Series R1PQS/1 **SET~3**

प्रश्न–पत्र कोड **58/1/3**
Q.P. Code

रोल नं.
Roll No.

परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें ।
Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

नोट / NOTE :

(i) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **27** हैं ।
Please check that this question paper contains **27** printed pages.

(ii) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **34** प्रश्न हैं ।
Please check that this question paper contains **34** questions.

(iii) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।
Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.

(iv) **कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।**
Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.

(v) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा । 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे ।
15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

अर्थशास्त्र
ECONOMICS

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे *अधिकतम अंक : 80*

Time allowed : 3 hours *Maximum Marks : 80*

सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उनका पालन कीजिए :

(i) *इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **34** प्रश्न हैं । **सभी** प्रश्न **अनिवार्य** हैं ।*

(ii) *यह प्रश्न-पत्र **दो** खण्डों में विभाजित है :*

***खण्ड क** – समष्टि अर्थशास्त्र*

***खण्ड ख** – भारतीय आर्थिक विकास*

(iii) *इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **20** बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न **1** अंक का है ।*

(iv) *इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **4** लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार-I के प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न **3** अंकों का है । इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 60 से 80 शब्दों में लिखे जाने चाहिए ।*

(v) *इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **6** लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार-II के प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न **4** अंकों का है । इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 80 से 100 शब्दों में लिखे जाने चाहिए ।*

(vi) *इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **4** दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न **6** अंकों का है । इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 100 से 150 शब्दों में लिखे जाने चाहिए ।*

(vii) *प्रत्येक प्रश्न के **सभी** भागों के उत्तर एक साथ लिखे जाने चाहिए ।*

(viii) *इसके अतिरिक्त, ध्यान दें कि दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए फोटो तथा मानचित्र आदि आधारित प्रश्नों के स्थान पर एक अन्य प्रश्न दिया गया है । इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थी ही लिखें ।*

(ix) *प्रश्न-पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है । यद्यपि कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प का प्रावधान दिया गया है । इन प्रश्नों में से केवल एक ही प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखा जाए ।*

खण्ड क

समष्टि अर्थशास्त्र

1. निम्नलिखित में से मुद्रा आपूर्ति (M_1) की ***असत्य*** विशेषता/विशेषताओं की पहचान कीजिए : *1*

(i) इसे समय के एक बिंदु पर मापा जाता है ।

(ii) इसमें सरकार के पास रखे गए धन-भंडार को सम्मिलित नहीं किया जाता है ।

(iii) यह सदैव राष्ट्र के केन्द्रीय बैंक के पास रखी मुद्रा होती है ।

विकल्प :

(A) (i) और (ii) (B) (ii) और (iii)

(C) केवल (ii) (D) केवल (iii)

2. कीन्स के अनुसार घरेलू क्षेत्र द्वारा किया गया कुल उपभोग व्यय _____ व _____ का संयोजन है । (रिक्त स्थानों को भरने के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए) *1*

(A) स्वायत्त उपभोग, स्वायत्त निवेश

(B) स्वायत्त निवेश, प्रेरित उपभोग

(C) प्रेरित निवेश, स्वायत्त निवेश

(D) स्वायत्त उपभोग, प्रेरित उपभोग

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

(i) *This question paper contains **34** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.*

(ii) *This question paper contains **two** sections :*
***Section A** – Macro Economics*
***Section B** – Indian Economic Development*

(iii) *This question paper contains **20** Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.*

(iv) *This question paper contains **4** Short Answer Type-I questions. Each question carries **3** marks. Answer these questions in 60 to 80 words.*

(v) *This question paper contains **6** Short Answer Type-II questions. Each question carries **4** marks. Answer these questions in 80 to 100 words.*

(vi) *This question paper contains **4** Long Answer type questions. Each question carries **6** marks. Answer these questions in 100 to 150 words.*

(vii) *Attempt **all** parts of a question together.*

(viii) *In addition to this, note that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.*

(ix) *There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.*

SECTION A
Macro Economics

1. Identify the ***incorrect*** feature(s) of money supply (M_1) from the following : *1*

(i) It is measured at a point of time.

(ii) It does not include stock of money held by the government.

(iii) It is always the currency in the hands of the Central Bank of a nation.

Alternatives :

(A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii)

(C) (ii) only (D) (iii) only

2. Total consumption expenditure by households under Keynesian Economics is a combination of _____ and _____.

(Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blanks) *1*

(A) Autonomous Consumption, Autonomous Investments

(B) Autonomous Investments, Induced Consumption

(C) Induced Investments, Autonomous Investments

(D) Autonomous Consumption, Induced Consumption

3. लुप्त आँकड़ों की पहचान कीजिए व सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : *1*

चक्र	*जमा*	*ऋण (80%)*	*आरक्षित अनुपात (20%)*
I	5000	4000	..(i)..
II	4000	..(ii)..	800
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
कुल	..(iii)..	..(iv)..	5000

विकल्प :

(A) 1000, 800, 20000, 25000

(B) 5000, 3200, 25000, 20000

(C) 1000, 3200, 25000, 20000

(D) 1000, 800, 20000, 25000

4. भुगतान संतुलन (BOP) में अधिशेष का तात्पर्य _____ की अधिकता से है ।

(रिक्त स्थान को भरने के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए) *1*

(A) स्वायत्त प्राप्तियों पर स्वायत्त भुगतान

(B) स्वायत्त प्राप्तियों पर चालू खाता भुगतान

(C) पूँजी खाता भुगतान पर पूँजी खाता प्राप्तियों

(D) स्वायत्त भुगतान पर स्वायत्त प्राप्तियों

5. किसी काल्पनिक अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए मान लीजिए कि :

$C = 100 + 0{\cdot}75Y$ (जहाँ C = उपभोग व Y = आय)

$I_0 = 400$ (I_0 = स्वायत्त निवेश)

निवेश गुणक (K) का मान _____ होगा ।

(रिक्त स्थान को भरने के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए) *1*

(A) 5 (B) 4

(C) 6 (D) 3

3. Find the missing figures and choose the correct alternative : *1*

Round	*Deposits*	*Loans (80%)*	*Reserve Ratio (20%)*
I	5000	4000	..(i)..
II	4000	..(ii)..	800
…	…	…	…
…	…	…	…
Total	..(iii)..	..(iv)..	5000

Alternatives :

(A) 1000, 800, 20000, 25000

(B) 5000, 3200, 25000, 20000

(C) 1000, 3200, 25000, 20000

(D) 1000, 800, 20000, 25000

4. Surplus in Balance of Payments (BOP) refers to the excess of _____. (Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank) *1*

(A) Autonomous payments over Autonomous receipts

(B) Current Account payments over Autonomous receipts

(C) Capital Account receipts over Capital Account payments

(D) Autonomous receipts over Autonomous payments

5. Suppose for a hypothetical economy :

$C = 100 + 0{\cdot}75Y$ (where C = Consumption and Y = Income)

$I_0 = 400$ (I_0 = Autonomous Investment)

Value of Investment Multiplier (K) would be _____.

(Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank) *1*

(A) 5 (B) 4

(C) 6 (D) 3

6. मान लीजिए कि, एक काल्पनिक अर्थव्यवस्था का व्यापार संतुलन ₹ 500 करोड़ का अनुकूल संतुलन दर्शाता है । माल निर्यात का मूल्य ₹ 1200 करोड़ व हस्तांतरण भुगतान ₹ 400 करोड़ है ।

वाणिज्य (Merchandise) आयात का मूल्य ₹ _____ करोड़ होगा ।

(रिक्त स्थान को भरने के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए) *1*

(A) 1700
(B) 750
(C) 700
(D) 900

7. निम्नलिखित कथनों का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए : *1*

कथन 1 : यदि किसी अर्थव्यवस्था में, आय के स्तर में वृद्धि (ΔY) होती है, तो यह उपभोग के स्तर (ΔC) में सदैव आनुपातिक रूप से वृद्धि कर देगी ।

कथन 2 : सीमांत उपभोग प्रवृत्ति (MPC) व सीमांत बचत प्रवृत्ति (MPS) सदैव एक-दूसरे के बराबर होती हैं ।

दिए गए कथनों के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

(A) कथन 1 सत्य है और कथन 2 असत्य है ।
(B) कथन 1 असत्य है और कथन 2 सत्य है ।
(C) कथन 1 और 2 दोनों सत्य हैं ।
(D) कथन 1 और 2 दोनों असत्य हैं ।

8. निम्नलिखित में से सही समीकरण की पहचान कीजिए : *1*

(A) $GDP_{MP} = NNP_{FC}$ + मूल्यह्रास
(B) $NDP_{FC} = NNP_{FC}$ + शुद्ध अप्रत्यक्ष कर
(C) $GNP_{MP} = GDP_{MP}$ + विदेशों से प्राप्त शुद्ध साधन आय
(D) $NNP_{FC} = NDP_{MP}$ + मूल्यह्रास

9. निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढ़िए – अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) । नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही विकल्प चुनिए : *1*

अभिकथन (A) : पूर्ण रोज़गार स्थिति से तात्पर्य अनैच्छिक बेरोज़गारी की अनुपस्थिति से है ।

कारण (R) : पूर्ण रोज़गार की स्थिति में, सभी इच्छुक व सक्षम व्यक्तियों को प्रचलित मज़दूरी दर पर रोज़गार प्राप्त होता है ।

विकल्प :

(A) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सत्य हैं और कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है ।
(B) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सत्य हैं, लेकिन कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या ***नहीं*** है ।
(C) अभिकथन (A) सत्य है, लेकिन कारण (R) असत्य है ।
(D) अभिकथन (A) असत्य है, लेकिन कारण (R) सत्य है ।

6. Suppose, the Balance of Trade of an imaginary economy shows a favourable balance of ₹ 500 crore. The values of merchandise exports are ₹ 1200 crore and transfer payments are ₹ 400 crore.
The value of merchandise imports would be ₹ _____ crore.
(Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank) *1*

(A) 1700
(B) 750
(C) 700
(D) 900

7. Read the following statements carefully : *1*

Statement 1 : If in an economy the level of income increases (ΔY), it will always proportionately increase the level of consumption (ΔC).

