# Goa Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education

## Alto- Betim- Goa 403521

## REVISED SYLLABUS PATTERN 2026-2027

## DESIGN OF THE QUESTION PAPER

**STD: XII** **SUB CODE: H4652**

**SUB- ECONOMICS (GENERAL)**

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## UNIT-1- INTRODUCTION AND CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR
## Marks 08

**INTRODUCTION**

1. CONCEPT OF ECONOMICS (Definition of Economics by Lionel Robbins)
2. CONCEPT OF MICRO AND MACROECONOMICS (Meaning and Distinction)
3. PROBLEM OF SCARCITY AND CHOICE. (Nature of Economic Problem)
4. CENTRAL PROBLEMS OF AN ECONOMY (What to produce? How to produce? For whom to produce?)
5. PRODUCTION POSSIBILITY CURVE (Meaning, Schedule and Diagram with explanation)

**(Note: From the examination perspective, marks distribution is as follows: Meaning and Any two Assumptions (1 mark), Schedule (1mark), Explanation of the schedule (1 mark), Diagram (1mark) and Explanation of diagram (1 mark).**

6. MEANING OF OPPORTUNITY COST (with an example)

**CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR**

1. CONCEPT OF CONSUMER'S EQUILIBRIUM
2. MEANING OF UTILITY
3. CONCEPTS OF UTILITY (With Schedule and Diagram of each)
   - Total Utility (TU)
   - Marginal Utility (MU)
   - Relationship between TU and MU
4. LAW OF DIMINISHING MARGINAL UTILITY
   - Statement
   - Assumptions
   - Schedule

- Diagram (Marginal Utility only)
- Explanation

**(Note: From the examination perspective, marks distribution is as follows: Statement (1mark), Any two Assumptions (1 mark), Schedule (1mark), Diagram (1mark) and Explanation (1 mark)**

5. MEANING OF AN INDIFFERENCE SET (SCHEDULE)

6. MEANING OF AN INDIFFERENCE CURVE (With Diagram)

7. MEANING OF AN INDIFFERENCE MAP (With Diagram)

8. MEANING OF THE CONSUMER'S BUDGET

9. MEANING OF THE BUDGET SET (with an example)

10. MEANING OF THE BUDGET LINE (With Diagram)

11. MEANING OF MONOTONIC PREFERENCE (with an example.)

12. CONSUMER'S EQUILIBRIUM THROUGH INDIFFERENCE CURVE ANALYSIS (With Diagram)

# UNIT-2-DEMAND ANALYSIS

# Marks 12

1. MEANING AND DETERMINANTS OF DEMAND

**2.** MEANING OF AN INDIVIDUAL DEMAND SCHEDULE AND DEMAND CURVE (With Schedule and Diagram)

3. MEANING OF MARKET DEMAND SCHEDULE AND MARKET DEMAND CURVE (With Schedule and Diagram)

4. THE LAW OF DEMAND

   - Statement
   - Assumptions
   - Schedule
   - Diagram
   - Explanation

**(Note: From the examination perspective, marks distribution is as follows: Statement (1 mark), Assumptions any two (1 mark), Schedule (1mark), Diagram (1mark) and Explanation (1 mark**)

5. EXCEPTIONS TO THE LAW OF DEMAND

6. MEANING OF NORMAL GOODS AND INFERIOR GOODS with examples (Income effect on these goods)

7. MEANING OF SUBSTITUTES AND COMPLEMENTARY GOODS (with examples)

8. MOVEMENT ALONG THE DEMAND CURVE/ VARIATIONS IN DEMAND CURVE

   - Extension or Expansion of Demand (With Diagram)
   - Contraction of Demand (With Diagram)

9. SHIFTS IN DEMAND/ CHANGE IN DEMAND

- Increase in Demand / Forward shift (With Diagram)
- Decrease in Demand/ Backward shift (With Diagram)

10. MEANING AND DETERMINANTS OF PRICE ELASTICITY OF DEMAND

11. TYPES OF PRICE ELASTICITY OF DEMAND (meaning with diagram)

- Perfectly Elastic Demand (Ed = ∞)
- Perfectly Inelastic Demand (Ed = 0)
- Unit Elastic Demand (Ed = 1)
- Relatively Elastic Demand (Ed > 1)
- Relatively Inelastic Demand (Ed < 1)

