Series R4PSQ/4 SET~1

प्रश्न–पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **58/4/1**

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 **23** हैं ।

Please check that this question paper contains **23** 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 परीक्षार्थी 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 candidates 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** तथा **ख** ।*

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

अभिकथन (A) : अन्य बातें समान रहने पर, घरेलू मुद्रा के अवमूल्यन से किसी राष्ट्र की राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि होती है ।

कारण (R) : स्थिर विनिमय दर प्रणाली के अंतर्गत, किसी राष्ट्र की घरेलू मुद्रा का अवमूल्यन विदेशी मुद्रा के संबंध में घरेलू मुद्रा के मूल्य में कमी को संदर्भित करता है ।

विकल्प :

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

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

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

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

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 paper contains **20** Multiple Choice Questions type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.*

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

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

(vi) *This 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. Read the following statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below : **1**

Assertion (A) : Ceteris Paribus, Devaluation of domestic currency leads to an increase in National Income of a nation.

Reason (R) : Devaluation of domestic currency refers to reduction in the value of domestic currency with respect to foreign currency, under the fixed exchange rate system.

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 and 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.

2. किसी अर्थव्यवस्था में केन्द्रीय बैंक मुद्रा आपूर्ति को _____ में _____ करके कम कर सकता है। 1

(सही विकल्प द्वारा रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करें।)

(A) बैंक दर, वृद्धि
(B) नकद आरक्षित अनुपात, कमी
(C) बैंक दर, कमी
(D) सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों, क्रय

3. पहचानें कि, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में निम्नलिखित में से कौन विदेशी मुद्रा की माँग का स्रोत **नहीं** है ? 1

(सही विकल्प का चयन करें।)

(A) वस्तुओं व सेवाओं का आयात।
(B) भारत में रहने वाले विदेशियों द्वारा विदेशों में अपने परिवारों को प्रेषित धन।
(C) विदेश यात्रा पर जाने वाले भारतीय पर्यटक।
(D) शेष विश्व (ROW) से प्राप्त ऋण।

4. यदि एक सीधी रेखा उपभोग फलन Y-अक्ष पर सकारात्मक अवरोधन बनाता है, तो इसका तात्पर्य है कि, आय के स्तर में वृद्धि से सीमांत उपभोग प्रवृत्ति _____ और औसत उपभोग प्रवृत्ति _____। 1

(सही विकल्प द्वारा रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करें।)

(A) स्थिर रहेगी, बढ़ेगी
(B) गिरेगी, गिरेगी
(C) बढ़ेगी, बढ़ेगी
(D) स्थिर रहेगी, गिरेगी

5. _____ विनिमय दर प्रणाली के अंतर्गत, केन्द्रीय बैंक सीमाबद्ध तरीके से विदेशी विनिमय दर में वृद्धि / कमी को नियंत्रित कर सकता है। (सही विकल्प द्वारा रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति करें।) 1

(A) स्थिर
(B) नम्य
(C) प्रबंधित तिरती
(D) स्वर्ण मानक

6. निम्नलिखित में से, किसी अर्थव्यवस्था में मुद्रा आपूर्ति की **असत्य** विशेषता(ओं) की पहचान करें : 1

(i) इसे एक समय अवधि में मापा जाता है।
(ii) इसमें किसी राष्ट्र की सरकार के पास रखे मुद्रा भंडार को सम्मिलित किया जाता है।
(iii) यह सदैव किसी राष्ट्र के केन्द्रीय बैंक के पास रखी हुई मुद्रा को दर्शाता है।

विकल्प :

(A) मात्र (i)
(B) (ii) व (iii)
(C) (i) व (ii)
(D) (i), (ii) व (iii)

2. The Central Bank can reduce the Money Supply in the economy by _____ the _____. (Fill up the blanks with correct alternative.) **1**

(A) increasing, bank rate
(B) decreasing, cash reserve ratio
(C) decreasing, bank rate
(D) buying, government securities

3. Identify, which of the following is **not** a source of demand for foreign exchange for Indian economy ? (Choose the correct alternative.) **1**

(A) Import of goods and services
(B) Remittances by foreigners living in India to their families abroad
(C) Indian tourists visiting foreign countries
(D) Loans from Rest of the World (ROW)

4. If a straight line consumption function makes a positive intercept at the Y-axis, it implies that the Marginal Propensity to Consume _____ and Average Propensity to Consume _____ as the level of income rises. **1**
(Fill up the blanks with correct alternative.)

