| Alls | wer | Sileet | NO. | _ |
|------|------|---------|-----|---|
| Sin | of I | nvigila | tor | |

ECONOMICS HSSC-II

SECTION - A (Marks 20)

Time allowed: 25 Minutes

Student Bounty Com NOTE:- Section-A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on the question paper itself. It should be completed in the first 25 minutes and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

| (v) As the prices rise, the value of money A. Rises B. Falls C. Remains unchanged D. None (vi) The inflation resulting from an increase in input prices is A. Demand pull inflation D. Cost push inflation C. Creeping inflation D. Cost push inflation C. A rise in interest rate D. A surplus in government budget (viii) What would be the result of deficit financing? A. Inflation D. A surplus in government budget (viii) Which is a monetary measure to increase employment level in the economy? A. A decrease in government spending B. Increased taxation Increasing interest rate D. Increasing interest rate Increase in prices D. A surplus bank Ltd. (x) In Pakistan, currency notes are issued by D. Increasing interest rate Increasing Increasing Increasing Increasing Increasin | (i) | e the correct option i.e. A / B / C / D. Each part | | one mark. | | |
|--|---------|--|----------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| (iii) If direct tax is deducted from personal income we get. A. Per capita income C. Real income D. Nominal income C. Real income D. Nominal income Nominal income A. Its durability D. Store of value C. Store of value D. Convertibility C. Store of value D. Convertibility C. Store of value D. Convertibility C. Store of value C. Store of value D. Convertibility C. Store of value C. Standard money D. Pape A. Rises B. Falls C. Remains unchanged D. None A. Rises B. Falls C. Remains unchanged D. None C. Creeping inflation C. Creeping inflation D. Cost push inflation C. A rise in interest rate D. A surplus in government budget A decrease in government spending C. Reducing interest rate D. A decrease in government spending C. Reducing interest rate D. A value of Pakistan C. Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd. D. Hapkistan, currency notes are issued by A National Bank of Pakistan C. Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd. D. Hapkistan, currency notes are issued by A National Bank of Pakistan C. Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd. D. Hapkistan, currency notes are issued by A national Bank of Pakistan C. A rise in government revenue D. Both A and C D. A rise in government revenue D. Both A and C D. A rise in government revenue D. Both A and C D. A rise in government revenue D. Both A and C D. A rise in government revenue D. Both A and C D. A rise in government revenue D. Both A and C D. A rise in government revenue D. Both A and C D. A rise in government revenue D. Both A and C D. Sower D. Sow | | | B. | National savings incre | ease | |
| A. Per capita income C. Real income C. Real income D. Nominal income (iii) What is the most important quality of a good money material? A. Its durability C. Store of value (iv) What do the Commercial banks create? A. Credit money A. Credit money B. Token money C. Standard money D. Pape A. Rises B. Falls C. Remains unchanged D. None A. Rises B. Falls C. Remains unchanged D. None A. Rises B. Falls C. Remains unchanged D. None A. Rises B. Falls C. Remains unchanged D. None A. Credit money D. Pape A. Rises B. Falls C. Remains unchanged D. None A. Demand pull inflation D. Cost push inflation C. A rise in interest rate D. A surplus in government budget A. Inflation C. A rise in interest rate D. A surplus in government budget A. A decrease in government spending B. Increased taxation C. Reducing interest rate D. Increased taxation C. Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd. D. Habitan, currency notes are issued by A. National Bank of Pakistan B. State Bank of Pakistan C. Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd. D. Habitan An increase in prices C. A rise in government revenue D. Both A and C A. To decrease imports B. To save foreign exchange C. To improve balance of payments D. To protect domestic industry from foreign competition In Pakistan, government revenue D. Both A and C (xi) In Pakistan, government revenue D. Both A surplus budget C. Banking sector C. Banking sector D. Trade sector C. Banking sector D. Forces of demand and supply A. Sellers C. Government D. Forces of demand and supply A. Developing B. Developed C. Fast growing D. Both A. Developing B. Developed C. Fast growing D. Both D. Habitatin resources C. Quality of human resources C. Quality of human resources C. Quality of human resources C. Quality of banking sector D. Droces of demand and supply C. Both A and B D. None of these C. Three D. Two D. Trade sector D. Trade sector D. Company D. Droces of demand and supply D. Company D. Droces of demand and supply D. Company D. Droce | | C. Output of goods and services rises | D. | Consumption rises | | |
| C. Real income D. Nominal income (iii) What is the most important quality of a good money material? A. Its durability C. Store of value (iv) What do the Commercial banks create? A. Credit money B. Token money C. Standard money D. Pape A. Rises B. Falls C. Remains unchanged D. None C. In inflation resulting from an increase in input prices is A. Demand pull inflation C. Creeping inflation C. Creeping inflation D. Cost push inflation C. A rise in interest rate D. A surplus in government budget (viii) Whit would be the result of deficit financing? A. Inflation C. Reducing interest rate D. A rise in interest rate D. A rise in interest rate D. A rise in interest rate D. Increased taxation C. Reducing interest rate D. Increased in government spending C. Reducing interest rate D. Increased in prices are issued by A. National Bank of Pakistan C. Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd. D. Habib Bank Ltd. (x) A general sales tax will lead to A An increase in prices C. A rise in government revenue D. Both A and C (xi) Protection policy is adopted by a country A. To decrease imports B. To save foreign exchange C. To improve balance of payments D. To protect domestic industry from foreign competition In Pakistan, growth rate of population is A. 1% B. 1.8% C. 3% D. 5.5% (xiii) What is the largest sector of Pakistan economy? A. A deficit budget A. A deficit budget B. A surplus budget C. A balanced budget D. A capital for finance in prices of goods are determined by A. Callisty of human resources B. Buyers C. Government D. Forces of demand and supply Population is C. A capital budget D. A capital for finance in prices is a conomy. A. Quality of human resources B. Quality of human resources C. Buth A and B. D. None of these Cxiii) In Pakistan Fiscal year starts from A. Developing D. Population D. None of these Cxiiii) In Pakistan Fiscal year starts from A. Developing B. Five C. Buth A and B. D. None of these | (11) | | | | e de la compania del compania del compania de la compania del la compania de la compania del la compania d | |
| (iii) What is the most important quality of a good money material? A Its durability C. Store of value D. Convertibility Vhat do the Commercial banks create? A. Credit money B. Token money C. Standard money D. Pape A. Rises B. Falls C. Remains unchanged D. None A. Rises B. Falls C. Remains unchanged D. None A. Demand pull inflation C. Creeping inflation D. Cost push inflation C. A rise in interest rate D. A surplus in government budget Viiii) What would be the result of deficit financing? A. Inflation C. A rise in interest rate D. Loreased taxation C. Reducing interest rate D. Increased taxation C. Reducing interest rate D. Increased taxation C. Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd. D. Habits Bank Ltd. A peneral sales tax will lead to A. An increase in prices C. A rise in government revenue D. Both A and C Xi) Protection policy is adopted by a country A. To decrease imports B. To save foreign exchange C. To improve balance of payments D. To protect domestic industry from foreign competition In Pakistan, getor or pakistan economy? A. Industrial sector C. Banking sector C. Banking sector C. Banking sector D. Trade sector C. Banking sector C. Banking sector D. Trade sector C. Banking sector C. Banking sector D. Forces of demand and supply A. Developing B. Developed C. Fast growing D. Both A. Developing B. Developed C. Government D. Forces of demand and supply A. Sellers C. Government C. Guality of banking sector D. Trade sector C. Government D. Forces of demand and supply C. What is the largest sector of payments D. To protect domestic industry from foreign competition In Pakistan is a | | | | | income | |