Statement 2 : Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC) and Marginal Propensity to Save (MPS) are always equal to each other.

In the light of the given statements, choose the correct alternative from the following :

(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.

8. Identify the correct equation from the following : *1*

(A) $GDP_{MP} = NNP_{FC} + Depreciation$
(B) $NDP_{FC} = NNP_{FC} + Net\ Indirect\ Taxes$
(C) $GNP_{MP} = GDP_{MP} + Net\ Factor\ Income\ from\ Abroad$
(D) $NNP_{FC} = NDP_{MP} + Depreciation$

9. Read the following statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative given below : *1*

Assertion (A) : Full employment situation refers to absence of involuntary unemployment.

Reason (R) : Under full employment situation, all the willing and able bodied people get employment at the prevailing wage rate.

Alternatives :

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is ***not*** the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

10. "दिनांक 9 जून 2023 के, नेशनल स्टॉक एक्सचेंज (NSE) के आँकड़ों के अनुसार, एक माह की अवधि यानि, 9 मई 2023 – 9 जून 2023, में विदेशी संस्थागत निवेशकों (FII) द्वारा ₹ 309 करोड़ की शुद्ध बिक्री की गई थी ।"
उपर्युक्त लेन-देन भारत के भुगतान संतुलन के _____ खाते के _____ पक्ष में दर्ज किया जाएगा । (रिक्त स्थानों को भरने के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए) *1*

(A) चालू, डेबिट (B) पूँजी, क्रेडिट

(C) चालू, क्रेडिट (D) पूँजी, डेबिट

11. स्थिर विनिमय दर प्रणाली तथा नम्य विनिमय दर प्रणाली के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए । *3*

12. (क) एक काल्पनिक अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए नीचे दिए गए आँकड़ों के आधार पर, साधन लागत पर शुद्ध घरेलू उत्पाद (NDP_{FC}) के मूल्य का अनुमान लगाइए : *3*

क्र.सं.	*मदें*	*राशि (₹ करोड़ में)*
(i)	सकल घरेलू स्थायी पूँजी निर्माण	400
(ii)	निर्यात	80
(iii)	अंतिम सरकारी उपभोग व्यय	500
(iv)	स्थायी पूँजी का उपभोग	70
(v)	अंतिम घरेलू उपभोग व्यय	640
(vi)	मालसूची (Inventory) निवेश (शुद्ध)	(–) 80
(vii)	आयात	90
(viii)	शुद्ध अप्रत्यक्ष कर	60
(ix)	विदेशों से प्राप्त शुद्ध कारक आय	50

अथवा

(ख) (i) उपयुक्त उदाहरण की सहायता से बाह्यताओं की अवधारणा का वर्णन कीजिए । *2*

(ii) प्रचालन अधिशेष को परिभाषित कीजिए । *1*

13. (क) "किसी अर्थव्यवस्था में, प्रत्याशित समग्र आपूर्ति, प्रत्याशित समग्र माँग से अधिक है ।" उत्पादन, आय व रोज़गार के स्तर पर इसके प्रभाव की व्याख्या कीजिए । *4*

अथवा

10. "As per the National Stock Exchange (NSE) data, dated 9th June, 2023, there was a net selling off worth ₹ 309 crore by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) over the period of one month i.e., 9th May, 2023 – 9th June, 2023."

The above mentioned transactions will be recorded on _____ side of _____ account of Balance of Payments of India.

(Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blanks) *1*

(A) Debit, Current (B) Credit, Capital

(C) Credit, Current (D) Debit, Capital

11. Distinguish between fixed exchange rate system and flexible exchange rate system. *3*

12. (a) On the basis of the data given below for an imaginary economy, estimate the value of Net Domestic Product at Factor Cost (NDP_{FC}) : *3*

S. No.	*Items*	*Amount (in ₹ crore)*
(i)	Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	400
(ii)	Exports	80
(iii)	Government Final Consumption Expenditure	500
(iv)	Consumption of Fixed Capital	70
(v)	Household Final Consumption Expenditure	640
(vi)	Inventory Investment (Net)	(–) 80
(vii)	Imports	90
(viii)	Net Indirect Taxes	60
(ix)	Net Factor Income from Abroad	50

OR

(b) (i) Elaborate the concept of Externalities with the help of suitable example. *2*

(ii) Define Operating Surplus. *1*

13. (a) "In an economy, ex-ante Aggregate Supply is more than ex-ante Aggregate Demand."

Explain its impact on the level of output, income and employment. *4*

OR

(ख) निम्नलिखित तालिका को पूरा कीजिए । आय के ₹ 200 करोड़ के स्तर पर उपभोग फलन का निर्माण कीजिए । *4*

आय (Y) (₹ करोड़ में)	*बचत (₹ करोड़ में)*	*औसत उपभोग प्रवृत्ति (APC)*	*सीमांत बचत प्रवृत्ति (MPS)*
0	(–) 30	–	–
100	.....	1	.....
200	.....	0·85	.....
300	.....	0·8	.....

14. दिनांक 8 जून 2023 के 'द ईकोनोमिक टाइम्स' से उद्धृत निम्नलिखित गद्य का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए :

"भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (RBI) की दर निर्धारण समिति ने स्पष्ट रूप से बैंचमार्क ऋण दर को 6·5% पर अपरिवर्तित रखने का निर्णय लिया है । समिति ने समायोजन मौद्रिक नीति (Accommodating Monetary Policy) को वापस लेने पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करने के लिए मतदान किया है ।"

दिए गए गद्य व सामान्य समझ के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

(क) उपर्युक्त गद्य में दर्शाए गए आर्थिक मुद्दे को पहचानिए व चर्चा कीजिए । *2*

(ख) यदि दर निर्धारण समिति ने उक्त दर में कमी की होती, तो मुद्रा आपूर्ति के संभावित परिणामों की चर्चा कीजिए । *2*

15. निम्नलिखित कथनों को वैध तर्कों द्वारा प्रमाणित कीजिए :

(क) किसी अर्थव्यवस्था में, मुद्रा 'मूल्य के भंडार' के रूप में कार्य करती है । *2*

(ख) केन्द्रीय बैंक एक अर्थव्यवस्था में 'सरकार के बैंक' के रूप में कार्य करता है । *2*

16. (क) एक द्वि-क्षेत्रक मॉडल में आय के चक्रीय प्रवाह की अवधारणा की संक्षेप में व्याख्या कीजिए । *3*

(ख) "मौद्रिक सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (GDP) की तुलना में वास्तविक सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (GDP) किसी राष्ट्र की आर्थिक संवृद्धि का बेहतर संकेतक है ।"
क्या आप दिए गए कथन से सहमत हैं ? किसी वैध काल्पनिक संख्यात्मक उदाहरण के साथ अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि कीजिए । *3*

17. (क) निम्नलिखित को राजस्व प्राप्तियों अथवा पूँजीगत प्राप्तियों में वर्गीकृत कीजिए । अपने उत्तर के पक्ष में वैध तर्क दीजिए :

(i) ऋण पर प्राप्त ब्याज । *2*

(ii) किसी सरकारी कम्पनी की बिक्री से विनिवेश प्राप्तियाँ । *2*

(b) Complete the following table. Construct/Express the Consumption function at ₹ 200 crore level of income. *4*

Income (Y) (in ₹ crore)	*Savings (in ₹ crore)*	*Average Propensity to Consume (APC)*	*Marginal Propensity to Save (MPS)*
0	(–) 30	–	–
100	…….	1	…….
200	…….	0·85	…….
300	…….	0·8	…….

14. Read the following text carefully from 'The Economic Times' dated 8th June, 2023 :

"The Reserve Bank of India's (RBI's) rate setting panel unanimously decided to keep the benchmark lending rate unchanged at 6·5%. The committee voted to remain focused on the withdrawal of accommodating monetary policy."

On the basis of given text and common understanding, answer the following questions :

(a) Identify and discuss the economic issue indicated in the above text. *2*

(b) Discuss the likely consequence on money supply if the rate setting panel would have decreased the said rate. *2*

15. Justify the following statements with valid arguments :

(a) Money serves as a 'store of value' in an economy. *2*

(b) The Central Bank acts as 'Government's Bank' in an economy. *2*

16. (a) Discuss briefly the concept of circular flow of income in a two-sector model. *3*

(b) "Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a better indicator of economic growth of a nation as compared to the Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP)."