12. MEASUREMENT OF PRICE ELASTICITY OF DEMAND

Only Percentage Method

Note: From the examination perspective, the marks distribution for Problem Solving is as follows:

Step 1: Formula (1/2 mark)

Step 2: Calculating Percentage change in Qty. DD (1 mark)

Step 3: Calculating Percentage change in Price (1 mark)

Step 4: Substitution and final answer (1/2 mark)

13. GEOMETRIC METHOD (With Diagram and formula, indicating 5 situations on the Demand Curve)

# UNIT-3-PRODUCER BEHAVIOUR AND SUPPLY

# Marks 10

1. MEANING OF PRODUCTION FUNCTION

2. MEANING OF FIXED AND VARIABLE FACTORS

3. CONCEPTS OF PRODUCTION –

Total Product (TP), Average Product (AP) and Marginal Product (MP) (concepts with formula only)

4. THE LAW OF VARIABLE PROPORTIONS

- Statement
- Assumptions
- Schedule
- Diagram
- Explanation of the three stages

(Note: From the examination perspective, marks distribution is as follows: Statement (1 mark), Assumptions (1 mark), Schedule (1mark), Diagram (1mark) and Explanation of the three stages in brief (1 mark)

5. RETURNS TO SCALE (Only three Stages of the law. No schedule and diagram)

6. CONCEPTS OF COST- Meaning of various cost concepts with (formula only –No diagrams)

(Fixed cost, Variable cost, TFC, TVC, AFC, AVC, TC, AC, MC)

TC =TFC + TVC (only based on this formula only, calculation for 1 or 2 marks can be asked)

7. CONCEPTS OF REVENUE- Meaning of various revenue concepts with formula only- (No diagrams)

Total Revenue (TR), Average Revenue (AR), Marginal Revenue (MR)

8. MEANING OF SUPPLY

9. DETERMINANTS/ FACTORS INFLUENCING SUPPLY

10. LAW OF SUPPLY

- Statement
- Assumptions
- Supply Schedule
- Diagram
- Explanation

(Note: From the examination perspective, marks distribution is as follows: Statement (1mark), Assumptions any two (1 mark), Schedule (1mark), Diagram (1mark) and Explanation (1 mark)

11. MEANING OF INDIVIDUAL SUPPLY SCHEDULE AND SUPPLY CURVE (With Schedule and Diagram)

12. MEANING OF MARKET SUPPLY SCHEDULE AND MARKET SUPPLY CURVE (With Schedule & Diagram)

13. MOVEMENTS ALONG THE SUPPLY CURVE/ VARIATIONS IN THE SUPPLY CURVE

- Extension / Expansion of supply (With Diagram)
- Contraction of supply (With Diagram)

14. SHIFTS IN THE SUPPLY CURVE/ CHANGE IN SUPPLY CURVE

- Increase in supply / Forward shift (With Diagram)
- Decrease in supply / Backward shift (With Diagram)

15. TYPES OF PRICE ELASTICITY OF SUPPLY (meaning with diagram)

- Relatively Elastic Supply (ES > 1)
- Relatively Inelastic Supply (ES < 1)
- Unit Elastic Supply (ES = 1)

16. MEASUREMENT OF PRICE ELASTICITY OF SUPPLY

Only Percentage Method

Note: From the examination perspective, the marks distribution for Problem Solving is as follows:

Step 1: Formula (1/2 mark)

Step 2: Calculating Percentage change in Qty. SS (1 mark)

Step 3: Calculating Percentage change in Price (1 mark)

Step 4: Substitution and final answer (1/2 mark)

