**DAV PUBLIC SCHOOL, CHANDRASEKHARPUR, BBBR – 21**

**POST SUMMER VACATION TEST (2023-24)**

**CLASS-XII**

**SUB – ECONOMICS (030)**

**TIME – 1hr 30 min Marks - 40**

General instructions:

1. The questions paper contains 17 questions.
2. All the questions are compulsory.
3. Q.1 to Q.10 are of 1 mark
4. Q.11 to Q.13 are of 4 marks. word limit 60 to 90 words.
5. Q.14 to Q.12 are of 4 marks, word limit 60 to 90 words.
6. Q. 13 is of 16 are of 6 marks, 120 words.

1. Assertion: Globalization has widened the economic disparities among nations and people. (1)

Reason: Globalization is viewed as a strategy of the developed countries to expand their markets in other countries. It has compromised the welfare and identity of people belonging to poor countries. Further, it has increased the income and quality of consumption of only high-income groups.

1. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correction explanation of Assertion
2. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is the correction explanation of Assertion
3. Assertion is true but Reason is false.
4. Reason is true and Assertion is false.
5. Rama swami a founder of AAJ Ka ADAMI party, coined the term Permit license raj to encapsulated the party’s frustrations with Nehru’s policies, writing in his magazine Swaraja: I want the corruptions of the permit/license raj to go….I want real, equal opportunities for all and no private monopolies created by the permit license raj. How were these private monopolies indulging in the corruption that Rama swami talks about? (1)
6. They led to lobbying and personal benefits for big industrial houses.
7. They continued to function even when running into losses.
8. They exploited the people by grossly increasing prices.
9. They could not compete with international products.
10. Which of the following statement correctly represents actions taken by the government towards liberalization? (1)

P: Levying high tariffs to discourage import and promoting the consumption of domestic goods and services.

Q: Devaluation of the rupees to encourage inflow of foreign exchange

R: Allowing for private banks to make decisions independent of the RBI restrictions.

S: Fixing prices of certain industrial goods in order to support increased consumption of these goods to boost the manufacturing industry.

1. P and Q b) P and R c) Q and R d) Q and S
2. Statement 1: The tax reduction in the economic reform period was aimed at yielding larger tax revenue and curb tax evasion. (1)

Statement 2: tax reductions negatively affected the developmental and welfare expenditure of government.

1. Both statements are true. b)Both statements are false

c) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false d)Statement 2 is true, statement 1 is false.

1. Assertion: Devaluation of the Indian rupee in 1991 resulted in the inflow of foreign. (1)

Reason: devaluation of the Indian rupee was a step to get more foreign investments.

A) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correction explanation of Assertion

B) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is the correction explanation of Assertion

C) Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D) Reason is true and Assertion is false.

1. From the following identify the incorrect statement in the light of India’s pre-independence occupational structure. (1)
2. Agricultural sector accounted for the largest share of workforce.
3. Industrial and service sectors grew at a faster rate than the agriculture sector.
4. Agriculture sector was marked with disguised unemployment.
5. Unbalanced growth was created due to unequal distribution of workforce.
6. The goal of equity was not fully served by abolition of intermediaries because: (1)
7. Some zamindars claimed to be self-cultivators by evicting the tenants.

b) The former zamindars continued to own large areas of land by using loopholes in the legislation in some areas.

(c) The poorest of agricultural labourers did not benefit from land reforms even after getting land ownership.

(d) All of these

1. Arrange the following events in the correct chronological order: (1)

(i) Constitution of Karve Committee 1955

(ii) Beginning of First Five Year Plan 1951

(iii) Establishment of Planning Commission 1950

(iv) Establishment of NITI Aayog 2015

Alternatives:

(a) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii) (b) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)

(c) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i) (d) iii),ii),i) iv)

1. In India, agricultural subsidies have always been a topic of debate among the economic thinkers' Identify, which of the following statement is not an argument in favour of continuation of the agricultural subsidies. (1)

Alternatives:

(a) Subsidies encourage farmers to adopt newer technologies.

(b) Subsidies help farmers to face the uncertainties of future.

(c) Subsidies aim to reduce the inequalities between rich and poor farmers.

(d) Subsidies mainly benefit the fertilizer industry and big farmers.

1. Which one of the following is not a benefit of demonetization in India? (1)
2. Control over corruption
3. Counterfeiting use of high denomination notes for illegal activities
4. Control on black money
5. More demanding customers
6. “Import restriction were imposed in India with dual objective to save foreign exchange reserves and to be self- sufficient”. Justify the given statement with valid arguments. (4)
7. “Demand for Indian handicrafts in Indian market as well as foreign market was systematically destroyed by Britishers”. Defend or refute. (4)
8. “The demographic condition during the British rule exhibited all features of a backward Indian economy”. Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer. (4)
9. Explain some of the crucial reforms in industrial sector. (6)
10. Economic reforms were widely criticised because it neglected agricultural sector. Do you agree comment. (6)
11. **Read the case study carefully and answer the question a) and b) on the case study.**

India has emerged as the most preferred outsourcing destination owing to India's formidable IT business process outsourcing mentioned CBRE India inits 2017 Asia Pacific Occupier survey report. Chairman India and southeast Asia CBRE says "India's buoyant economy steady progress in enacting regulatory reforms and booming outsourcing sector, coupled with a growing talent pool continues to make it an attractive outsourcing destination. With corporates increasingly adopting cost effective workplace strategies, we believe that key cities in the country will remain on the radar of domestic and multinational corporates looking to expand their operations. (3+3)

1. State the factors responsible which make India a favorite outsourcing destination.
2. Developed countries often criticize the concept of outsourcing" Defend or refute. Justify the statement with valid explanation.