(A) remains constant, rises
(B) falls, falls
(C) rises, rises
(D) remains constant, falls

5. Under the _____ Exchange Rate System, the Central Bank can control the rise / fall of foreign exchange rate in a range bound manners. **1**
(Fill up the blank with correct alternative.)

(A) fixed
(B) flexible
(C) managed floating
(D) gold standard

6. Identify the **incorrect** feature(s) of the Money Supply in an economy, from the following : **1**

(i) It is measured during a period of time.
(ii) It includes stock of money held by the government of a nation.
(iii) It always represents the currency held with Central Bank of the Nation.

Alternatives :

(A) (i) only
(B) (ii) and (iii)
(C) (i) and (ii)
(D) (i), (ii) and (iii)

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

अभिकथन (A) : मौद्रिक सकल घरेलू उत्पाद की तुलना में वास्तविक सकल घरेलू उत्पाद किसी राष्ट्र की आर्थिक संवृद्धि का बेहतर संकेतक है ।

कारण (R) : वास्तविक सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के मूल्य को वर्तमान वर्ष के मूल्यों पर मापा जाता है ।

विकल्प :

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

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

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

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

8. दी गई तालिका द्वारा, आय के उस स्तर की पहचान करें जहाँ औसत बचत प्रवृत्ति (APS) शून्य होगी : 1

(सही विकल्प का चयन करें ।)

आय (₹ करोड़)	0	50	100	200	300	400
उपभोग (₹ करोड़)	50	75	100	150	200	250

विकल्प :

(A) 50 (B) 100

(C) 200 (D) 0

9. निम्नलिखित कथनों का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें : 1

कथन 1 : उपभोग व बचत एक अर्थव्यवस्था के राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन के घटक हैं ।

कथन 2 : आय का उच्च स्तर प्राय: अल्प बचत का कारण बनता 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 ।

7. Read the following statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below : **1**

Assertion (A) : Real Gross Domestic Product is a better indicator of economic growth of a nation as compared to Nominal Gross Domestic Product.

Reason (R) : Real Gross Domestic Product measures the value of goods and services at current year prices.

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 and 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.

8. From the given table, identify that level of income, where Average Propensity to Save (APS) becomes Zero. **1**

(Choose the correct alternative.)

Income (₹ crore)	0	50	100	200	300	400
Consumption (₹ crore)	50	75	100	150	200	250

Alternatives :

(A) 50 (B) 100

(C) 200 (D) 0

9. Read the following statements carefully : **1**

Statement 1 : Consumption and Savings are the components of National output of an economy.

Statement 2 : Higher level of Income often leads to lower savings.

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.

10. यदि किसी राष्ट्र की सरकार स्फीतिकारी अंतराल की स्थिति को नियंत्रित करने का प्रयास कर रही है, तो निम्नलिखित को सही अनुक्रमिक क्रम में व्यवस्थित करें : 1

(i) प्रयोज्य आय में कमी

(ii) करों में वृद्धि

(iii) समग्र माँग में कमी

विकल्प :

(A) (i), (ii), (iii) (B) (iii), (ii), (i)

(C) (ii), (iii), (i) (D) (ii), (i), (iii)

11. (a) निम्नलिखित सूचना का उपयोग करते हुए, साधन लागत पर शुद्ध राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद (NNP_{FC}) के मूल्य का अनुमान लगाएँ : 3

क्रम सं.	मदें	राशि (₹ करोड़ में)
(i)	घरेलू उपभोग व्यय	1,200
(ii)	व्यावसायिक स्थायी निवेश व्यय	800
(iii)	सरकारी अंतिम उपभोग व्यय	500
(iv)	निर्यात पर आयात की अधिकता	100
(v)	शुद्ध अप्रत्यक्ष कर	150
(vi)	मालसूची (Inventory) में परिवर्तन	(–) 50
(vii)	स्थिर पूँजी का उपभोग	200
(viii)	विदेशों से शुद्ध कारक आय	80
(ix)	सार्वजनिक स्थायी निवेश	70

अथवा

(b) "आय के चक्रीय प्रवाह के निस्तारण चरण (Disposition Phase) में कारक आय का प्रवाह सम्मिलित होता है, जिसमें फर्मों से गृहस्थों को किराया, मजदूरी, ब्याज व लाभ शामिल होता है ।" अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण बताते हुए, कथन का खंडन या समर्थन करें । 3