# UNIT-4-PRODUCER'S EQUILIBRIUM, PRICE DETERMINATION AND MARKET STRUCTURE

## Marks 10

1. CONCEPT OF PRODUCER'S EQUILIBRIUM (Meaning only)
2. MEANING AND FEATURES OF PERFECT COMPETITION (Minimum five)
3. MEANING AND FEATURES OF MONOPOLY (Minimum five)
4. MEANING AND FEATURES OF MONOPOLISTIC COMPETITION (Minimum five)
5. MEANING AND FEATURES OF OLIGOPOLY (Minimum five)
6. DETERMINATION OF EQUILIBRIUM PRICE UNDER PERFECT COMPETITION (With Schedule and Diagram)
7. CHANGES IN EQUILIBRIUM PRICE DUE TO SHIFTS IN DEMAND
   - Increase in demand, supply remaining constant (With Diagram)
   - Decrease in demand, supply remaining constant (With Diagram)
8. CHANGES IN EQUILIBRIUM PRICE DUE TO SHIFTS IN SUPPLY
   - Increase in supply, demand remaining constant (With Diagram)
   - Decrease in supply, demand remaining constant (With Diagram)
9. DETERMINATION OF EQUILIBRIUM PRICE DUE TO SIMULTANEOUS SHIFTS IN DEMAND AND SUPPLY
   - Demand and Supply increase in equal proportion (With Diagram)
   - Demand and supply decrease in equal proportion (With Diagram)

# UNIT-5 NATIONAL INCOME AND RELATED AGGREGATES MEASUREMENT OF NATIONAL INCOME

## 10 Marks

1. MEANING OF MACROECONOMICS
2. MEANING OF NATIONAL INCOME
3. CIRCULAR FLOW OF NATIONAL INCOME – (2-sector model) (With Diagram)
4. MEANING OF AGGREGATES OF NATIONAL INCOME (With formula)
   - GDP at MP (Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices)
   - NDP at MP (Net Domestic Product at Market Prices)
   - GNP at MP (Gross National Product at Market Prices)
   - NNP at MP (Net National Product at Market Prices)
   - GDP at FC (Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost)
   - NDP at FC (Net Domestic Product at Factor Cost)
   - GNP at FC (Gross National Product at Factor Cost)
   - NNP at FC (Net National Product at Factor Cost)

5. MEANING OF THE FOLLOWING CONCEPTS

- Private income
- Personal income
- Personal disposable income (calculation with example for MCQ)

6. VALUE-ADDED METHOD OR PRODUCT METHOD OF MEASUREMENT OF NATIONAL INCOME

7. CALCULATION OF GROSS VALUE ADDED (value added method problem)

8. PRECAUTIONS WHILE ESTIMATING NATIONAL INCOME BY THE PRODUCT METHOD

9. MEANING OF DOUBLE COUNTING (With a Suitable Example)

10. INCOME METHOD OF MEASUREMENT OF NATIONAL INCOME

Classification of factor incomes (3 types of Incomes)

- Compensation of employees
- Mixed income
- Operating surplus
  - Rent
  - Interest
  - Royalties
  - Profit
    - Corporate profit
    - Undistributed profit
    - Dividends

11. PRECAUTIONS WHILE ESTIMATING NATIONAL INCOME BY THE INCOME METHOD

12. EXPENDITURE METHOD OF MEASUREMENT OF NATIONAL INCOME

- Classification of final expenditure (4 types of final expenditure)

13. PRECAUTIONS WHILE ESTIMATING NATIONAL INCOME BY THE EXPENDITURE METHOD

14. REASONS WHY GDP IS NOT A GOOD INDICATOR OF WELFARE.

A. Distribution of GDP
B. Composition of GDP
C. Non-monetary exchanges
D. Externalities (Positive and negative)

# UNIT-6-DETERMINATION OF INCOME & EMPLOYMENT

# Marks 10

1. MEANING AND COMPONENTS OF AGGREGATE DEMAND: AD = C + I + G + (X-M)

2. MEANING AND COMPONENTS OF AGGREGATE SUPPLY: AS = C + S

3. THE CONSUMPTION FUNCTION (Meaning, Schedule and Diagram)

4. PROPENSITY TO CONSUME

- Average Propensity to Consume (APC)
- Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC)

(APC & MPC- Meaning, formula and problems)