Do you agree with the given statement ? Justify your answer with a valid hypothetical numerical example. *3*

17. (a) Classify the following as Revenue receipts or Capital receipts. Give valid arguments in support of your answer :

(i) Interest received on loan. *2*

(ii) Disinvestment receipts from the sale of a government company. *2*

(iii) भारत में बालिका शिक्षा को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका (USA) सरकार द्वारा दी गई वित्तीय सहायता । *2*

अथवा

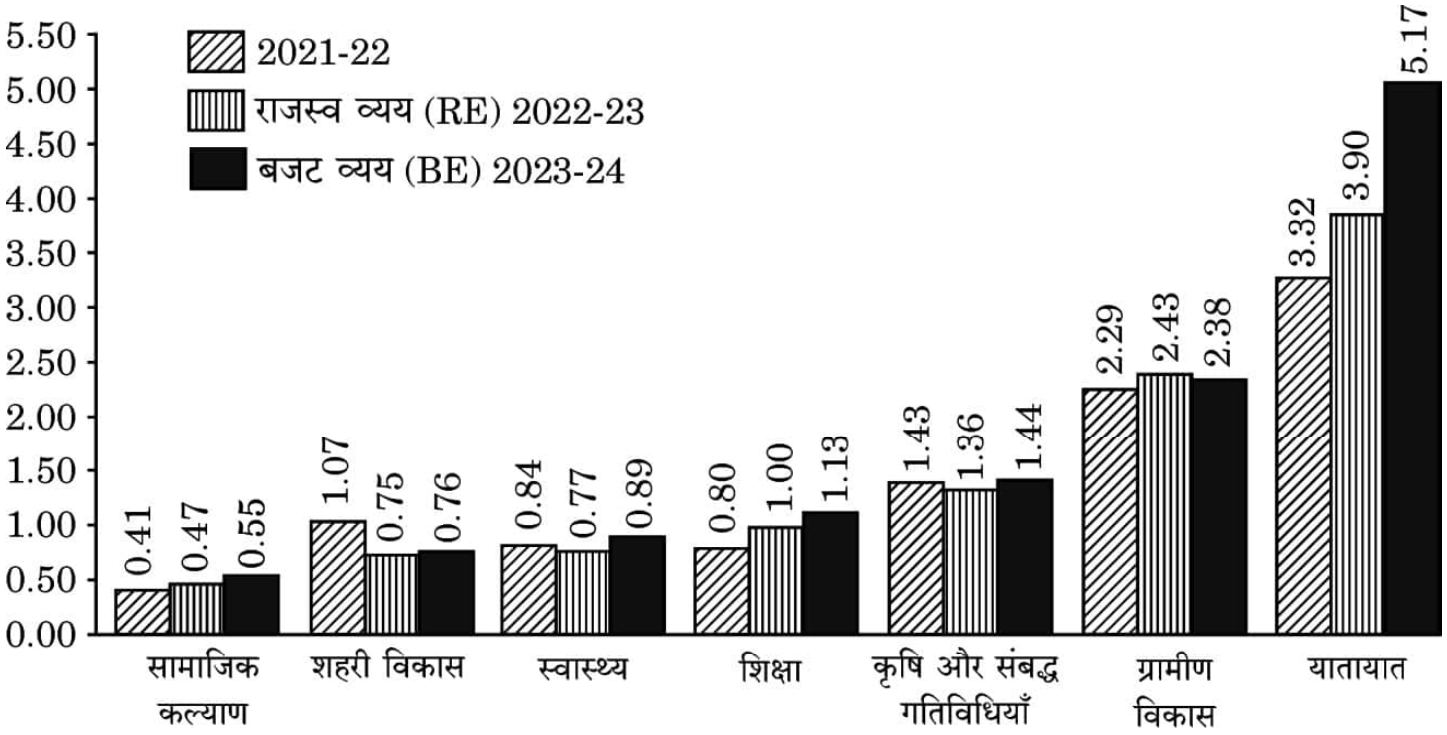
(ख) (i) नीचे दिए गए चार्ट का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और निम्नलिखित पर सरकारी व्यय में बदलते रुझानों का विश्लेषण कीजिए :

(I) शहरी विकास *2*

(II) ग्रामीण विकास *2*

व्यय की प्रमुख मदों की प्रवृत्ति

(₹ लाख करोड़)



(ख) (ii) 'राजकोषीय घाटे' व 'प्राथमिक घाटे' के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए । *2*

नोट : *निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल* ***दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों*** *के लिए प्रश्न संख्या* ***17 ख(i)*** *के स्थान पर है ।*

सरकारी बजट के स्थिरीकरण कार्य की व्याख्या कीजिए । *4*

खण्ड ख

भारतीय आर्थिक विकास

18. 1970 के दशक में, पाकिस्तान ने अपने _____ उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया था । *1*

(रिक्त स्थान को भरने के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए)

(A) चिकित्सा आधारिक संरचना संबंधी

(B) उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं संबंधी

(C) पूँजीगत वस्तुओं संबंधी

(D) विदेशी व्यापार

(iii) Financial assistance by the Government of USA for promoting girl education in India. *2*

OR

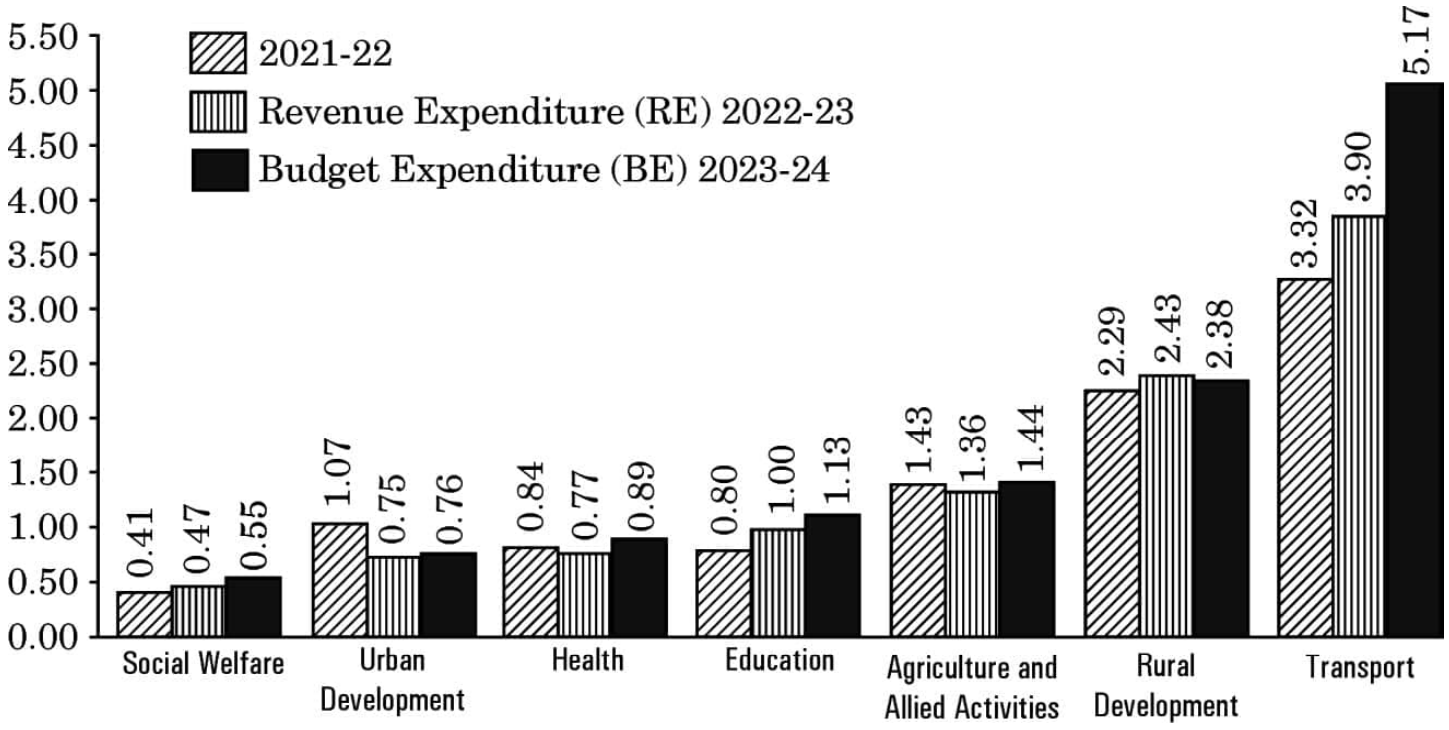
(b) (i) Study the following chart carefully and analyse the changing trends in the government expenditure on :

(I) Urban Development *2*

(II) Rural Development *2*

TREND OF MAJOR ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE

(₹ lakh crore)



(b) (ii) Distinguish between 'Fiscal deficit' and 'Primary deficit'. *2*

Note : *The following question is for the* ***Visually Impaired Candidates*** *only in lieu of* ***Q. No. 17 b(i).***