| A. Its durability C. Store of value C. Store of value C. Store of value D. Convertibility (iv) What do the Commercial banks create? A. Credit money B. Token money C. Standard money D. Pape (v) As the prices rise, the value of money A. Rises B. Falls C. Remains unchanged D. None C. Creeping inflation D. Cost push inflation C. Creeping inflation D. Cost push inflation C. Creeping inflation D. Cost push inflation C. A rise in interest rate D. A surplus in government budget A. Inflation D. A surplus in government budget A. Inflation D. A surplus in government budget A. A decrease in government spending C. Reducing interest rate D. A surplus in government budget A. National Bank of Pakistan C. Reducing interest rate D. Increased taxation C. Reducing interest rate D. Increased taxation C. Reducing interest rate D. Increased increase in prices are issued by A. National Bank of Pakistan C. Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd. D. Habib Bank Ltd. D. Habib Bank Ltd. A na increase in prices C. A rise in government revenue D. Both A and C (xi) Protection policy is adopted by a country A. To decrease imports B. To save foreign exchange C. To improve balance of payments D. To protect domestic industry from foreign competition (xii) In Pakistan, growth rate of population is A. 1% B. 1.8% C. 3% D. 5.5% (xiii) What is the largest sector of Pakistan economy? A. A deficit budget C. A balanced budget D. A capital for foreign competition (xi) Protection policy is adopted by a country A. Developing B. Buyers C. Government C. C. Fast growing D. Both C. Will Department for proces of demand and supply D. Pakistan is a government recommended by A. Sellers C. A balanced budget D. A capital fludget C. A balanced budget D. A capital fludget C. A balanced budget D. A capital fludget D. A capital fludge | 7000 | | | | | |
| C. Store of value D. Convertibility What do the Commercial banks create? A. Credit money B. Token money C. Standard money D. Pape A. Rises B. Falls C. Remains unchanged D. None C. The inflation resulting from an increase in input prices is A. Demand pull inflation B. C. Creeping inflation B. C. Creeping inflation D. Cost push inflation D. Cost push inflation D. Cost push inflation C. A rise in interest rate D. A surplus in government budget D. None C. Reducing interest rate D. A surplus in government budget D. Increasing interest rate D. Increased taxation D. A National Bank of Pakistan B. State Bank of Pakistan C. Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd. D. Habib Bank Ltd. D. Habib Bank Ltd. D. A general sales tax will lead to D. A nincrease in prices D. Both A and C. A ni increase in prices D. Both A and C. To decrease imports D. To protect domestic industry from foreign competition D. Trade sector C. Banking sector D. Trade sector C. Banking sector D. Trade sector C. Banking sector D. Trade sector D. Trade sector C. Banking sector D. Trade sector D. Tra | (111) | | | | 16. | |
| (iv) What do the Commercial banks create? A Credit money B. Token money C. Standard money D. Pape (v) As the prices rise, the value of money. A Rises B. Falls C. Remains unchanged D. None (vi) The inflation resulting from an increase in input prices is A. Demand pull inflation D. Cost push inflation C. Creeping inflation D. Cost push inflation Cost push inflation C. A rise in interest rate D. A surplus in government budget (viii) What would be the result of deficit financing? A Inflation D. A surplus in government budget (viii) Which is a monetary measure to increase employment level in the economy? A A decrease in government spending B. Increased taxation C. Reducing interest rate D. Increase in Increased taxation Increasing interest rate Increased taxation Increasing interest rate Increased taxation C. Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd. D. Habistan, currency notes are issued by A. National Bank of Pakistan B. State Bank of Pakistan C. Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd. D. Habistan C. Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd. D. Habis Bank Ltd. A increase in prices C. A rise in government revenue D. Both A and C. A rise in government revenue D. Both A and C. To decrease imports B. To save foreign exchange C. To improve balance of payments D. To protect domestic industry from foreign competition In Pakistan, growth rate of population is A. 1% B. 1.8% C. 3% D. 5.5% (xiii) What is the largest sector of Pakistan economy? A. Industrial sector D. Trade sector Industrial sector C. Banking sector D. Trade sector D. Trade sector D. Trade sector S. A. A deficit budget B. A surplus budget C. A balanced budget B. A surplus budget I. A. Capitalism, prices of goods are determined by A. Sellers B. A surplus budget I. A. Capital budget I. C. C. Caulity of banking s | | | | | ity | |
| A. Credit money B. Token money C. Standard money D. Pape As the prices rise, the value of money A. Rises B. Falls C. Remains unchanged D. None A. Rises B. Falls C. Remains unchanged D. None C. Creeping inflation B. Hyper inflation C. Creeping inflation B. Cost push inflation C. A surplus in government budget O. Inflation C. A rise in interest rate D. A surplus in government budget O. A rise in interest rate D. A surplus in government budget O. Reducing interest rate D. Increased taxation C. Reducing interest rate D. Increased taxation C. Reducing interest rate D. Increased taxation C. Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd. D. Habib Bank Ltd. D. To protection policy is adopted by a country. D. 5.5% D. To protection policy is adopted by a country. The Count | (in) | | D. | Convertibility | | |
| (v) As the prices rise, the value of money. A. Rises B. Falls C. Remains unchanged D. None (vi) The inflation resulting from an increase in input prices is A. Demand pull inflation D. Cost push inflation C. Creeping inflation D. Cost push inflation Cost push inflation D. Cost push inflation Cost push inflation D. A rise in interest rate D. A surplus in government budget (viii) What would be the result of deficit financing? A. Inflation B. Deflation D. A surplus in government budget (viii) Which is a monetary measure to increase employment level in the economy? A. A decrease in government spending B. Increased taxation Increasing interest rate D. Increased taxation Increasing interest rate Increased taxation D. Habib Bank Ltd. C. Reducing interest rate D. Increasing interest rate Increased taxation D. Habib Bank Ltd. C. Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd. D. Habib Bank Ltd. C. A rise in government revenue D. Both A and C. A national Bank of Pakistan B. A decrease in prices C. A rise in government revenue D. Both A and C. (vii) Protection policy is adopted by a country A. To decrease imports B. To save foreign exchange C. To improve balance of payments D. To protect domestic industry from foreign competition In Pakistan, growth rate of population is A. 1% B. 1.8% C. 3% D. 5.5% In Pakistan is a D. To protect domestic industry from foreign competition In Pakistan, growth rate of population is A. 1% B. 1.8% C. 3% D. 5.5% In Pakistan is a D. A capital budget C. A balanced budget D. A capital budget C. A balanced budget D. A capital budget C. A balanced budget D. A capital budget D. A capital budget C. Government Economy. A. Developing B. Developed C. Fast growing D. Both A. Developing B. Developed C. Fast growing D. Both A. Developing B. Developed C. Fast growing D. Both A. Over population C. Both A and B. D. None of these C. A. Over population B. Lack of capital resources D. Capital resources D. None of these C. A. Over population B. Five C. Three D. Two C. The | (14) | | C | Standard money | D | Paper mon |
| A. Rises B. Falls C. Remains unchanged D. None The inflation resulting from an increase in input prices is A. Demand pull inflation B. C. Creeping inflation C. Creeping inflation D. Cost push inflation C. Creeping inflation D. Cost push inflation C. Creeping inflation D. Cost push inflation C. Creeping inflation G. A inflation C. A rise in interest rate D. A surplus in government budget (viii) Which is a monetary measure to increase employment level in the economy? A. A decrease in government spending B. Increased taxation Increasing interest rate D. Increasing interest rate Increased taxation Increasing interest rate Increasing interest rate Increased taxation Increased taxation Increased taxation Increased taxation Increasing interest rate Increased taxation Increased taxation Increasing interest rate Increased taxation Incre | (11) | | 0. | Standard money | U. | r aper mon |
