qualitative tools of monetary policy of Central Bank and explain each in one sentence.

38. Defective education system is responsible for unemployment. Explain
39. State the causes of low death rate.
40. Explain any three reasons for low productivity of agriculture in India.
41. Write a short note on exchange rate.

OR

Specify the difference between current account and capital account of balance of payment.

42. Explain industrial structure based on ownership.
43. Write a short note on the development of Indian Railway.

OR

Explain the types of migration.

SECTION-E

- ❖ Answer the following questions from 44 to 48 in detail.
Each question carries 5 marks :

25

44. Define barter system and explain limitations of barter system.
45. Discuss measures to reduce poverty in India.

OR

What is poverty? Explain its indicators.

46. Explain in detail the methods to control population.

OR

Discuss in detail the causes for high birth rate.

47. State measures to improve productivity in agriculture.

OR

Explain effects of Urbanisation.

48. Given below is the size of Rural and Urban population' in Crores. Draw an appropriate graph based on the given data and analyse it.

Year	Rural population (in Crores)	Urban Population in crores)
1901	21.2	02.6
1951	29.9	06.2
1981	52.4	15.9
2011	83.02	38.0

Note : For Blind candidates -

Blind students have to do analysis only.

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ECONOMICS : SHORT ANSWERS

❖ BOARD QUESTION PAPER-1 : JULY 2019 : ANSWERS ❖

SECTION-A

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. (C) 100 | 2. (A) Suppressed |
| 3. (B) result | 4. (C) ₹ 1000 |
| 5. (B) An apex bank. | 6. (C) 121.02 crores |
| 7. (B) Passive | 8. (C) Balance of merchandise (visible) trade |
| 9. (B) Capital intensive | 10. (B) 1991 |

SECTION-B

11. Comparing the height and length of the bars a comparison can be made of the values of each section.
12. Full form of ONGC = Oil and National Gas Commission Limited.
13. Per capita income is average income per head. Per capita income is gross national income of a country divided by per population of that country.
14. The policy which entrusts various tools of regulating supply of money in the hands of the apex bank with the propose of achieving general economic objectives is called monetary policy.
15. The minimum expenditure or income required to satisfy the minimum basic needs and services is known as poverty line.
16. Many persons are employed at the given level of technology, and when a few persons are removed from work, the total production does not change then there exists disguised unemployment.
17. India stand in world's population order second.
18. These measures have unique impact on some sectors is known as qualitative tools of monetary policy.
19. To measure relative poverty or income inequality, generally formation of income Group, Lorenz curve and Gini co-efficient are useful.
20. When production unit is owned by government but administration made by independently that type of producing sector is known as public corporation.

□ □ □

❖ BOARD QUESTION PAPER-2 : MARCH 2018 : ANSWERS ❖

SECTION-A

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. (D) Increase in per-capita income | 2. (A) 0.944 |
| 3. (C) Pigou | 4. (B) Reserve Bank of India |
| 5. (C) 1000 | 6. (D) Supply of active work force |
| 7. (A) Second | 8. (A) 1982 |
| 9. (D) First | 10. (C) Balance of payment |

SECTION-B

11. Graph is drawn for statistical information. A graph is drawn for data with continuous frequency distribution.
12. Devis morise presented the concept of physical quantity of life index.