Explain the stabilisation function of the Government Budget. *4*

SECTION B
Indian Economic Development

18. In the decade of the 1970s, Pakistan nationalized its _____ industries. (Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank) *1*

(A) Medical infrastructure

(B) Consumer goods

(C) Capital goods

(D) Foreign trade

19. निम्नलिखित कथनों का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए : *1*

कथन 1 : औपनिवेशिक शासन के अंतर्गत, आधारिक संरचना (जैसे रेलवे, डाक व तार आदि) का विकास किया गया था ।

कथन 2 : भारत में आधारिक संरचना के विकास के पीछे वास्तविक उद्देश्य ब्रिटिश हितों को सुदृढ़ करना था ।

दिए गए कथनों के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

(A) कथन 1 सत्य है और कथन 2 असत्य है ।

(B) कथन 1 असत्य है और कथन 2 सत्य है ।

(C) कथन 1 और 2 दोनों सत्य हैं ।

(D) कथन 1 और 2 दोनों असत्य हैं ।

20. पहचान कीजिए कि निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा विकल्प, कृषि विपणन प्रणाली के ***असत्य*** घटकों के युग्म को दर्शाता है : *1*

(A) संयोजन, भंडारण, प्रसंस्करण, पैकेजिंग

(B) उत्पादन, संयोजन, प्रसंस्करण, ग्रेडिंग

(C) संयोजन, प्रसंस्करण, पैकेजिंग, परिवहन

(D) प्रसंस्करण, पैकेजिंग, ग्रेडिंग, वितरण

21. निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढ़िए – अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) । नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही विकल्प चुनिए : *1*

अभिकथन (A) : विश्व व्यापार संगठन (WTO) से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह सदस्य राष्ट्रों द्वारा लगाए गए एकतरफा तथा मनमाने प्रतिबंधों से बचने के लिए नियम-आधारित व्यापारिक व्यवस्था स्थापित करे ।

कारण (R) : पर्यावरण संरक्षण के साथ-साथ, विश्व उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना व वैश्विक संसाधनों का इष्टतम उपयोग सुनिश्चित करना अनिवार्य है ।

विकल्प :

(A) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सत्य हैं और कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है ।

(B) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सत्य हैं, लेकिन कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या ***नहीं*** है ।

(C) अभिकथन (A) सत्य है, लेकिन कारण (R) असत्य है ।

(D) अभिकथन (A) असत्य है, लेकिन कारण (R) सत्य है ।

19. Read the following statements carefully : *1*

Statement 1 : Under the colonial rule, basic infrastructure (like railways, post and telegraph etc.) was developed.

Statement 2 : The real motive behind the infrastructural development in India was to strengthen the British interests.

In the light of the given statements, choose the correct alternative from the following :

(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.

20. Identify which of the following alternatives indicate the ***incorrect*** components combination of Agriculture Marketing System : *1*

(A) Assembling, Storage, Processing, Packaging

(B) Production, Assembling, Processing, Grading

(C) Assembling, Processing, Packaging, Transportation

(D) Processing, Packaging, Grading, Distribution

21. Read the following statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative given below : *1*

Assertion (A) : World Trade Organization (WTO) is expected to establish the rule-based trading regime, to avoid unilaterally placed arbitrary restrictions by member nations.

Reason (R) : It is imperative to enlarge world production and ensure optimum utilization of world resources along with environmental protection.

Alternatives :

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is ***not*** the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

22. निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढ़िए – अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R)। नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही विकल्प चुनिए : *1*

अभिकथन (A) : चीन ने अपने नागरिकों के लिए अतिरिक्त सामाजिक व आर्थिक अवसर उत्पन्न करने के लिए बाज़ार तंत्र का उपयोग किया है ।

कारण (R) : सरकार द्वारा सामाजिक आधारिक संरचना के निर्माण ने चीन में मानव विकास संकेतकों में सकारात्मक परिणाम दिए हैं ।

विकल्प :

(A) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सत्य हैं और कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है ।

(B) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सत्य हैं, लेकिन कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या ***नहीं*** है ।

(C) अभिकथन (A) सत्य है, लेकिन कारण (R) असत्य है ।

(D) अभिकथन (A) असत्य है, लेकिन कारण (R) सत्य है ।

23. निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से, विनियमित कृषि बाज़ार के ***असत्य*** उद्देश्यों की पहचान कीजिए : *1*

(i) कृषकों को उनके उत्पादों का सर्वोत्तम मूल्य दिलवाने के लिए विपणन प्रणाली को कुशल व प्रभावी बनाना ।

(ii) कृषकों के लिए विपणन बुनियादी ढाँचे में सुधार को हतोत्साहित करना ।

(iii) कृषकों का शोषण रोकना ।

(iv) कृषकों को उनकी उपज की गुणवत्ता व मात्रा में सुधार करने के लिए हतोत्साहित करना ।

विकल्प :

(A) (i) और (ii) (B) (i) और (iii)

(C) (iii) और (iv) (D) (ii) और (iv)

22. Read the following statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative given below : *1*

Assertion (A) : China has used the market mechanism to create additional social and economic opportunities for its citizens.

Reason (R) : Social infrastructure creation by the government has brought positive results in human development indicators in China.

Alternatives :

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is ***not*** the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

23. Identify from the following alternatives the ***incorrect*** objectives of regulated agriculture market : *1*

(i) To make the marketing system efficient and effective for farmers to get best price of their products.

(ii) To discourage improvement of marketing infrastructure for farmers.

(iii) To prevent exploitation of farmers.

(iv) To discourage farmers from improving quality and quantity of their produce.

Alternatives :

(A) (i) and (ii) (B) (i) and (iii)

(C) (iii) and (iv) (D) (ii) and (iv)

24. भारत व पाकिस्तान में क्रमश: _____ व _____ वर्षों में आर्थिक सुधार लागू किए गए थे ।

(रिक्त स्थानों को भरने के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए) *1*

(A) 1988, 1978 (B) 1991, 1978

(C) 1991, 1988 (D) 1981, 1991

25. निम्नलिखित कथनों का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए : *1*

कथन 1 : राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन (NSSO) ने बेरोज़गारी को इस प्रकार परिभाषित किया है कि यह वह अवस्था है, जिसमें व्यक्ति काम के अभाव के कारण बिना काम के रह जाते हैं लेकिन वे संभावित नियोक्ताओं से काम की तलाश कर रहे हैं । वे काम और पारिश्रमिक की मौजूदा स्थितियों के तहत काम करने की इच्छा/उपलब्धता व्यक्त करते हैं ।

कथन 2 : भारत जैसे अत्यधिक आबादी वाले राष्ट्र में प्रच्छन्न बेरोज़गारी आमतौर पर बड़ी समस्या है ।

दिए गए कथनों के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

(A) कथन 1 सत्य है और कथन 2 असत्य है ।

(B) कथन 1 असत्य है और कथन 2 सत्य है ।

(C) कथन 1 और 2 दोनों सत्य हैं ।

(D) कथन 1 और 2 दोनों असत्य हैं ।

26. पहचान कीजिए कि निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा G-20 का सदस्य राष्ट्र ***नहीं*** है : *1*

(A) ब्राज़ील

(B) ऑस्ट्रेलिया

(C) बांग्लादेश

(D) अर्जेंटीना

24. Economic reforms were introduced in India and Pakistan in the years _____ and _____, respectively.

(Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blanks) *1*

(A) 1988, 1978 (B) 1991, 1978

(C) 1991, 1988 (D) 1981, 1991

25. Read the following statements carefully : *1*

Statement 1 : As per the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), unemployment is a situation in which all those who, owing to lack of work, are not working, but are seeking work from prospective employers. They express their willingness/availability to work under the prevailing conditions of work and remuneration.

Statement 2 : Disguised Unemployment is generally a massive problem in a highly populated country like India.

In the light of the given statements, choose the correct alternative from the following :

(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.

26. Identify which of the following is ***not*** a member nation of G20 : *1*

(A) Brazil

(B) Australia

(C) Bangladesh

(D) Argentina

27. निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढ़िए – अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R)। नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही विकल्प चुनिए : *1*

अभिकथन (A) : परमिट लाइसेंस राज के अत्यधिक विनियमन ने कुछ निजी फर्मों को प्रतिस्पर्धी होने से रोक दिया था ।

कारण (R) : निजी क्षेत्र ने उत्पाद गुणवत्ता और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता में सुधार के बजाय लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने में बड़ी राशि बर्बाद की थी ।

विकल्प :

(A) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सत्य हैं और कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है ।

(B) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सत्य हैं, लेकिन कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या ***नहीं*** है ।

(C) अभिकथन (A) सत्य है, लेकिन कारण (R) असत्य है ।

(D) अभिकथन (A) असत्य है, लेकिन कारण (R) सत्य है ।

28. "भारत में, राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 में शिक्षकों के सेवाकालीन प्रशिक्षण पर अत्यधिक बल दिया है ।"

(i) उपर्युक्त कथन में इंगित मानव पूँजी निर्माण (HCF) के स्रोत की पहचान कीजिए । *1*

(ii) भारत के आर्थिक विकास पर इस स्रोत के संभावित प्रभावों की विस्तार से व्याख्या कीजिए । *2*

29. (क) "औपनिवेशिक काल के दौरान कृषि क्षेत्र में स्थिरता (गतिहीनता) देखी गई थी ।"

क्या आप दिए गए कथन से सहमत हैं ? वैध तर्कों द्वारा अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए । *3*

अथवा

(ख) उन कारणों को विस्तार से बताइए जिनके कारण निजी क्षेत्र को औद्योगिक नीति संकल्प, 1956 के तहत विनियमित किया गया था । *3*

30. (क) भारत के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सूक्ष्म-साख (अतिलघु-साख) व्यवस्था के किन्हीं दो लाभों का उल्लेख कीजिए । *1*

(ख) "वर्तमान स्थिति में, भारत जैसे राष्ट्र में खाद्य सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है ।"

दिए गए कथन का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए । *3*

27. Read the following statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative given below : *1*

Assertion (A) : The excessive regulation of permit license raj prevented certain private firms from becoming fairly competitive.