| (vi) The inflation resulting from an increase in input prices is A Demand pull inflation C. Creeping inflation D. Cost push inflation C. A rise in interest rate D. A surplus in government budget (viii) What would be the result of deficit financing? A Inflation C. A rise in interest rate D. A surplus in government budget (viii) Which is a monetary measure to increase employment level in the economy? A. A decrease in government spending B. Increased taxation C. Reducing interest rate D. Increased taxation Increasing interest rate In Pakistan, currency notes are issued by A. National Bank of Pakistan B. State Bank of Pakistan C. Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd. D. Habib Bank Ltd. (X) A general sales tax will lead to A. An increase in prices C. A rise in government revenue D. Both A and C. Willim Commercial Bank Ltd. (Xi) Protection policy is adopted by a country A. To decrease imports B. To save foreign exchange C. To improve balance of payments D. To protect domestic industry from foreign competition In Pakistan, growth rate of population is A. 1% B. 1.8% C. 3% D. 5.5% (xiii) What is the largest sector of Pakistan economy? A Industrial sector D. Trade sector C. Banking sector D. Trade sector C. A balanced budget B. A surplus budget C. A balanced budget D. A capital budget C. A balanced budget D. A capital budget C. A Sellers C. A balanced budget D. A capital budget C. A Sellers C. Government factor in economic development? A Quality of human resources B. Quality of natural resources C. Quality of human resources B. Quality of frade sector D. Quality of banking sector D. Quality of trade sector C. Quality of banking sector D. Quality of trade sector C. A Dalanced budget D. A capital budget C. A Developing B. Developed C. Fast growing D. Both C. Quality of human resources B. Quality of human resources D. None of these C. Three D. Two M. | (•) | | | Remains unchanged | D | None of the |
| A Demand pull inflation C. Creeping inflation C. A rise in interest rate D. A surplus in government budget (viii) Which is a monetary measure to increase employment level in the economy? A. A decrease in government spending C. Reducing interest rate D. A surplus in government budget (viii) Which is a monetary measure to increase employment level in the economy? A. A decrease in government spending C. Reducing interest rate D. Increased taxation C. Reducing interest rate D. Increasing interest rate D. Habits Bank of Pakistan C. Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd. D. Habits Bank Ltd. D. Habi | (vi) | | | - T | | 110110 01 01 |
| C. Creeping inflation What would be the result of deficit financing? A. Inflation C. A rise in interest rate D. A surplus in government budget Which is a monetary measure to increase employment level in the economy? A. A decrease in government spending C. Reducing interest rate D. Increased taxation C. Reducing interest rate D. Increased taxation C. Reducing interest rate D. Increasing interest rate In Pakistan, currency notes are issued by A. National Bank of Pakistan C. Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd. D. Habib Bank Ltd. C. Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd. D. Habib Bank Ltd. D. Habib Bank Ltd. C. A rise in government revenue D. Both A and C (xi) Protection policy is adopted by a country A. To decrease imports B. To save foreign exchange C. To improve balance of payments D. To protect domestic industry from foreign competition (xii) In Pakistan, growth rate of population is A. 1% B. 1.8% C. 3% D. 5.5% (xiii) What is the largest sector of Pakistan economy? A Industrial sector C. Banking sector D. Trade sector (xiv) If the government's revenue exceeds its expenses then budget is A. A deficit budget C. A balanced budget D. A capital budget C. A balanced budget D. A capital budget C. A Sellers C. Government D. Forces of demand and supply (xvi) Pakistan is a A. Sellers C. Government D. Forces of demand and supply (xvii) What is the most important factor in economic development? A. Quality of human resources D. Quality of human resources C. Both A and B. D. None of these (xix) How many stock exchanges are there in Pakistan? A. Over population C. Both A and B. Five C. Three D. Two (xvi) In Pakistan Fiscal year starts from A. 1st July B. 1st April C. 1st January D. 1st Se For Examiner's use only: | () | | | | | |
| (viii) What would be the result of deficit financing? A. Inflation C. A rise in interest rate C. A rise in interest rate C. A rise in interest rate D. A surplus in government budget Which is a monetary measure to increase employment level in the economy? A. A decrease in government spending C. Reducing interest rate D. Increasing interest rate In Pakistan, currency notes are issued by A. National Bank of Pakistan C. Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd. D. Habib Bank Ltd. A. An increase in prices C. A rise in government revenue D. Both A and C (xi) A general sales tax will lead to A. An increase in prices C. A rise in government revenue D. Both A and C (xi) Protection policy is adopted by a country A. To decrease imports B. To save foreign exchange C. To improve balance of payments D. To protect domestic industry from foreign competition (xii) In Pakistan, growth rate of population is A. 1% B. 1.8% C. 3% D. 5.5% (xiii) What is the largest sector of Pakistan economy? A. Industrial sector C. Banking sector D. Trade sector C. Banking sector D. Trade sector C. Banking sector D. Trade sector C. A balanced budget D. A capital budget C. A balanced budget D. A capital budget C. A balanced budget D. A capital budget C. A Sellers D. Forces of demand and supply A. Sellers D. Eveloping D. Both C. Will Pakistan is a economy. A. Developing D. Developed D. Forces of demand and supply Developed D. A Capital budget D. A Capital budget D. A Capital budget C. Quality of banking sector D. Government D. Forces of demand and supply Developed D. A Capital resources D. Quality of trade sector D. Tuo Developing D. Both Developed D. Lack of capital resources D. A Capital resources D. C. Both A and B. D. None of these D. None of these D. None of these D. Two D. The Pakistan Fiscal year starts from D. Tat January D. 1st Se Developed D. Tat January D. 1st Se | | | | | | |
| A. Inflation C. A rise in interest rate D. A surplus in government budget (viii) Which is a monetary measure to increase employment level in the economy? A. A decrease in government spending B. Increased taxation C. Reducing interest rate D. Increasing interest rate In Pakistan, currency notes are issued by A. National Bank of Pakistan C. Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd. D. Habib Bank Ltd. (x) A general sales tax will lead to A. An increase in prices C. A rise in government revenue D. Both A and C (xi) Protection policy is adopted by a country A. To decrease imports B. To save foreign exchange C. To improve balance of payments D. To protect domestic industry from foreign competition In Pakistan, growth rate of population is A. 1% B. 1.8% C. 3% D. 5.5% (xii) What is the largest sector of Pakistan economy? A. Industrial sector C. Banking sector D. Trade sector (xiv) If the government's revenue exceeds its expenses then budget is A. A deficit budget C. A balanced budget D. A capital formation in economy. A. Developing B. Developed C. Fast growing D. Both (xivi) What is the most important factor in economic development? A. Quality of human resources C. Quality of human resources B. Quality of natural resources C. Quality of banking sector D. Trade sector D. Trode D. Two A. Ore D. B. Five C. Three D. Two For Examiner's use only: | (VII) | | | 100 | | |
| (viii) Which is a monetary measure to increase employment level in the economy? A. A decrease in government spending B. Increased taxation C. Reducing interest rate D. Increased taxation C. Reducing interest rate D. Increasing interest rate Increasing Increasing interestrate Increasing interest rate Increasing interest | | [설명 : [18] [18] [18] [18] [18] [18] [18] [18] | B. | Deflation | | |
| A. A decrease in government spending B. Increased taxation C. Reducing interest rate D. Increasing interest rate In Pakistan, currency notes are issued by A. National Bank of Pakistan C. Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd. D. Habib Bank Ltd. (x) A general sales tax will lead to A. An increase in prices C. A rise in government revenue D. Both A and C (xi) Protection policy is adopted by a country A. To decrease imports B. To save foreign exchange C. To improve balance of payments D. To protect domestic industry from foreign competition (xii) In Pakistan, growth rate of population is A. 1% B. 1.8% C. 3% D. 5.5% (xiii) What is the largest sector of Pakistan economy? A. Industrial sector C. Banking sector D. Trade sector (xiv) If the government's revenue exceeds its expenses then budget is A. A deficit budget C. A balanced budget D. A capital budget C. A balanced budget D. A capital budget C. A balanced budget D. Forces of demand and supply (xiv) Pakistan is a economy. A. Developing B. Developed C. Fast growing D. Both (xvii) What is the most important factor in economic development? A. Quality of human resources C. Both A and B D. None of these (xix) How many stock exchanges are there in Pakistan? A. One B. Five C. Three D. Two For Examiner's use only: | | C. A rise in interest rate | D. | A surplus in governm | ent budge | et |