10. Arrange the following in the correct sequential order, if the government of a nation is trying to curtail the situation of inflationary gap : **1**

(i) Decrease in disposable income

(ii) Increase in taxes

(iii) Decrease in Aggregate Demand

Alternatives :

(A) (i), (ii), (iii) (B) (iii), (ii), (i)

(C) (ii), (iii), (i) (D) (ii), (i), (iii)

11. (a) Estimate the value of Net National Product at Factor Cost (NNP_{FC}), using the following information : **3**

S. No.	Items	Amount (in ₹ crores)
(i)	Household Consumption Expenditure	1,200
(ii)	Business Fixed Investment Expenditure	800
(iii)	Government Final Consumption Expenditure	500
(iv)	Excess of Imports over Exports	100
(v)	Net Indirect Taxes	150
(vi)	Change in Inventory	(–) 50
(vii)	Consumption of fixed capital	200
(viii)	Net factor Income from Abroad	80
(ix)	Public fixed investment	70

OR

(b) "Disposition Phase of circular flow of Income involves flow of factor Income, which comprises of rent, wages, interest and profits from firms to households."

Defend or refute the statement, giving valid reasons in support of your answer. **3**

12. भारत के भुगतान संतुलन के अंतर्गत स्वायत्त व समायोजन मदों का सोदाहरण अर्थ बताएँ । **3**

13. मान लीजिए, भारत सरकार ने ₹ 40,000 करोड़ की रक्षा परियोजना के साथ सार्वजनिक निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करने का निर्णय लिया है । **4**

अन्य सभी कारकों को अपरिवर्तित मानते हुए, दी गई स्थिति के अर्थव्यवस्था की आय, रोजगार व उत्पादन पर संभावित प्रभावों की व्याख्या करें ।

14. भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के 'बैंकों के बैंक व पर्यवेक्षक' कार्य की व्याख्या करें । **4**

15. (a) मान लीजिए, एक अर्थव्यवस्था संतुलन में है । निम्नलिखित आँकड़ों द्वारा अर्थव्यवस्था में निवेश व्यय की गणना करें । **4**

(i) राष्ट्रीय आय = ₹ 40,000 करोड़

(ii) सीमांत उपभोग प्रवृत्ति (MPC) = 0.8

(iii) स्वायत्त उपभोग ($\bar{c}$) = ₹ 100 करोड़

अथवा

(b) "मुद्रा अवस्फीति को सही करने के उद्देश्य से, भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (RBI) 'बैंक दर' में कमी कर सकता है ।" **4**

RBI द्वारा उठाए जाने वाले इस कदम के तर्काधार की विवेचना करें ।

16. (a) निम्नलिखित को मान्य कारणों द्वारा, पूँजीगत प्राप्तियों अथवा राजस्व प्राप्तियों में वर्गीकृत करें : **6**

(i) एक महारत्न कम्पनी से सरकार को प्राप्त लाभांश ।

(ii) खुले बाज़ार में किसी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम (PSU) के अंशों (Share) की बिक्री से सरकार को प्राप्ति ।

(iii) श्रीलंका सरकार द्वारा भारत सरकार को चुकाया गया ऋण ।

अथवा

(b) (i) 'एक अर्थव्यवस्था में आय व सम्पत्ति के वितरण में असमानताओं को कम करने में सरकारी बजट एक उपयोगी साधन हो सकता है ।' **4**

क्या आप दिए गए कथन से सहमत हैं ? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में मान्य तर्क प्रस्तुत करें ।

(ii) राजकोषीय घाटे का अर्थ व सूत्र लिखें । **2**

12. State the meaning of autonomous and accommodating items, under Balance of Payments of India, with the help of an example. **3**

13. Suppose, the Indian Government decides to boost public investments with a defence project of ₹ 40,000 crore. **4**

Explain the likely impacts of the given situation on the Income, Employment and Output of the economy, assuming all other factors constant.