5. THE SAVINGS FUNCTION (Meaning, Schedule and Diagram)

6. PROPENSITY TO SAVE

- Average Propensity to Save (APS)
- Marginal Propensity to Save (MPS)

(APS & MPS- Meaning, formula and problems)

7. DETERMINATION OF EQUILIBRIUM LEVEL OF OUTPUT/ INCOME:

(GDP) (AS = AD APPROACH) (With schedule and Diagram)

8. MEANING OF INVESTMENT MULTIPLIER OR OUTPUT MULTIPLIER (Meaning & formula)

9. MEANING OF THE CONCEPT OF FULL EMPLOYMENT AND INVOLUNTARY UNEMPLOYMENT.

10. DEFICIENT DEMAND AT FULL EMPLOYMENT LEVEL (with diagram)

11. EXCESS DEMAND AT FULL EMPLOYMENT LEVEL (with diagram)

12. FISCAL POLICY: meaning,

- Measures to correct excess demand
- Measures to correct deficient demand

(Govt. Expenditure, Taxes, Public borrowings/public debt & Deficit financing)

# UNIT-7-MONEY AND BANKING

# Marks 10

1. EVOLUTION OF MONEY- meaning, stages in the evolution of money

• (Animal money/ Commodity money, Metallic/coin money, Paper money, Bank money, Plastic money, Digital Money) **(not to be tested)**

**2.** MEANING OF MONEY, FUNCTIONS OF MONEY- PRIMARY FUNCTIONS & SECONDARY FUNCTIONS

3. DEMAND FOR MONEY (liquidity preference)

- Transaction Motive
- Precautionary Motive
- Speculative Motive

4. SUPPLY OF MONEY

- Measurement of Money Supply (M1, M2, M3 and M4)

5**.** MEANING OF A COMMERCIAL BANK, PRIMARY FUNCTIONS OF A COMMERCIAL BANK- Accepting deposits and advancing loans

6. CREDIT CREATION BY COMMERCIAL BANKS- meaning with example **(not to be tested)**

**7.** MEANING OF PRIMARY DEPOSITS AND SECONDARY DEPOSITS, (Meaning only)

8. MEANING AND FUNCTIONS OF THE CENTRAL BANK

9. DISTINCTION BETWEEN CENTRAL BANK AND COMMERCIAL BANKS (2 points)

10. QUANTITATIVE INSTRUMENTS/Tools of the monetary policy of the central Bank to control credit

11**.** QUALITATIVE INSTRUMENTS/Tools of the monetary policy of the central bank to control credit

## UNIT-8-GOVERNMENT BUDGET AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

## Marks 10

**1.** GOVERNMENT BUDGET- meaning and objectives.

**2.** CLASSIFICATION OF RECEIPTS (budgetary receipts)- meaning,

• Revenue receipts- tax receipts and non-tax receipts (meaning)

**Tax receipts classification**

i. Progressive and Regressive Taxes
ii. VAT & Specific Taxes
iii. Direct and Indirect Taxes
iv. GST

Meaning, types of non-tax receipts

(Non-tax receipts- Fees, Fines, escheat, special Assessment, grants and donations, income from public enterprises, income from sale of spectrum.)

• Capital receipts- (Meaning)

• Sources of Capital Receipts- Govt. Borrowings, Recovery of loans, Other Receipts.

**3.** CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE/ BUDGETARY EXPENDITURE

- Revenue Expenditure – meaning & examples
- Capital Expenditure - meaning & examples

4. CLASSIFICATION OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

- Development & Non-Development Expenditure

5. TYPES OF DEFICITS (ONLY MEANING)

- Revenue Deficit
- Fiscal Deficit
- Primary Deficit

6. TYPES OF BUDGETS (ONLY MEANING)

- Balanced Budget
- Surplus Budget

- Deficit Budget

7. MEASURES TO CURTAIL BUDGETARY DEFICITS

- Lowering Government Expenditure
- Raising Government Receipts

8. MEANING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE

9. MEANING OF FIXED EXCHANGE RATE

10. MEANING OF FLEXIBLE EXCHANGE RATE

**11.** DETERMINATION OF THE EXCHANGE RATE THROUGH THE DEMAND FOR AND SUPPLY OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