| C. Reducing interest rate In Pakistan, currency notes are Issued by A. National Bank of Pakistan C. Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd. D. Habib Bank Ltd. A. An increase in prices B. A decrease in prices C. A rise in government revenue D. Both A and C (xi) Protection policy is adopted by a country A. To decrease imports B. To save foreign exchange C. To improve balance of payments D. To protect domestic industry from foreign competition In Pakistan, growth rate of population is A. 1% B. 1.8% C. 3% D. 5.5% (xiii) What is the largest sector of Pakistan economy? A. Industrial sector C. Banking sector D. Trade sector C. Banking sector D. A capital budget C. A balanced budget D. A capital budget C. A balanced budget D. A capital budget C. A balanced budget D. Forces of demand and supply A. Sellers C. Government D. Forces of demand and supply A. Developing B. Developed C. Fast growing D. Both (xii) What is the most important factor in economic development? A. Quality of human resources C. Quality of human resources C. Quality of banking sector D. C. Both A and B D. None of these (xix) How many stock exchanges are there in Pakistan? A. One B. Five C. Three D. Two For Examiner's use only: | (viii) | Which is a monetary measure to increase employed | oymen | t level in the economy? | | |
| (ix) In Pakistan, currency notes are issued by A. National Bank of Pakistan C. Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd. D. Habib Bank Ltd. (x) A general sales tax will lead to A. An increase in prices C. A rise in government revenue D. Both A and C (xi) Protection policy is adopted by a country A. To decrease imports B. To save foreign exchange C. To improve balance of payments D. To protect domestic industry from foreign competition (xii) In Pakistan, growth rate of population is A. 1% B. 1.8% C. 3% D. 5.5% (xiii) What is the largest sector of Pakistan economy? A. Industrial sector C. Banking sector D. Trade sector (xiv) If the government's revenue exceeds its expenses then budget is A. A deficit budget C. A balanced budget D. A capital budget C. A balanced budget D. A capital budget C. A balanced budget D. A capital budget C. Government D. Forces of demand and supply (xvi) Pakistan is a economy. A Developing B. Developed C. Fast growing D. Both (xviii) What is the most important factor in economic development? A. Quality of human resources C. Both A and B D. None of these (xix) How many stock exchanges are there in Pakistan? A. One B. Five C. Three D. Two For Examiner's use only: | | A. A decrease in government spending | B. | Increased taxation | | |
| A. National Bank of Pakistan C. Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd. D. Habib Bank Ltd. (x) A general sales tax will lead to A. An increase in prices C. A rise in government revenue D. Both A and C (xi) Protection policy is adopted by a country A. To decrease imports B. To save foreign exchange C. To improve balance of payments D. To protect domestic industry from foreign competition (xii) In Pakistan, growth rate of population is A. 1% B. 1.8% C. 3% D. 5.5% (xiii) What is the largest sector of Pakistan economy? A. Industrial sector C. Banking sector C. Banking sector D. Trade sector C. Banking sector D. A capital budget C. A balanced budget D. A capital budget C. A balanced budget D. A capital budget C. Government D. Forces of demand and supply (xii) Pakistan is a | | C. Reducing interest rate | D. | Increasing interest rai | te | |
| C. Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd. D. Habib Bank Ltd. A general sales tax will lead to | (ix) | In Pakistan, currency notes are issued by | | | | |
| (x) A general sales tax will lead to | | A. National Bank of Pakistan | | State Bank of Pakista | n | |
| A. An increase in prices C. A rise in government revenue D. Both A and C (xi) Protection policy is adopted by a country A. To decrease imports B. To save foreign exchange C. To improve balance of payments D. To protect domestic industry from foreign competition (xii) In Pakistan, growth rate of population is A. 1% B. 1.8% C. 3% D. 5.5% (xiii) What is the largest sector of Pakistan economy? A. Industrial sector C. Banking sector D. Trade sector C. Banking sector D. Trade sector (xiv) If the government's revenue exceeds its expenses then budget is A. A deficit budget C. A balanced budget D. A capital budget C. A balanced budget D. A capital budget C. Government D. Forces of demand and supply (xvi) Pakistan is a economy A. Developing B. Developed C. Fast growing D. Both (xvii) What is the most important factor in economic development? A. Quality of human resources C. Quality of banking sector D. Quality of trade sector (xviii) In Pakistan, there is unemployment due to C. Both A and B D. None of these (xi) How many stock exchanges are there in Pakistan? A. One B. Five C. Three D. Two For Examiner's use only: | | | D. | Habib Bank Ltd. | | |
| C. A rise in government revenue D. Both A and C Protection policy is adopted by a country A. To decrease imports B. To save foreign exchange C. To improve balance of payments D. To protect domestic industry from foreign competition (xii) In Pakistan, growth rate of population is A. 1% B. 1.8% C. 3% D. 5.5% (xiii) What is the largest sector of Pakistan economy? A. Industrial sector C. Banking sector D. Trade sector If the government's revenue exceeds its expenses then budget is A. A deficit budget C. A balanced budget D. A capital budget C. A balanced budget D. A capital budget C. Government D. Forces of demand and supply (xvi) Pakistan is a | (x) | 하면 10mm (10mm) 1.cm (10mm) 전 경기 (10mm) 1.cm (10mm) 1.cm (10mm) 1.cm (10mm) 1.cm (10mm) 1.cm (10mm) 1.cm (10mm) | | | | |
| (xi) Protection policy is adopted by a country | | | | | | |
| A. To decrease imports B. To save foreign exchange C. To improve balance of payments D. To protect domestic industry from foreign competition (xii) In Pakistan, growth rate of population is A. 1% B. 1.8% C. 3% D. 5.5% (xiii) What is the largest sector of Pakistan economy? A. Industrial sector C. Banking sector D. Trade sector C. Banking sector D. Trade sector C. A balanced budget D. A capital budget C. A balanced budget D. A capital budget C. Government D. Forces of demand and supply (xv) In Capitalism, prices of goods are determined by A. Sellers C. Government D. Forces of demand and supply (xvi) Pakistan is a economy. A. Developing B. Developed C. Fast growing D. Both (xvii) What is the most important factor in economic development? A. Quality of human resources B. Quality of natural resources C. Quality of banking sector D. Quality of trade sector (xviii) In Pakistan, there is unemployment due to A. Over population B. Lack of capital resources None of these (xix) How many stock exchanges are there in Pakistan? A. One B. Five C. Three D. Two (xx) In Pakistan Fiscal year starts from A. 1st July B. 1st April C. 1st January D. 1st Set | | | D. | Both A and C | | |
| B. To save foreign exchange C. To improve balance of payments D. To protect domestic industry from foreign competition In Pakistan, growth rate of population is | (xi) | | | | | |
| C. To improve balance of payments D. To protect domestic industry from foreign competition (xii) In Pakistan, growth rate of population is | | | | | | |
| D. To protect domestic industry from foreign competition In Pakistan, growth rate of population is | | | | | | |
| (xii) In Pakistan, growth rate of population is A. 1% B. 1.8% C. 3% D. 5.5% (xiii) What is the largest sector of Pakistan economy? A. Industrial sector C. Banking sector D. Trade sector C. Banking sector D. Trade sector D. Two D. Trade sector D. Two D. Trade sector D. Two D. Trade sector D. Quality of paking sector D. Quality of natural resources D. Quality of natural resources D. Quality of trade sector D. D. Two D. Two D. Two D. Two D. Two D. Tall Sector D. Trade Sector D. Two D. Tall Sector D. Trade Sector D. | | | | | | |
| (xiii) What is the largest sector of Pakistan economy? A. Industrial sector C. Banking sector D. Trade sector D. A capital budget D. Forces of demand and supply D. Both D. Forces of demand and supply D. Both D. | 7. 173 | | gn com | petition | | |
| (xiii) What is the largest sector of Pakistan economy? A. Industrial sector C. Banking sector D. Trade sector (xiv) If the government's revenue exceeds its expenses then budget is A. A deficit budget C. A balanced budget D. A capital budget C. A balanced budget D. A capital budget A. Sellers C. Government D. Forces of demand and supply (xvi) Pakistan is a economy. A. Developing B. Developed C. Fast growing D. Both (xviii) What is the most important factor in economic development? A. Quality of human resources C. Quality of banking sector D. Quality of trade sector (xviiii) In Pakistan, there is unemployment due to A. Over population C. Both A and B D. None of these (xix) How many stock exchanges are there in Pakistan? A. One B. Five C. Three D. Two (xx) In Pakistan Fiscal year starts from A. 1st July B. 1st April C. 1st January D. 1st Sector | (XII) | | - | 20/ | D | E E0/ |