Reason (R) : Private sector wasted huge amounts in obtaining licenses rather than on improving the product quality and international competitiveness.

Alternatives :

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is ***not*** the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

28. "In India, National Education Policy 2020 has stressed a lot on in-service training of the teachers."

(i) Identify the source of Human Capital Formation (HCF) indicated in the aforesaid statement. *1*

(ii) Elaborate the likely impacts of this source on the economic development of India. *2*

29. (a) "During the colonial period the agricultural sector showed massive stagnation."

Do you agree with the given statement ? Justify your answer with valid arguments. *3*

OR

(b) Elaborate the reasons owing to which the private sector was regulated under the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956. *3*

30. (a) State any two advantages of micro-credit system in rural areas of India. *1*

(b) "In the current situation, Information Technology plays a vital role in achieving food security in a nation like India."

Justify the given statement. *3*

31. (क) "संयुक्त राष्ट्र के आर्थिक व सामाजिक मामलों के विभाग ने यह संकेत दिया है कि भारत अप्रैल 2023 के माह में चीन को पीछे छोड़कर, विश्व का सबसे अधिक जनसंख्या वाला राष्ट्र बन गया है ।"

चीन द्वारा 1970 के दशक में अपनाई गई एकल-बालक नीति के परिणामों की व्याख्या कीजिए । *2*

(ख) चीन की आर्थिक संवृद्धि पर विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (SEZ) के प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए । *2*

32. (क) वैध तर्कों द्वारा उल्लेख व व्याख्या कीजिए कि निम्नलिखित कथन *सत्य* हैं या *असत्य* :

(i) हाल में, भारत सरकार ने वित्तीय संसाधनों के कुशलतम आबंटन के लिए जन-धन योजना जैसे कई महत्त्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए हैं । *2*

(ii) श्रमिक – जनसंख्या अनुपात किसी राष्ट्र में रोज़गार की स्थिति का विश्लेषण करने के लिए उपयोग किया जाने वाला एक संकेतक है । *2*

अथवा

(ख) (i) भारत में महिला शिक्षा को प्रोत्साहित करने की आवश्यकता की व्याख्या कीजिए । *3*

(ii) ग़ैर-कृषि प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों में विविधीकरण गतिविधियों के किन्हीं दो उदाहरणों का उल्लेख कीजिए । *1*

31. (a) "United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs indicated that India has overtaken China as the world's most populous country in the month of April 2023."

Explain the consequences of one-child policy adopted by China in the 1970s. *2*

(b) Discuss the impacts of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) on the economic growth of China. *2*

32. (a) State and elaborate whether the following statements are *true* or *false*, with valid arguments :

(i) In the recent past, the Government of India has taken crucial steps, like Jan-Dhan Yojana, for efficient allocation of financial resources. *2*

(ii) Worker – population ratio is an indicator, used for analyzing the employment situation in a nation. *2*

OR

(b) (i) Elaborate the need to promote women's education in India. *3*

(ii) Mention any two examples of diversification activities in the non-agro processing industries. *1*

33. (क) (i) "भारत सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए उदारीकरण उपायों के अंतर्गत, व्यापार व निवेश नीति सुधार अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण था ।" *3*
मान्य तर्कों द्वारा दिए गए कथन का खंडन अथवा समर्थन कीजिए ।

(ii) "हरित क्रांति के बाद भी 1990 के दशक तक भारत की 65 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या कृषि क्षेत्रक में लगी रही ।"
वैध तर्कों द्वारा दिए गए कथन का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए । *3*

अथवा

(ख) (i) "हर सिक्के के दो पहलू होते हैं — कृषि उपदान पर बहस भी ऐसा ही एक उत्कृष्ट उदाहरण है ।"
कृषि उपदान जारी रखने के पक्ष व विपक्ष में दो-दो तर्कों सहित दिए गए कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । *4*

(ii) भारतीय आर्थिक योजना के उद्देश्य के रूप में "समता के साथ संवृद्धि" के महत्त्व का उल्लेख कीजिए । *2*

34. निम्नलिखित गद्य का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए :

भारत में वायु तथा जल प्रदूषण की दो प्रमुख पर्यावरण चिंताओं से निपटने के लिए सरकार ने 1974 में केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (CPCB) की स्थापना की । इसके बाद, राज्य स्तर पर सभी पर्यावरणीय चिंताओं से निपटने के लिए राज्यों ने अपने-अपने बोर्ड बनाये । ये बोर्ड (CPCB) जल, वायु और भूमि प्रदूषण से संबंधित सूचनाओं का संकलन और वितरण करते हैं । वे कचरे/व्यापार निकास और उत्सर्जन के मानक निर्धारित करते हैं । ये बोर्ड सरकारों को जल प्रदूषण के रोकथाम, नियंत्रण और कमी के लिए जल-धाराओं द्वारा नदियों और कुओं की स्वच्छता के संवर्धन के लिए तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करते हैं । इनका कार्य वायु की गुणवत्ता में सुधार भी है । ये देश में वायु प्रदूषण के नियंत्रण द्वारा भी सरकारों को तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करते हैं ।

ये बोर्ड जल व वायु प्रदूषण से संबंधित समस्याओं की जाँच व अनुसंधान भी करते हैं और ऐसी जाँच व अनुसंधान को प्रायोजित करते हैं । इसके लिए वे जन संचार के माध्यम से जन जागरूकता कार्यक्रम संगठित करते हैं । PCB कचरे व वाणिज्य अपशिष्टों के निपटान और उपचार से संबंधित नियमावली, संहिता और मार्गदर्शक सूचिका तैयार करते हैं ।

33. (a) (i) "Under the liberalisation measures taken by the Government of India, Trade and Investment Policy reforms were extremely crucial."

Reject or support the given statement with valid arguments. *3*

(ii) "Despite the implementation of Green Revolution, 65 per cent of India's population continued to be engaged in the agriculture sector till the 1990s."

Justify the given statement with valid explanation. *3*

OR

(b) (i) "Every coin has two sides — debate over farm subsidies is one such classic example of the same."
Justify the given statement with two arguments each in favour of and against the continuation of the farm subsidies. *4*

(ii) State the importance of "Growth with equity" as the objective of Indian economic planning. *2*

34. Read the following text carefully :

In order to address two major environmental concerns in India, viz. water and air pollution, the government set up the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in 1974. This was followed by states establishing their own state level boards to address all the environmental concerns. They investigate, collect and disseminate information relating to water, air and land pollution, lay down standards for sewage/trade effluent and emissions. These boards provide technical assistance to governments in promoting cleanliness of streams and wells by prevention, control and abatement of water pollution, and improve the quality of air and to prevent, control or abate air pollution in the country.

These boards also carry out and sponsor investigation and research relating to problems of water and air pollution and for their prevention, control or abatement. They organize, through mass media, a comprehensive mass awareness programme for the same. The PCBs prepare manuals, codes and guidelines relating to treatment and disposal of sewage and trade effluents.

उद्योगों के विनियमन द्वारा वे वायु गुणवत्ता का मूल्यांकन करते हैं । वास्तव में अपने जिला स्तरीय अधिकारियों के माध्यम से राज्य बोर्ड अपने क्षेत्राधिकार में आने वाले प्रत्येक उद्योग का समय-समय पर निरीक्षण, निकास और गैसीय उत्सर्जन हेतु उपलब्ध उपायों की पर्याप्तता का विश्लेषण करने के लिए करता है । यह उद्योग-स्थान निर्धारण व नगर नियोजन के लिए आवश्यक पृष्ठभूमि तथा वायु गुणवत्ता आँकड़े भी प्रदान करता है ।

प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड जल प्रदूषण से संबंधित तकनीकी और सांख्यिकी आँकड़ों का संकलन, संपादन और वितरण करते हैं । ये 125 नदियों (इसमें उपनदियाँ भी शामिल हैं), कुएँ, झील, खाड़ी, तालाब, टैंक, नाले और नहरों में जल की गुणवत्ता की देखरेख करते हैं ।

दिए गए गद्य व सामान्य ज्ञान के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

(क) ऐसे किन्हीं दो मुद्दों का उल्लेख कीजिए जिनके कारण केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (CPCB) की स्थापना की गई थी । *1*

(ख) केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (CPCB) द्वारा किए जाने वाले किन्हीं दो कार्यों की व्याख्या कीजिए । *2*

(ग) भारत द्वारा धारणीय विकास सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अपनाई गई किन्हीं दो रणनीतियों का वर्णन कीजिए । *3*

They assess the air quality through regulation of industries. In fact, state boards, through their district level officials, periodically inspect every industry under their jurisdiction to assess the adequacy of treatment measures provided to treat the effluent and gaseous emissions. It also provides background air quality data needed for industrial siting and town planning.