- Meaning - Demand for Foreign Exchange (5 components)
- Meaning- Supply of Foreign Exchange (5 components)
- Determination of Equilibrium Rate of Exchange (with diagram)

**(Note: From the examination perspective, the marks distribution is as follows:**

- Meaning (1/2 mark)
- Demand for Foreign Exchange (1mark), (any two components)
- Supply of Foreign Exchange (1 mark), (any two components)
- Diagram (1mark)
- Explanation (1 1/2 marks) (equilibrium exchange rate (1/2 mark), Appreciation (1/2 mark) and depreciation (1/2mark)

12. MEANING AND FUNCTIONS OF THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

13. MEANING OF IMPORTANT CONCEPTS LIKE APPRECIATION AND DEPRECIATION

14. PURCHASING POWER PARITY (meaning only)

15. MEANING OF BALANCE OF PAYMENT ACCOUNTS

16. COMPONENTS OF BALANCE OF PAYMENT ACCOUNT (current account & capital account)

**1.WEIGHTAGE TO LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

| SERIAL NUMBER | LEARNING OBJECTIVE | WEIGHTAGE (%) | MARKS |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | KNOWLEDGE | **25** | **20** |
| 2 | UNDERSTANDING | **55** | **44** |
| 3 | APPLICATION | **20** | **16** |
| | TOTAL | **100** | **80** |

**2.WEIGHTAGE TO CONTENT (1ST MID TERM EXAMINATION)**

| SERIAL NUM | TOPIC/UNIT | WEIGHTAGE (%) | MARKS |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | INTRODUCTION AND CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR | 40 | 08 |
| 2 | DEMAND ANALYSIS | 60 | 12 |
| | **TOTAL** | **100** | **20** |

**3.WEIGHTAGE TO CONTENT (FIRST TERMINAL EXAMINATION)**

| UNIT NUM | TOPIC/UNIT | WEIGHTAGE (%) | MARKS |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | INTRODUCTION AND CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR | 18.75 | 15 |
| 2 | DEMAND ANALYSIS | 25 | 20 |
| 3 | PRODUCER BEHAVIOUR AND SUPPLY | 25 | 20 |
| 4 | PRODUCER'S EQUILIBRIUM, PRICE DETERMINATION AND FORMS OF MARKET | 18.75 | 15 |
| 7 | MONEY AND BANKING | 12.5 | 10 |
| | **TOTAL** | **100** | **80** |

## 4.WEIGHTAGE TO CONTENT (GOA BOARD EXAMINATION)

| SERIAL NUM | TOPIC/ UNIT | WEIGHTAGE (%) | MARKS |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | UNIT 1<br>INTRODUCTION AND CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR | 10 | 8 |
| 2 | UNIT 2<br>DEMAND ANALYSIS | 15 | 12 |
| 3 | UNIT 3<br>PRODUCER BEHAVIOUR AND SUPPLY | 12.5 | 10 |
| 4 | UNIT 4<br>PRODUCER'S EQUILIBRIUM, PRICE DETERMINATION AND MARKET STRUCTURE | 12.5 | 10 |
| 5 | UNIT 5<br>NATIONAL INCOME AND RELATED AGGREGATES- MEASUREMENTS OF NATIONAL INCOME | 12.5 | 10 |
| 6 | UNIT 6<br>DETERMINATION OF INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT | 12.5 | 10 |
| 7 | UNIT 7<br>MONEY AND BANKING | 12.5 | 10 |
| 8 | UNIT 8<br>GOVERNMENT BUDGET, FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE AND BALANCE OF PAYMENT | 12.5 | 10 |
| | **TOTAL** | **100** | **80** |

## 5.WEIGHTAGE TO TYPE OF QUESTIONS (1ST MID TERM EXAMINATION)

| SERIAL NUM | TYPE OF QUESTION | MARKS PER QUESTION | NUMBER OF QUESTIONS | MARKS | WEIGHTAGE (%) | TIME ALLOTTED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | OBJECTIVE TYPE | 1 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 9 |
| 2 | SHORT ANSWER TYPE 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 30 | 18 |
| 3 | SHORT ANSWER TYPE 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 30 | 18 |
| 4 | LONG ANSWER | 5 | 1 | 5 | 25 | 15 |
| | | | **9** | **20** | **100** | **60 MIN** |