14. Elaborate the 'Banker's Bank and Supervisor' function of the Reserve Bank of India. **4**

15. (a) Suppose an economy is in equilibrium. From the following data, calculate Investment Expenditure in the economy : **4**

(i) National Income = ₹ 40,000 crore

(ii) Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC) = 0.8

(iii) Autonomous Consumption ($\bar{c}$) = ₹ 100 crore

OR

(b) "With the objective to correct deflation, Reserve Bank of India may decrease the Bank rate." **4**

Discuss the rationale behind the step taken by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

16. (a) With valid reasons, classify the following into Capital receipts or Revenue receipts of the government : **6**

(i) Dividend received by the government from a Maharatan company.

(ii) Receipts of the government from sale of shares of a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) in open market.

(iii) Debt cleared by Sri Lanka Government to the Indian Government.

OR

(b) (i) 'Government Budget can be a useful instrument in reducing inequalities in the distribution of income and wealth in an economy.' **4**

Do you agree with the given statement ? Present valid arguments in favour of your answer.

(ii) State the meaning and formula of Fiscal deficit. **2**

17. (a) "पिछले कुछ दशकों में, संरचनात्मक ढाँचे में तीव्र वृद्धि से उत्पन्न सकारात्मक बाह्यताओं से भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था काफ़ी लाभान्वित हुई है ।"

दिए गए कथन को वैध तर्कों द्वारा सिद्ध करें । **3**

(b) मूल्य वर्धन विधि द्वारा राष्ट्रीय आय के आकलन से संबंधित चरणों का वर्णन करें । **3**

खण्ड – ख

(भारतीय आर्थिक विकास)

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

अभिकथन (A) : लाइसेंस परमिट राज निजी क्षेत्र के विकास में एक बाधा थी ।

कारण (R) : निजी क्षेत्र ने उत्पाद, गुणवत्ता व 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 करता है ।

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

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

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

19. पहचानें कि निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा विकल्प, कृषि विपणन प्रणाली के **असत्य** घटकों के अनयोजनों को दर्शाता है ? **1**

(A) संयोजन, भंडारण, प्रसंस्करण, पैकेजिंग

(B) उत्पादन, संयोजन, प्रसंस्करण, ग्रेडिंग

(C) संयोजन, प्रसंस्करण, पैकेजिंग, परिवहन

(D) प्रसंस्करण, पैकेजिंग, ग्रेडिंग, वितरण

17. (a) "In the past few decades, Indian economy has been fairly benefitted by positive externalities created by rapid rise in infrastructure." Justify the given statement with valid arguments. **3**

(b) State the steps pertaining to the estimation of National Income by Value Added Method. **3**

SECTION – B

(Indian Economic Development)

18. Read the following statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below : **1**

Assertion (A) : License Permit Raj was a major obstacle for growth of private sector.

Reason (R) : Private sector wasted huge amount in obtaining licences, 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 and 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.

19. Identify, which of the following alternative indicates towards **incorrect** components combination of Agricultural Marketing System ? **1**

(A) Assembling, Storage, Processing, Packaging

(B) Production, Assembling, Processing, Grading

(C) Assembling, Processing, Packaging, Transportation

(D) Processing, Packaging, Grading, Distribution

20. निम्नलिखित कथनों का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें : 1

कथन 1 : चीन ने अपने नागरिकों के लिए अतिरिक्त सामाजिक व आर्थिक अवसर उत्पन्न करने के लिए बाज़ार तंत्र का उपयोग किया है ।

कथन 2 : चीन में सरकार द्वारा सामाजिक संरचनात्मक ढाँचे के निर्माण ने मानव विकास संकेतकों में सकारात्मक परिणाम दिए 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 ।

21. निम्नलिखित कथनों का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें : 1

कथन 1 : राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय (NSSO) के अनुसार, बेरोज़गारी वह अवस्था है, जिसमें व्यक्ति काम के अभाव के कारण बिना काम के रह जाते हैं । वे कार्यरत व्यक्ति नहीं है, परन्तु संभावित रोज़गारदाताओं से काम माँग रहे हैं । वर्तमान परिस्थितियों व प्रचलित मजदूरी दर पर काम करने की इच्छा प्रकट कर कार्य तलाशते हैं ।

कथन 2 : भारत जैसे अत्यधिक आबादी वाले देश में प्रच्छन्न बेरोज़गारी आमतौर पर एक 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 ।

22. ब्रिटिश शासन के अंतर्गत, कृषि के व्यावसायीकरण के परिणामस्वरूप कृषि उत्पादन _____ फ़सलों से _____ फ़सलों में स्थानांतरित हो गया । (सही विकल्प द्वारा रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करें ।) 1

(A) नकद, खाद्य (B) कपास, जूट

(C) खाद्य, नकद (D) जूट, खाद्य

20. Read the following statements carefully : 1

Statement 1 : China has used the market mechanism to create additional social and economic opportunities for its citizens.