The pollution control boards collect, collate and disseminate technical and statistical data relating to water pollution. They monitor the quality of water in 125 rivers (including the tributaries), wells, lakes, creeks, ponds, tanks, drains and canals.

On the basis of the given text and common understanding, answer the following questions :

(a) State any two concerns owing to which the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) was established. *1*

(b) Explain any two functions performed by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). *2*

(c) Elaborate any two strategies to ensure sustainable development as adopted by India. *3*

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Examination,2024

ECONOMICS (SUBJECT CODE – 030)

(PAPER CODE – 58/1/3)

General Instructions: -

1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2	**"Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its' leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC."**
3	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. **However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In Class XII, while evaluating competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.**
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers.These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after delibration and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark(√) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X" be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓)while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**

7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note **"Extra Question"**.
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks 80 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).
13	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. ● Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. ● Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. ● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. ● Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. ● Wrong grand total. ● Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. ● Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) ● Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0)Marks.
15	Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the "**Guidelines for spot Evaluation**" before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

MARKING SCHEME

Senior Secondary School Examination 2024

ECONOMICS (Subject Code–030)

[Paper Code : 58/1/3]

Maximum Marks: 80

<table>
<tr><th>Q. No.</th><th>EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS</th><th>Marks</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">SECTION -A
(Macro Economics)</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>Identify the incorrect feature(s) of money supply (M₁) from the following:
(i) It is measured at a point of time.
(ii) It does not include stock of money held by the government.
(iii) It is always the currency in the hands of the Central Bank of a nation.
Alternatives:
(A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii)
(C) (ii) only (D) (iii) only
Ans. (D) (iii) only</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>Total consumption expenditure by households under Keynesian Economics is a combination of _____ and _____. (Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blanks)
(A) Autonomous Consumption, Autonomous Investments
(B) Autonomous Investments, Induced Consumption
(C) Induced Investments, Autonomous Investments
(D) Autonomous Consumption, Induced Consumption
Ans. (D) Autonomous Consumption, Induced Consumption</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td>Find the missing figures and choose the correct alternative:
<table>
<tr><th>Round</th><th>Deposits</th><th>Loans (80%)</th><th>Reserve Ratio (20%)</th></tr>
<tr><td>I</td><td>5000</td><td>4000</td><td>..(i)..</td></tr>
<tr><td>II</td><td>4000</td><td>..(ii)..</td><td>800</td></tr>
<tr><td>…</td><td>…</td><td>…</td><td>…</td></tr>
<tr><td>…</td><td>…</td><td>…</td><td>…</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>..(iii)..</td><td>..(iv)..</td><td>5000</td></tr>
</table>
Alternatives:
(A) 1000, 800, 20000, 25000
(B) 5000, 3200, 25000, 20000
(C) 1000, 3200, 25000, 20000
(D) 1000, 800, 20000, 25000
Ans. (C) 1000, 3200, 25000, 20000</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.</td><td>Surplus in Balance of Payments (BOP) refers to the excess of _____. (Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank)
(A) Autonomous payments over Autonomous receipts
(B) Current Account payments over Autonomous receipts
(C) Capital Account receipts over Capital Account payments
(D) Autonomous receipts over Autonomous payments
Ans. (D) Autonomous receipts over Autonomous payments</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.</td><td>Suppose for a hypothetical economy:
C = 100 + 0·75Y (where C = Consumption and Y = Income)</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

	I_0 = 400 (I_0 = Autonomous Investment) Value of Investment Multiplier (K) would be _____. (Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank) (A) 5 (B) 4 (C) 6 (D) 3 **Ans. (B) 4**	**1**
6.	Suppose, the Balance of Trade of an imaginary economy shows a favourable balance of ₹ 500 crore. The values of merchandise exports are ₹ 1200 crore and transfer payments are ₹400 crore. The value of merchandise imports would be ₹ _____ crore. (Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank) (A) 1700 (B) 750 (C) 700 (D) 900 **Ans. (C) 700**	**1**
7.	Read the following statements carefully: *Statement 1:* If in an economy the level of income increases (ΔY), it will always proportionately increase the level of consumption (ΔC). *Statement 2:* Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC) and Marginal Propensity to Save (MPS) are always equal to each other. In the light of the given statements, choose the correct alternative from the following: (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. **Ans. (D) Both Statements 1 and 2 are false.**	**1**
8.	Identify the correct equation from the following: (A) $GDP_{MP} = NNP_{FC}$ + Depreciation (B) $NDP_{FC} = NNP_{FC}$ + Net Indirect Taxes (C) $GNP_{MP} = GDP_{MP}$ + Net Factor Income from Abroad (D) $NNP_{FC} = NDP_{MP}$ + Depreciation **Ans. (C) $GNP_{MP} = GDP_{MP}$ + Net Factor Income from Abroad**	**1**
9.	Read the following statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative given below: *Assertion (A):* Full employment situation refers to absence of involuntary unemployment. *Reason (R):* Under full employment situation, all the willing and able bodied people get employment at the prevailing wage rate. Alternatives: (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is ***not*** the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true. **Ans. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).**	**1**
10.	"As per the National Stock Exchange (NSE) data, dated 9th June, 2023, there was a net selling off worth ₹ 309 crore by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) over the period of one month i.e., 9th May, 2023 - 9th June, 2023."	

	The above mentioned transactions will be recorded on _____ side of _____ account of Balance of Payments of India. (Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blanks) (A) Debit, Current (B) Credit, Capital (C) Credit, Current (D) Debit, Capital **Ans. (D) Debit, Capital**	**1**
11.	Distinguish between fixed exchange rate system and flexible exchange rate system. **Ans. Under the Fixed Exchange Rate System, the foreign exchange rate is fixed by the government. This exchange rate system helps in maintaining stability in the value of the domestic currency vis-à-vis foreign currencies.**	**1 ½**
	Whereas; **Under the Flexible Exchange Rate System, the foreign exchange rate is determined by the interaction of market forces of demand and supply. Flexible exchange rate keeps fluctuating according to the demand and supply.**	**1 ½**
		3
12. **(a)**	On the basis of the data given below for an imaginary economy, estimate the value of Net Domestic Product at Factor Cost (NDP_{FC}):	

S.No.	*Items*	*Amount (in ₹crore)*
(i)	Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	400
(ii)	Exports	80
(iii)	Government Final Consumption Expenditure	500
(iv)	Consumption of Fixed Capital	70
(v)	Household Final Consumption Expenditure	640
(vi)	Inventory Investment (Net)	(-)80
(vii)	Imports	90
(viii)	Net Indirect Taxes	60
(ix)	Net Factor Income from Abroad	50

Ans. Net Domestic Product at Factor Cost (NDP_{FC}) = (v)+(iii)+(i)+(vi)+(ii-vii)-(iv)-(viii)	**1½**
=640+500+400+(-80)+(80-90)-70-60	**1**
= ₹ 1,320 crore	**½**
OR	**3**
(b) Elaborate the concept of Externalities with the help of suitable example.	
(i) Ans. Externalities refer to benefits/harms which are caused by one entity to another without being paid/ penalised for it.	**1 ½**
For example: Newly developed public park	**½**
(Any other relevant example to be awarded marks)	
(ii) Define Operating Surplus.	
Factor income earned in the form of rent, royalties, interest and profits are together called 'Operating Surplus'.	**1**
	3
13. "In an economy, ex-ante Aggregate Supply is more than ex-ante Aggregate Demand."	
(a) Explain its impact on the level of output, income and employment.	
Ans. In an economy, if ex-ante Aggregate Supply is more than ex-ante Aggregate Demand, it implies that households are planning to consume less than what the firms expected them to. This will lead to an unintended rise in inventories. To restore the desired level of inventories, producers may plan to reduce production. As a result, there may be a decrease in the level of output, employment and income in the economy.	**4**
(To be marked as a whole)	

OR

(b) Complete the following table. Construct/Express the Consumption function at ₹ 200 crore level of income.

Income (Y) (in ₹ Crore)	*Savings (in ₹ Crore)*	*Average Propensity to Consume (APC)*	*Marginal Propensity to Save (MPS)*
0	(-) 30	-	-
100	…….	1	…….
200	…….	0.85	…….
300	…….	0.8	…….

Ans.