| A. Industrial sector C. Banking sector D. Trade sector (xiv) If the government's revenue exceeds its expenses then budget is A. A deficit budget C. A balanced budget D. A capital budget (xv) In Capitalism, prices of goods are determined by A. Sellers C. Government D. Forces of demand and supply (xvi) Pakistan is a economy. A. Developing B. Developed C. Fast growing D. Both (xvii) What is the most important factor in economic development? A. Quality of human resources C. Quality of banking sector D. Quality of trade sector (xviii) In Pakistan, there is unemployment due to A. Over population B. Lack of capital resources C. Both A and B D. None of these (xix) How many stock exchanges are there in Pakistan? A. One B. Five C. Three D. Two (xx) In Pakistan Fiscal year starts from A. 1st July B. 1st April C. 1st January D. 1st Sector | (wiii) | | | 3% | D. | 5.5% |
| C: Banking sector (xiv) If the government's revenue exceeds its expenses then budget is | (XIII) | | | Agricultural sector | | |
| (xiv) If the government's revenue exceeds its expenses then budget is | | | | | | |
| A. A deficit budget C. A balanced budget D. A capital budget (xv) In Capitalism, prices of goods are determined by A. Sellers B. Buyers C. Government D. Forces of demand and supply (xvi) Pakistan is a economy. A. Developing B. Developed C. Fast growing D. Both (xvii) What is the most important factor in economic development? A. Quality of human resources B. Quality of natural resources C. Quality of banking sector D. Quality of trade sector (xviii) In Pakistan, there is unemployment due to A. Over population C. Both A and B D. None of these (xix) How many stock exchanges are there in Pakistan? A. One B. Five C. Three D. Two (xx) In Pakistan Fiscal year starts from A. 1st July B. 1st April C. 1st January D. 1st Se | (viv) | | | | | |
| C. A balanced budget (xv) In Capitalism, prices of goods are determined by A. Sellers C. Government D. Forces of demand and supply (xvi) Pakistan is a economy. A. Developing B. Developed C. Fast growing D. Both (xvii) What is the most important factor in economic development? A. Quality of human resources B. Quality of natural resources C. Quality of banking sector D. Quality of trade sector (xviii) In Pakistan, there is unemployment due to A. Over population C. Both A and B D. None of these (xix) How many stock exchanges are there in Pakistan? A. One B. Five C. Three D. Two (xx) In Pakistan Fiscal year starts from A. 1st July B. 1st April C. 1st January D. 1st Se | (XIV) | [11] [12] [12] [13] [14] [15] [15] [15] [15] [15] [15] [15] [15 | | | | |
| (xv) In Capitalism, prices of goods are determined by A. Sellers C. Government D. Forces of demand and supply (xvi) Pakistan is aeconomy. A. Developing B. Developed C. Fast growing D. Both (xvii) What is the most important factor in economic development? A. Quality of human resources B. Quality of natural resources C. Quality of banking sector D. Quality of trade sector (xviii) In Pakistan, there is unemployment due to A. Over population C. Both A and B D. None of these (xix) How many stock exchanges are there in Pakistan? A. One B. Five C. Three D. Two (xx) In Pakistan Fiscal year starts from A. 1st July B. 1st April C. 1st January D. 1st Sections | | - 100 전 | | | | |
| A. Sellers C. Government D. Forces of demand and supply (xvi) Pakistan is aeconomy. A. Developing B. Developed C. Fast growing D. Both (xvii) What is the most important factor in economic development? A. Quality of human resources B. Quality of natural resources C. Quality of banking sector D. Quality of trade sector (xviii) In Pakistan, there is unemployment due to A. Over population C. Both A and B D. None of these (xix) How many stock exchanges are there in Pakistan? A. One B. Five C. Three D. Two (xx) In Pakistan Fiscal year starts from A. 1 st July B. 1 st April C. 1 st January D. 1 st Se | (w) | | | A capital budget | | |
| C. Government Pakistan is aeconomy. A. Developing B. Developed C. Fast growing D. Both (xvii) What is the most important factor in economic development? A. Quality of human resources B. Quality of natural resources C. Quality of banking sector D. Quality of trade sector (xviii) In Pakistan, there is unemployment due to A. Over population B. Lack of capital resources C. Both A and B D. None of these (xix) How many stock exchanges are there in Pakistan? A. One B. Five C. Three D. Two (xx) In Pakistan Fiscal year starts from A. 1 st July B. 1 st April C. 1 st January D. 1 st Section Se | (~~) | | | Buyers | | |
| (xvii) Pakistan is aeconomy. A. Developing B. Developed C. Fast growing D. Both (xvii) What is the most important factor in economic development? A. Quality of human resources B. Quality of natural resources C. Quality of banking sector D. Quality of trade sector (xviii) In Pakistan, there is unemployment due to A. Over population B. Lack of capital resources C. Both A and B D. None of these (xix) How many stock exchanges are there in Pakistan? A. One B. Five C. Three D. Two (xx) In Pakistan Fiscal year starts from A. 1 st July B. 1 st April C. 1 st January D. 1 st Se | | | | | d supply | |
| A. Developing B. Developed C. Fast growing D. Both (xvii) What is the most important factor in economic development? A. Quality of human resources B. Quality of natural resources C. Quality of banking sector D. Quality of trade sector (xviii) In Pakistan, there is unemployment due to A. Over population B. Lack of capital resources C. Both A and B D. None of these (xix) How many stock exchanges are there in Pakistan? A. One B. Five C. Three D. Two (xx) In Pakistan Fiscal year starts from A. 1 st July B. 1 st April C. 1 st January D. 1 st Se For Examiner's use only: | (xvi) | | | roroco or derriana an | a supply | |
| (xvii) What is the most important factor in economic development? A. Quality of human resources C. Quality of banking sector D. Quality of trade sector (xviii) In Pakistan, there is unemployment due to A. Over population B. Lack of capital resources C. Both A and B D. None of these (xix) How many stock exchanges are there in Pakistan? A. One B. Five C. Three D. Two (xx) In Pakistan Fiscal year starts from A. 1 st July B. 1 st April C. 1 st January D. 1 st Se | (×*1) | | C | Fast growing | D | Both A and |
| A. Quality of human resources C. Quality of banking sector D. Quality of trade sector (xviii) In Pakistan, there is unemployment due to A. Over population C. Both A and B D. Lack of capital resources None of these (xix) How many stock exchanges are there in Pakistan? A. One B. Five C. Three D. Two (xx) In Pakistan Fiscal year starts from A. 1st July B. 1st April C. 1st January D. 1st Se | (xvii) | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | | | | Dourriand |
| C. Quality of banking sector (xviii) In Pakistan, there is unemployment due to A. Over population C. Both A and B D. None of these (xix) How many stock exchanges are there in Pakistan? A. One B. Five C. Three D. Two (xx) In Pakistan Fiscal year starts from A. 1 st July B. 1 st April C. 1 st January D. 1 st Se | (2441) | | | | urces | |
| (xviii) In Pakistan, there is unemployment due to | | | | | | |
| A. Over population C. Both A and B D. None of these (xix) How many stock exchanges are there in Pakistan? A. One B. Five C. Three D. Two (xx) In Pakistan Fiscal year starts from A. 1 st July B. 1 st April C. 1 st January D. 1 st Se | (xviii) | | | | | |
| C. Both A and B D. None of these (xix) How many stock exchanges are there in Pakistan? A. One B. Five C. Three D. Two (xx) In Pakistan Fiscal year starts from A. 1 st July B. 1 st April C. 1 st January D. 1 st Se For Examiner's use only: | | | B. | Lack of capital resour | ces | |
| A. One B. Five C. Three D. Two (xx) In Pakistan Fiscal year starts from A. 1 st July B. 1 st April C. 1 st January D. 1 st Se For Examiner's use only: | | | D. | | | |
| (xx) In Pakistan Fiscal year starts from A. 1 st July B. 1 st April C. 1 st January D. 1 st Se For Examiner's use only: | (xix) | How many stock exchanges are there in Pakista | an? | | | |
| A. 1 st July B. 1 st April C. 1 st January D. 1 st Se For Examiner's use only: | 7000000 | | | Three | D. | Two |
| For Examiner's use only: | (xx) | In Pakistan Fiscal year starts from | | | | |
| | 5-3 | A. 1 st July B. 1 st April | C. | 1 st January | D. | 1 st Septemb |
| Total Marks: 20 | For E | xaminer's use only: | | | | |
| | | | Total | Marks: | 20 | |
| Marks Obtained: | | | Marke Obtained | | | |