**6.WEIGHTAGE TO TYPE OF QUESTIONS (GOA BOARD EXAMINATION)**

| SERIAL NUM | TYPE OF QUESTION | MARKS PER QUESTION | NUMBER OF QUESTIONS | MARKS | WEIGHTAGE (%) | TIME ALLOTTED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | OBJECTIVE TYPE | 1 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 30 |
| 2 | SHORT ANSWER TYPE 1 | 2 | 6 | 12 | 15 | 24 |
| 3 | SHORT ANSWER TYPE 2 | 3 | 6 | 18 | 22.5 | 48 |
| 4 | LONG ANSWER | 5 | 6 | 30 | 37.5 | 78 |
| | TOTAL | | **38** | **80** | **100** | **180** |

**7.WEIGHTAGE TO LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY**

| **SERIAL NUM** | **LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY** | **WEIGHTAGE (%)** | **MARKS** |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | EASY | 25 | 20 |
| 2 | AVERAGE | 55 | 44 |
| 3 | DIFFICULT | 20 | 16 |
| | TOTAL | **100** | **80** |

**8.QUESTION FOR CHOICE**

| **SERIAL NUM** | **UNIT** | **MARKS** |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | UNIT IV | 3 MARKS |
| 2 | UNIT V | 3 MARKS |
| 3 | UNIT II | 5 MARKS |
| 4 | UNIT VII | 5 MARKS |

# 9. SAMPLE BLUE PRINT

**GOA BOARD OF SECONDARY & HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION, ALTO, BETIM-GOA**

**SAMPLE BLUE PRINT H.S.S.C. EXAMINATION**
**DURATION: 3 HOURS**

**SUBJECT: ECONOMIC H4652** **MAXIMUM MARKS: 80**

| SR.NO | NAME OF THE UNIT | KNOWLEDGE | | | | | | | | UNDERSTANDING | | | | | | | | APPLICATION | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | VSA | | SA1 | | SA2 | | LA | | VSA | | SA1 | | SA2 | | LA | | VSA | | SA1 | | SA2 | | LA | | TOTAL MARKS | |
| 1 | INTRODUCTION AND CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR | | | 2 | (2) | | | | | 1 | (1) | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | (3) | | | 8 | 8 |
| 2 | DEMAND ANALYSIS | 2 | (1) | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | (3) | 1 | (5) | 2 | (1) | | | | | | | 12 | 12 |
| 3 | PRODUCER'S BEHAVIOUR AND SUPPLY | 2 | (1) | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | (3) | 1 | (5) | | | | | | | | | 10 | 10 |
| 4 | PRODUCER'S EQUILIBRIUM, PRICE DETERMINATION AND MARKET STRUCTURE | 2 | (1) | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | (5) | 1 | (1) | 1 | (2) | | | | | 10 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | NATIONAL INCOME AND RELATED AGGREGATES - | 2 | (1) | | | | | | | | | 1 | (2) | | | 1 | (5) | 1 | (1) | | | | | | | 10 | 10 |
| 6 | DETERMINATION OF INCOME & EMPLOYMENT | 2 | (1) | | | | | | | | | 1 | (2) | 1 | (3) | | | | | | | 1 | (3) | | | 10 | 10 |
| 7 | MONEY AND BANKING | 2 | (1) | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | (5) | | | | | 1 | (3) | | | 10 | 10 |
| 8 | GOVERNMENT BUDGET AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS | 2 | (1) | 1 | (2) | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | (5) | 1 | (1) | | | | | | | 10 | 10 |
| | TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTION | 14 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | | 80 |
| | | 20 | | | | | | | | 44 | | | | | | | | 16 | | | | | | | | 80 | |
| | | 20 | | | | | | | | 44 | | | | | | | | 16 | | | | | | | | 80 | |

**Note: Figures within brackets to indicate the marks and figures outside the brackets to indicate number of questions**