Income (Y) (in ₹ Crore)	**Saving (in ₹ Crore)**	**Average Propensity to Consume (APC)**	**Marginal Propensity to Save (MPS)**
0	**(-) 30**	**-**	**-**
100	**0**	**1**	**0.3**
200	**30**	**0.85**	**0.3**
300	**60**	**0.8**	**0.3**

½ x 6 = 3

Consumption function, C = $\bar{c}$ + bY

C = 30 + 0.7Y **1**

(Alternate answer for which marks may be awarded-Consumption at ₹ 200 crore level of income = ₹ 170)

Working Note:

At an income level of ₹ 200 crore, Marginal Propensity to Save (MPS) = 0.3 and Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC) = 1- MPS ⇒1- 0.3 = 0.7

(Marks not to be deducted if working note is not given)

4

14. Read the following text carefully from 'The Economic Times' dated 8th June, 2023:

The Reserve Bank of India's (RBI's) rate setting panel unanimously decided to keep the benchmark lending rate unchanged at 6·5%. The committee voted to remain focused on the withdrawal of accommodating monetary policy.

On the basis of given text and common understanding, answer the following questions:

(a) Identify and discuss the economic issue indicated in the above text.

Ans. Inflation in the economy may be the economic issue indicated in the above text. **1**

The situation of excess demand may be the underlying cause behind the decision taken by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to keep the benchmark lending rate unchanged at 6·5%. (Any other valid economic issue may be awarded marks) **1**

(b) Discuss the likely consequence on money supply if the rate setting panel would have decreased the said rate.

Ans. If the rate setting panel would have decreased the benchmark lending rate, the commercial banks may reduce their lending rates. Consequently, it may encourage the borrowings by the general public leading to an increase in the money supply in the economy. **2**

4

15. Justify the following statements with valid arguments:

(a) Money serves as a 'store of value' in an economy.

Ans. Money in the form of wealth can be stored easily for future use. Money is the most convenient and economical way to transfer purchasing power from present to future use. It is durable in nature and occupies less space for storage. **2**

(b) The Central Bank acts as 'Government's Bank' in an economy.

Ans. The Central Bank acts as a banker to both central as well as state governments. The Central Bank maintains account, accepts receipts and makes payments for the government and carries out exchange, remittance and other banking operations. It advances credit/loan to the government to meet its requirements in case of crisis. **2**

4

16. Discuss briefly the concept of circular flow of income in a two-sector model.

(a) **Ans. In a two-sector economy model, households are the owners of factors of production (Land, Labour, Capital, Entrepreneur). Firms combine these factors of production to produce goods and services. They make factor payments (Rent, wages, Interest, Profits) to households, which in turn, are spent by the households on the consumption of final goods and services.**

Thus, the income earned by the factors of production flows back to the production units in the form of aggregate consumption expenditure. Thereby, completing the circular flow of income. **(To be marked as a whole)** **3**

(b) "Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a better indicator of economic growth of a nation as compared to the Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP)."

Do you agree with the given statement? Justify your answer with a valid hypothetical numerical example.

Ans. Yes. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the money value of all the final goods and services produced in the domestic territory of an economy, measured at base year prices. Whereas, Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is money value of all the final goods and services produced in the domestic territory of an economy, measured at current year prices. **3**

For example:

Year	**Price (in ₹)**	**Output (in units)**	**Real GDP (P_0Q_1)**	**Nominal GDP (P_1Q_1)**
2010 (Base Year)	10	100	1,000	1,000
2011 (Current Year)	15	100	1,000	1,500

Real GDP is a better indicator to make comparison in terms of physical output and it eliminates the effect of price change.

(To be marked as a whole)

6

17. Classify the following as Revenue receipts or Capital receipts. Give valid arguments in support of your answer:

(a) **(i)** Interest received on loan.

(ii) Disinvestment receipts from the sale of a government company.

(iii) Financial assistance by the Government of USA for promoting girl education in India.

Ans.

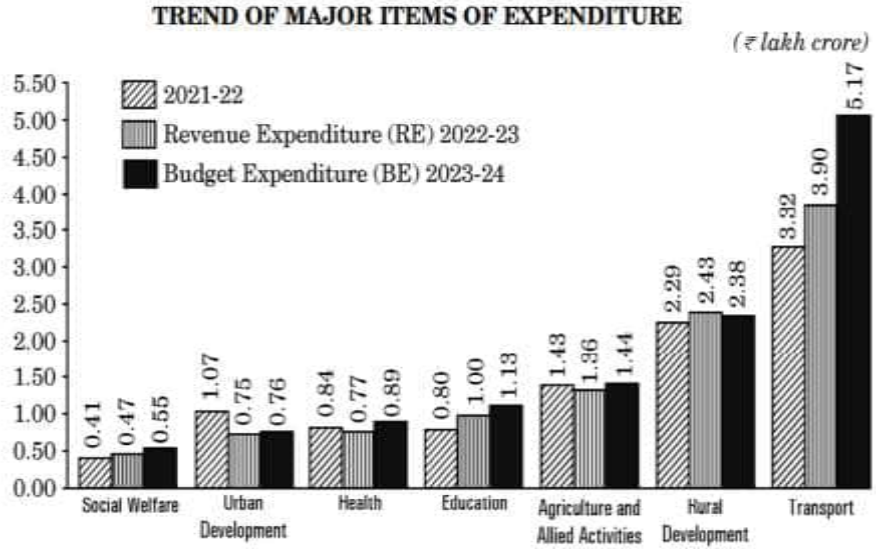
(i) Interest received on loan is a revenue receipt because it neither creates any liability nor causes a reduction in assets of the government. **2**

(ii) Disinvestment receipts from sale of a government company are capital receipts as it causes a reduction in assets of the government. **2**

(iii) Financial assistance by the Government of USA for promoting girl education in India is a revenue receipt as it neither creates any liability nor causes a reduction in assets of the government. **2**

OR **6**

(b) (i) Study the following chart carefully and analyse the changing trends in the government expenditure on:
(I) Urban Development
(II) Rural Development



Ans. As indicated in the given chart:

(I) Urban Development: The expenditure on urban development accounted for ₹ 1.07 lakh crore in the year 2021-22. In the year 2022-23, revenue expenditure of ₹ 0.75 lakh crore was allocated for this sector. Out of the total budget expenditure in the year 2023-24, ₹ 0.76 lakh crore was allocated for the development of this sector. **2**

(II) Rural Development: In the year 2021-22, the expenditure on rural development accounted for ₹ 2.29 lakh crore. In the year 2022-23, of the total revenue expenditure ₹ 2.43 lakh crore was allocated for rural development. ₹ 2.38 lakh crore was allocated for the development of rural sector from the total budget expenditure in the year 2023-24. **2**

(b) (ii) Distinguish between 'fiscal deficit' and 'primary deficit'.

Ans. Fiscal deficit refers to excess of the government's total expenditure over its total receipts excluding borrowing for a fiscal year. **1**

Whereas;

Primary Deficit refers to the difference between fiscal deficit and interest payments **1**

Note: The following question is for the ***Visually Impaired Candidates*** only in lieu of Q. No. ***17 b (i)***.

Explain the stabilisation function of the Government Budget.

Ans. If an economy is facing fluctuations in income, employment and prices (inflation/deflation), the government may push for correction of the situation using budgetary (taxes/public expenditure) policies. The same may be undertaken by working on the level of Aggregate Demand, relating to the spending decisions of households and firms. (To be marked as a whole) **4**

6

	SECTION – B **(Indian Economic Development)**	
18.	In the decade of the 1970s, Pakistan nationalized its _____ industries. (Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank) (A) Medical infrastructure (B) Consumer goods (C) Capital goods (D) Foreign trade **Ans. (C) Capital goods**	**1**
19.	Read the following statements carefully: *Statement 1:* Under the colonial rule, basic infrastructure (like railways, post and telegraph etc.) was developed. *Statement 2:* The real motive behind the infrastructural development in India was to strengthen the British interests. In the light of the given statements, choose the correct alternative from the following: (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. **Ans. (C) Both Statements 1 and 2 are true.**	**1**
20.	Identify which of the following alternatives indicate the ***incorrect*** components combination of Agriculture Marketing System: (A) Assembling, Storage, Processing, Packaging (B) Production, Assembling, Processing, Grading (C) Assembling, Processing, Packaging, Transportation (D) Processing, Packaging, Grading, Distribution **Ans. (B) Production, Assembling, Processing, Grading**	**1**
21.	Read the following statements- Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative given below: *Assertion (A):* World Trade Organization (WTO) is expected to establish the rule-based trading regime, to avoid unilaterally placed arbitrary restrictions by member nations. *Reason (R):* It is imperative to enlarge world production and ensure optimum utilization of world resources along with environmental protection. Alternatives: (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is ***not*** the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true. **Ans. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).**	**1**
22.	Read the following statements- Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative given below: *Assertion (A):* China has used the market mechanism to create additional social and economic opportunities for its citizens. *Reason (R):* Social infrastructure creation by the government has brought positive results in human development indicators in China. Alternatives:	

	(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is ***not*** the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true. **Ans. (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)**	**1**
23.	Identify from the following alternatives the ***incorrect*** objectives of regulated agriculture market: (i) To make the marketing system efficient and effective for farmers to get best price of their products. (ii) To discourage improvement of marketing infrastructure for farmers. (iii) To prevent exploitation of farmers. (iv) To discourage farmers from improving quality and quantity of their produce. Alternatives: (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (i) and (iii) (C) (iii) and (iv) (D) (ii) and (iv) **Ans. (D) (ii) and (iv)**	**1**
24.	Economic reforms were introduced in India and Pakistan in the years _____ and _____, respectively. (Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blanks) (A) 1988, 1978 (B) 1991, 1978 (C) 1991, 1988 (D) 1981, 1991 **Ans. (C) 1991, 1988**	**1**
25.	Read the following statements carefully: *Statement 1:* As per the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), unemployment is a situation in which all those who, owing to lack of work, are not working, but are seeking work from prospective employers. They express their willingness/availability to work under the prevailing conditions of work and remuneration. *Statement 2:* Disguised Unemployment is generally a massive problem in a highly populated country like India. In the light of the given statements, choose the correct alternative from the following : (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. **Ans. (C) Both Statements 1 and 2 are true.**	**1**
26.	Identify which of the following is ***not*** a member nation of G20: (A) Brazil (B) Australia (C) Bangladesh (D) Argentina **Ans. (C) Bangladesh**	**1**
27.	Read the following statements- Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative given below: *Assertion (A):* The excessive regulation of permit license raj prevented certain private firms from becoming fairly competitive. *Reason (R):* Private sector wasted huge amounts in obtaining licenses rather than on improving the product quality and international competitiveness.	