____ 2H A-1014 (L) ____

Answer Sheet No

Student Bounts, com

Sig. of Candidate

Sig of Invigilator_

معاشیات ۔ ایچ ایس ایس سی-۱۱

حصہ اوّل (کل نبر:20)

| و - الآت بيد آئي كـ و الا كافراط ز و - فاصل مركاري بيت كي شكل مي و - شرق مورش اطافه ف و - سيب ويتك لمينه الضافه و - الغه اور ع ووقول الحيا و - محكوم متل متنا لجرات مي الحراق ال و - سماح كافيت و - سم | -U. Dolls | F- | 12 2 | . 7 | المرابع المرابع المرابع | ال تمبرا: |
|---|-------------------------|---------------|----------------------|------------------|--|-----------------|
| و - (ری آمدنی و - الاین پذیری و - برای بودی المناف و - برای بیا نی کافیری و - برای کافیری | | ب سارد | و بیل سے درست جوا | 101 | دیے گئے الفاظ یعنی الف ر ب | 17.01 |
| و - (ری آمدنی و - الاین پذیری و - برای بودی المناف و - برای بیا نی کافیری و - برای کافیری | | T07903-0 | | | القِقْ قُو يُ أَمِدُ فِي مِن اصْافَهُ مُبِ رُومًا بِي " | |
| و کافتری تر کافتری | مدمات فی پیدادار نش اضا | ے ج-اشیا ہوہ | | | الف به جب اشیاء و فعد مات کی قیمین برا مرفور به بازی این کارست | |
| و کافتری زر و کافتری زر و در نافتری زر و در نافتری کافتری کرا کان | 1 - 12 | | | | اَلْرَ مُحْتَقِى آمِدِ لَىٰ ہے براہِ راست بیکس منہا کرویا جا۔ ویسر ا | (ii) |
| و - الانترى ور و - الانترى ور و - الانترى ور و الكافي المراف الم | مقيقي آمدني | -& | قابلي تصرف مخص آمدني | | الله في المال | |
| و - الانترى ور و - الانترى ور و - الانترية التن كورا كافراط و الانترية التن كري المواط و التن المواط و التن المواط و التن و التن المواط و التن و الت | ذِ فِيرِ ولِدِرِ : | - | (7 | | عدو زر کی سے اہم خاصت کون کے ؟ | (10) |
| و - (رق الحدوث عن الموافئين المدوث عن الموافئين المدوث ال | في يرولدر | -& | الوايت عامه | | الف۔ اس کی پائیماری البارٹی میک کیا گلیق کرنا ہے؟ | |
| و - (رق الحدوث عن الموافئين المدوث عن الموافئين المدوث ال | معیاری زر | - | . 20. | | | (14) |
| و - الآت پيدائش كـ د يا و كافراط ز و - خش سود مي اشافه و - شرق سود مي اشافه ف - سبب ييك لمين اضافه و - الله اور خ دونول اله و - گل متعد كوفير كل متا لجه _ بها ف س لا ي و - شهادت و - سرا كا كابت و - سرا كا كابت و - الله اور رسد كي قو تمي طي كر قي بي وا و - الله اور خ دونول وا و - الله اور خ دونول وا و - الله اور خ دونول ميار و - تهار قي شعير كاميار ميار و - ورن شدو س كرفي تيمير | معيارن رر | -6 | | | الف۔ اخباری زر اشا، کی قیتوں میں اضافہ کی بیدے زر کی قد | |
| و - الآت پيدائش كـ د يا و كافراط ز و - خش سود مي اشافه و - شرق سود مي اشافه ف - سبب ييك لمين اضافه و - الله اور خ دونول اله و - گل متعد كوفير كل متا لجه _ بها ف س لا ي و - شهادت و - سرا كا كابت و - سرا كا كابت و - الله اور رسد كي قو تمي طي كر قي بي وا و - الله اور خ دونول وا و - الله اور خ دونول وا و - الله اور خ دونول ميار و - تهار قي شعير كاميار ميار و - ورن شدو س كرفي تيمير | كوئي تبديلي نيس بوتي | -6 | | | الف الف اضاف وجاتا ہے | (v) |
| و ناهل مرکاری بجن کی شخص می م و میب بینک گیری اشافه اشافه و میب بینک گیری و ولول اشافه و میلی متا بل و وی والول ای و میلی متا بل می بیانی سرک کی گیری متا بل می بیانی سرک کی گیری دو اول ای و میلی کا بینک و میلی کی | 3910402403 | -0 | | | عالمین بیدائش کی قیمتوں میں اضافہ کی ہوے بید | (VI) |
| و ناهل مرکاری بجن کی شخص می م و میب بینک گیری اشافه اشافه و میب بینک گیری و ولول اشافه و میلی متا بل و وی والول ای و میلی متا بل می بیانی سرک کی گیری متا بل می بیانی سرک کی گیری دو اول ای و میلی کا بینک و میلی کی | فخزتم وافراط زر | -2- | | | الف طلب كروية كافراط زر الف | .(90) |
| و ـ شرق مودين اشافه د ـ سبب ويك أبينه اضافه و ـ الله اور ع دونون الله و ـ على منعت كوفير كل مقالج _ يها في ك لي في الله و و الله و الله و و الله و اور رسد كي قو تين هي كرتي تي و و الله و و و الله و و و الله و و و قول هي و و و الله و و و الله و و قول هي و و و الله و و و الله و و و و الله و و و و الله و و و و الله و و و و و و و و و و و و و و و و و و | 2207.002 | | | | عنارے گی رہا ہے کاری کے الرات کی شکل میں ا | (v0) |
| و - شرق مود بين اشاقه و - سبب ويك أبين و و الله اور ع و و و و الله اور ع و و و و و و و و و و و و و و و و و و | شرح سود میں اضافیہ | -2 | آفريد زر | | الف الراود | 37.27 |
| ند و سبب ويك لميند اضاف و النب اور ع دونول الله و على منعت كوفير كل مقاطب يها في الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الل | 20000) | | | | ۔ وزگاد کی تنظیمی اشاقہ کرنے کے لیے کون سا | (viii) |
| ند و سبب ويك لميند الفاف و النب اور ع وولول الميا و على منعت كوفير كل مقاطب يها في ال كل الله و و الله و و الله و و الله و و الله و الله يك الله و الله و الله و الله و الله و و الله و الله و و الله و الله و و و الله و الله و و و الله و و و الله و و و الله و و الله و و و و الله و و الله و و و الله و ال | شرع وويس كي | -6 | | | الله مركاري فرج ش كي | |
| اضافه و الله اور ی دونول الله اور ی دونول الله و الله اور ی دونول الله و الله الله الله ی دونول الله و دونول الله و الله و دونول الله و | 000) | | | | با استان ش کون سااداره سرنی نوت جاری کرتا با استان ش کون سااداره سرنی نوت جاری کرتا | (ix) |
| اضافه و الله اور ی دونول الله اور ی دونول الله و الله اور ی دونول الله و الله الله الله ی دونول الله و دونول الله و الله و دونول الله و | سلم كمرش ويك لدية | -0 | عيث ويك آف ياكستان | | الف- الشار المنظمة المناكمة ا | |
| ب و على صنعت كوفير مكل مقابل عنها في سرا في المستحد من المستحد كوفير مكل مقابل عنها في سرا في المستحد كوفير من المستحد كوفير من المستحد المست | | | | | لِلْ فَالْحُلِي (General sales tax) الْمِنْ فَالْحُلِيرِينَ الْحُلِيرِينَ الْحُلِيرِينَ الْحُلِيرِينَ الْحَلِي | (x) |
| ب و على صنعت كوفير مكل مقابل عنها في سرا في المستحد من المستحد كوفير مكل مقابل عنها في سرا في المستحد كوفير من المستحد كوفير من المستحد المست | فكومتي محصولات مين | -6 | قيتون عن كل | | المب تيول عراشاف | |
| 3 و 5.5% ق و توارت و مرائع كالبخت ا و طلب اور رسد كا قو تمن طرار ق وا و الله اور ع وفول عيار و توارق شعب كامعياد عيار و ورئاشوه من ساكون تين | | | | | الك طلك تا يمن كى ياليسى أيون القيار كرتا ب | (xi) |
| نگ و به خوارت و به سرمان کا ایجت با به د د خلب اور رسد کی قوتی می شرکز تی ج وا و به الف اور می وونول میار د به خوارش شعبه کامعیار سای د دری شدوس کونی تین | ن اوا کی بہتر بنائے کے | 5- 816 | زرمياول بجائے كے ليے | | الله والدائد في كاليه | |
| و - سرمائ كا بجن ا - طلب اور رسد كَافَر تَمَى مُطْرَقَ تِهِ وا و - اللف اور ع وونول هيار د - تجارقي شعبه كاسميار ل و ـ ورئ شعو تاس كون تيمي | 3% -& | 1.8% | 1% | الف | يا كتان عن أبادى كى شرع الزائش كياب؟ | (xii) |
|) ب د ا طلب اور رسد کی قوتمی مطرکرتی تی وا و الله اور من وونوں میار د - تیارتی شعبه کامعیار س | ت- ينكة | (داعت | صنت ب. | 115- | یا آستان کی معیشت کا سے سے بزا شعبہ کون سا۔ | (xiii) |
|) ب د ا طلب اور رسد کی قوتمی مطرکرتی ج وا و الف اور من دونوں میار د - توارتی شعبہ کامعیار س | | | 9- F14/2 | بالشآة اليابيث | أرمكومت كي آمد في ال كافراجات بيروه | (xiv) |
| وا و الق اور خ دونول هيار د تجارتی شعبه کاسميار س د درئ شدو تاس سے کوئی تین | متوازن يجيث | -2- | فاشل جبت | | الف المساد عاجيت | |
| وا و الف اور خ دونوں هيار د تجارتی شعبه کامعيار س د درن شدوس سے کوئی تیس | | | | $i \leftarrow 0$ | سره بيدادا شاڪلام ڪراشيا وکي قيمتون کانفين کيسے | $(\times \vee)$ |
| ھيار د توارتی شعبہ کا معیاد ب د دری شدو تاس سے کوئی شیم | حکومت لیے کرتی | -2 | فيارع كريتي | | الف فروضة كارمة في | |
| ھيار د تيار آن شعب کا معياد ب د ورئ شدو تاس سے کوئي تيم | | | | | بالتان السمعيث كامثال ؟؟ | (XVI) |
| ں و۔ درنا شدوی <i>ن سے ک</i> افیمیں | にしてひこくだ | -6 | ترقى يافت | | الف ترقية | |
| ں و۔ درنا شدوی <i>ن سے ک</i> ائیس | | | 2 200 | | معا تی زتی کا ب ے اہم عالمی کون سا ہے؟ | (XVII) |
| | میکنگ کے شعبہ کام | -0 | قدرتى ذرائع كامعيار | | الفء أنسائي وسأكل كامعيار | |
| | | | | | يا کتان ش بروز کارگ کی وجه کيا ہے" | (XVIII) |
| | الف اور پ ووثوا | | سريانياتي کمي | | | |
| 2 1 | 3 -& | 5 | 1 -ب | الف | بِالنَّانِ مِن كُنْ مَاكَ الْمُجْعُ كَامِ لَهِ عِنْ اللَّهِ | (XIX) |
| F 5 5.35. | · 5 | <u>کراړ ل</u> | کی جولائی ہے۔ | الف | يا تستان عن ماني سال كا آغاز تسبه ووتا ہے؟ | (xx) |
| | _ | حاصل کر | | | کا نہ | - |