	Alternatives: (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is ***not*** the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true. **Ans. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).**	**1**
28. **(i)** **(ii)**	"In India, National Education Policy 2020 has stressed a lot on in-service training of the teachers." Identify the source of Human Capital Formation (HCF) indicated in the aforesaid statement. **Ans. On-the-job training is the source of Human Capital Formation (HCF) indicated in the aforesaid statement.** Elaborate the likely impacts of this source on the economic development of India**.** **Ans. On-the-job training has become an integral part of work environment in the recent times as it enhances the productive capacity of employees. It enables employees to develop skills and adapt to modern technologies. As a result of on-the-job training, an employee is likely to contribute more productively leading to the economic development of India.**	**1** **2**
		3
29. **(a)**   <

(b)	"In the current situation, Information Technology plays a vital role in achieving food security in a nation like India." Justify the given statement. **Ans. In India, Information Technology (IT) plays a crucial role as government can predict areas of food insecurity and vulnerability using appropriate information and software tools. It helps in disseminating information regarding emerging technologies and their applications, prices, weather and soil conditions for growing different crops etc. Hence, IT plays a vital role in achieving sustainable development and food security in a nation like India. (To be marked as a whole)**	**3** **4**
31. **(a)**	"United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs indicated that India has overtaken China as the world's most populous country in the month of April 2023." Explain the consequences of one-child policy adopted by China in the 1970s. **In the late 1970's, owing to the population explosion and the subsequent socio-economic concerns, China adopted the One Child Norm. This policy led to a sharp decline in its population growth rate. In addition to this, the sex ratio declined. Furthermore, the implementation of the one-child norm led to increase in the population of elderly people in proportion to young people.**	**2**
(b)	Discuss the impacts of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) on the economic growth of China. **Ans. The setting up of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in China led to a substantial increase in foreign direct investment in the economy. With the massive inflow of foreign capital and technology in China, the productive capacity increased thereby contributing to the rapid economic growth of China.**	**2** **4**
32. **(a)** **(i)**	State and elaborate whether the following statements are *true* or *false*, with valid arguments: In the recent past, the Government of India has taken crucial steps, like Jan-Dhan Yojana, for efficient allocation of financial resources. **Ans. True, the Government of India has implemented schemes like Jan-Dhan Yojana, which has promoted thrift habits and efficient allocation of financial resources. The formal banking system has been benefitted by mobilization of a substantial amount under this yojana.**	**2**
(ii)	Worker-population ratio is an indicator, used for analyzing the employment situation in a nation. **Ans. True. Worker-population ratio is useful in knowing the proportion of population that is actively contributing to the production of goods and services of a country. If the ratio is higher, it means that a greater number of people are employed and vice versa.**	**2** **4**
	OR	
(b) **(i)**	Elaborate the need to promote women's education in India. **Ans. Promoting women's education in India is imperative for societal progress and gender equality. Educated women contribute to economic growth by entering the workforce and making informed decisions about their lives. Moreover, educating women makes a favourable impact on the fertility rate and health care of women and children. Hence, investing in women's education uplifts communities and drives sustainable development across India.**	**3**
(ii)	Mention any two examples of diversification activities in the non-agro processing industries. **Ans. Examples of diversification activities in the non-agro processing industries are:**	

	• **Fisheries**	½
	• **Animal Husbandry** **(Any other valid example to be awarded marks)**	½
		4
33.	"Under the liberalisation measures taken by the Government of India, Trade and Investment	
(a)	Policy reforms were extremely crucial."	
(i)	Reject or support the given statement with valid arguments.	
	Ans. The given statement is supported. Trade and Investment Policy of India were extremely crucial and had undergone comprehensive changes in the post reforms period of 1991. Liberalisation of this policy led to an increase in international competitiveness of industrial production and inflow of foreign investments and technology. These policy reforms aimed at dismantling the structure of quantitative restrictions, reducing tariffs and relaxation in licensing procedure in foreign trade. Export duties were rationalised with an objective to promote exports of Indian goods in international markets. (To be marked as a whole)	**3**
(ii)	"Despite the implementation of Green Revolution, 65 per cent of India's population continued to be engaged in the agriculture sector till the 1990s."	
	Justify the given statement with valid explanation.	
	Ans. Some economists argue that Green Revolution did not make much impact on the occupational structure of the country, as 65% of India's population continued to find its livelihood in agriculture. A major reason for this fairly large proportion of population in agricultural sector as the industrial and service sector were not able to absorb the people working in the agricultural sector. (To be marked as a whole)	**3**
	OR	**6**
(b)	"Every coin has two sides - debate over farm subsidies is one such classic example of the	
(i)	same."	
	Justify the given statement with two arguments each in favour of and against the continuation of the farm subsidies.	
	Ans. The introduction of farm subsidies had been an opinionated step taken by the Government of India.	
	Arguments in favour of continuing farm subsidies:	
	• **Eliminating subsidies may increase inequalities of income between rich and poor farmers.**	**1**
	• **Most farmers (small and marginal) may not be able to afford expensive agricultural inputs without subsidies.**	**1**
	Arguments against farm subsidies:	
	• **It is often argued that farm subsidies have helped the fertilizer industry much more than helping the needy farmers.**	**1**
	• **Economists argue that subsidies are a huge burden on government's finances.**	**1**
(ii)	State the importance of "Growth with equity" as the objective of Indian economic planning.	
	Ans. For a nation, both growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and equity in distribution of income are equally important. Growth refers to an increase in a country's capacity to produce goods and services. Equity refers to reductions in inequality of income and wealth.	**2**
	Growth with equity ensures that the fruits of economic development are enjoyed by all sections of society equitably. Hence, achieving equitable growth is an important objective that was taken into consideration in the Indian economic planning.	
		6

34.	Read the following text carefully: In order to address two major environmental concerns in India, viz. water and air pollution, the government set up the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in 1974. This was followed by states establishing their own state level boards to address all the environmental concerns. They investigate, collect and disseminate information relating to water, air and land pollution, lay down standards for sewage/trade effluent and emissions. These boards provide technical assistance to governments in promoting cleanliness of streams and wells by prevention, control and abatement of water pollution, and improve the quality of air and to prevent, control or abate air pollution in the country. These boards also carry out and sponsor investigation and research relating to problems of water and air pollution and for their prevention, control or abatement. They organize, through mass media, a comprehensive mass awareness programme for the same. The PCBs prepare manuals, codes and guidelines relating to treatment and disposal of sewage and trade effluents. They assess the air quality through regulation of industries. In fact, state boards, through their district level officials, periodically inspect every industry under their jurisdiction to assess the adequacy of treatment measures provided to treat the effluent and gaseous emissions. It also provides background air quality data needed for industrial siting and town planning. The pollution control boards collect, collate and disseminate technical and statistical data relating to water pollution. They monitor the quality of water in 125 rivers (including the tributaries), wells, lakes, creeks, ponds, tanks, drains and canals. On the basis of the given text and common understanding, answer the following questions:	
(a)	State any two concerns owing to which the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) was established. **Ans. Two major concerns owing to which the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) was established were:** • **Water pollution** **½** • **Air pollution** **(Or any other valid concern to be awarded marks)** **½**	
(b)	Explain any two functions performed by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). **Ans. Functions performed by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) are:** • **It investigates, collects and disseminates information relating to water, air and land pollution.** **1** • **It lays down standards for sewage/trade effluent and emissions.** **1** **(Any other valid function to be awarded marks)**	
(c)	Elaborate any two strategies to ensure sustainable development as adopted by India. **Ans. In order to ensure sustainable development, following strategies are adopted by India:** **• Use of wind energy: In areas where speed of wind is usually high, windmills are used to generate electricity without any adverse impact on the environment.** **1 ½** **• Use of solar energy: With the help of photovoltaic cells/solar panels, solar energy can be converted into electricity. This technology is extremely useful for remote areas and is free from pollution.** **(Any other valid strategy to be awarded marks)** **1 ½**	
		6

* * *