ECONOMICS HSSC-II

Time allowed: 2:35 Hours

Total Marks Sections B and C:

StudentBounty.com Answer any fifteen parts from Section 'B(a)' one part from Section 'B(b)' and any three questions NOTE: from Section 'C' on the separately provided answer book. Use supplementary answer sheet i.e. Sheet-B if required. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

SECTION - B (Marks 50)

Attempt any FIFTEEN parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 3 to 5 lines. Q. 2

 $(15 \times 3 = 45)$

| Income (Y) | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 600 | 700 | 800 |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Saving (S) | -20 | 0 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 |

- State any three causes of low per capita income in Pakistan. (ii)
- (iii) Define Capital formation.
- How does inflation affect the general standard of living of people? (iv)
- (v) Differentiate between Money market and Capital market.
- Differentiate between Cheque and a Bill of exchange. (vi)
- (vii) What is meant by supply of money?
- Briefly write any three differences between Domestic and International trade. (viii)
- What is meant by the terms of trade? How do they affect the balance of payments of a country? (ix)
- Name the important sources of government income. (x)
- Differentiate between the Direct tax and Indirect tax. (xi)
- List ways of measurement of national income. (xii)
- Write down any three principles of taxation. (xiii)
- Write down any three important functions of Money. (xiv)
- Suggest any three measures to increase investment in Pakistan. (XV)
- Write down any three basic characteristics of Pakistan's International Trade. (XVI)
- Define Exchange rate. (xvii)
- (xviii) Write down any three objectives of Economic planning.
- What is Depreciation allowance? (xix)
- What is meant by a Subsidy? (xx)
- (xxi) What is meant by Devaluation?
- Attempt any ONE part.

 $(1 \times 5 = 5)$

- What is meant by the Equilibrium of national income? Explain with the help of diagram. (i)
- What is Credit creation? How do the commercial banks create credit? (ii)

SECTION - C (Marks 30)

Attempt any THREE questions. All questions carry equal marks. Note:-

 $(3 \times 10 = 30)$

- Explain the modern theory of International Trade. Q. 3
- Explain the functions of State Bank of Pakistan. Q. 4
- What is meant by Underdevelopment? Explain the common characteristics of underdeveloped countries. Q. 5
- What are the problems of agricultural sector in Pakistan? Also suggest the measures to overcome these Q. 6 problems.

— 2H A-1014 (L) ——

معاشیات ۔ ایچ ایس ایس سی -۱۱

كل نمبر حصدوم اور حصيهم: 80

2:35

Student Bounty.com حسار دوم" اور "موم" کے سوالات کے جوایات علیحدہ سے مہیا کی تی جوابی کا لی پردیں۔حصد دوم-الف میں سے پندرہ (15) اجزا، "دوم-ب" میں سے

ایک (1) برو اور حصد "سوم" میں سے کوئی سے تین (3) سوال علی سیجے۔ ایک شراشیت (Sheet-B) طلب کرنے پر مہیا کی جائے گی۔

حصد دوم (کل نمبر 50)

(15x3=45)

وال تمبرا: الف: مندرجيذيل ش عيندره (15) اجزاء كتين عيا في سطرون تك محدود جوابات كسين:

(i) گوشواره کوجوانی کالی برمنتقل کیجیےاور کلمل کریں:

| 800 | 700 | 600 | 500 | 400 | 300 | 200 | (Y) is a T |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| 100 | 80 | 60 | 40 | 20 | 0 | -20 | کِت (S) |
| | | | | | | | صرف(C) |

پاکتان کی فی کس آید نی میں کی کے کوئی ہے تین اسباب کھیں۔ (iii) تشکیل سرماییہ کی تعریف کیجیے۔

افراط زر لوگوں کے معیار زندگی کوئس طرح سے متاثر کرتا ہے؟ (٧) زر کی منڈی اور سرمائے کی منڈی میں فرق تحریر کیجے۔ (IV)

چک اور ہنڈی میں فرق تحریر کیجے۔ (vii) زر کی رسد سے کیام ادب؟

(vi)

ملکی اور غیرملکی تجارت میں کوئی ہے تین فرق مختصرا تح رکیجے۔ (viii)

نبت ورآمدوبرآمد ے کیامراد ہے؟ بنبت سی ملک کے توازن ادائیگی برس طرح اثرانداز ہوتی ہے؟ (ix)

عومت کی آ مرنی کے اہم ذرائع کے نام کھیے۔ (xi) براوراست ٹیکس اور بالواسط ٹیکس میں فرق تحریر کیجے۔

(x)

(xiii) میکس عائد کرنے کوئی ہے تین اہم اصول تحریر سیجے۔

توی آمدنی کی بیائش کےطریقے لکھیں۔ (xii)

زر کے کوئی ہے تین اہم فرائض تح پر سیجے۔ (xiv)

یا کتان میں سرمایہ کاری میں اضافہ کرنے کے لیے تین اقد امات کھیں۔ (xv)

یا کتان کی غیرملکی تجارت کی کوئی ہے تین خصوصیات تحریر سیجھے۔ (xvi)

(xix) فرسودگی الاؤنس کیاہے؟

(xviii) معاشی منصوبہ بندی کے کوئی ہے تین مقاصد کصیں۔

(xxi) " زر کی بیرونی قدر میں کی " کیائر ادے؟

اعانہ ہے کیامُراوہ؟ (xx)

(1x5=5)

مندردد فل ميں سے كاك (1) جزو كاجواب تعين:-

قوى آمدنى كى متوازن ك كالراد بي دائلكرام كى مدو اصاحت كيجير

زر کی خلیق کیا ہے؟ تجارتی بیک اعتباری زر کی تخلیق کس طرح سے کرتے ہیں؟

حصه سوم (گل نمبر30)

(3x10=30)

(کوئی ہے تین سوال حل کیجے ۔ تمام سوالوں کے نمبر برابر ہیں)

مین الاقوامی شحارت کے جدید نظر پہرکی وضاحت سیجیے۔

سوال نمبرس:

عنیٹ بینک آف یا کتان کے فرائض کی وضاحت سیجے۔

سوال تمبيزين

رتی پذیر معیشت بی کیائر ادب؟ ترقی پذیر ممالک کی مشترک خصوصیات واضح کریں۔

سوال نميره.

یا کتان کے زرقی شعبے کے سائل کیا ہیں؟ نیزان سائل کے ال کے لیے اقدامات جو پر سیجے۔ سوال نمبر ٢:

---- 2H A-1014 (L) ---