Statement 2 : In China, Social Infrastructure created by the government brought positive results in human development indicators.

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 Statement 1 and 2 are true.

(D) Both Statement 1 and 2 are false.

21. Read the following statements carefully : 1

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

Statement 2 : Disguised unemployment is generally a massive problem in the 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 Statement 1 and 2 are true.

(D) Both Statement 1 and 2 are false.

22. Under the British Rule, commercialization of agriculture resulted in shifting of agricultural production from _____ crops to _____ crops. 1

(Fill up the Blanks with correct alternative.)

(A) Cash, Food (B) Cotton, Jute

(C) Food, Cash (D) Jute, Food

23. भारत में आर्थिक सुधार वर्ष _____ में और पाकिस्तान में वर्ष _____ में प्रारंभ किए गए थे । 1

(सही विकल्प द्वारा रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करें ।)

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

24. _____ कृषि की एक ऐसी प्रणाली है, जो पारिस्थितिक संतुलन को बहाल करती है, बनाए रखती है तथा वृद्धि करती है । (सही विकल्प द्वारा रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति करें ।) 1

(A) पारंपरिक
(B) रासायनिक
(C) जैविक
(D) बहुस्तरीय

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

अभिकथन (A) : भारत व पाकिस्तान के विकास अनुभवों में कई समानताएँ हैं ।

कारण (R) : भारत व पाकिस्तान दोनों ने एक बड़ा निजी क्षेत्र बनाने पर अधिक बल दिया था ।

विकल्प :

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

26. पहचान करें कि निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा पर्यावरण का एक कार्य **नहीं** है ? 1

(i) अपशिष्ट का बहिष्करण
(ii) जीवन की स्थिरता
(iii) सौंदर्य संबंधी सेवाएँ प्रदान करना

विकल्प :

(A) मात्र (i)
(B) मात्र (ii)
(C) (ii) व (iii)
(D) (i) व (ii)

23. Economic reforms were introduced in the year _____ in India and in the year _____ in Pakistan. (Fill up the blanks with correct alternative.) **1**

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

24. _____ farming is the system that restores, maintains and enhances the ecological balance. (Fill up the blank with correct alternative.) **1**

(A) Conventional
(B) Chemical
(C) Organic
(D) Multi-layered

25. Read the following statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below : **1**

Assertion (A) : The developmental experiences of India and Pakistan have a lot of similarities.

Reason (R) : Both India and Pakistan laid emphasis on creating a large private sector.

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 and 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.

26. Identify, which of the following is **not** a correct function of environment ? **1**

(i) Exclusion of waste

(ii) Sustainance of life

(iii) Provide aesthetic services

Alternatives :

(A) (i) only
(B) (ii) only
(C) (ii) & (iii)
(D) (i) & (ii)

27. 1970 के दशक में, पाकिस्तान ने अपने _____ उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया था । **1**

(सही विकल्प द्वारा रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति करें ।)

(A) चिकित्सा बुनियादी ढाँचा (B) उपभोक्ता वस्तु

(C) पूँजीगत वस्तु (D) विदेशी व्यापार

28. (a) 'कृषि उपदान सरकारी वित्त पर भारी बोझ डालती है, परन्तु निर्धन व सीमांत कृषकों के लिए यह अति आवश्यक है ।' **3**

दिए गए कथन का औचित्य सिद्ध करें ।

अथवा

(b) भारत की विकास यात्रा में लघु उद्योगों की भूमिका पर संक्षेप में चर्चा करें । **3**

29. स्वतंत्रता उपरांत अवधि में, कृषि में 'बिचौलियों के उन्मूलन' से समता के लक्ष्य को पूरा किया गया था । **3**

क्या आप दिए गए कथन से सहमत हैं ? वैध तर्कों द्वारा अपने उत्तर का समर्थन करें ।

30. (a) (i) "भारत की राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 सेवाकालीन शिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण पर बहुत जोर देती है ।" **3**

दिए गए कथन के आलोक में, किसी भी राष्ट्र के शिक्षा क्षेत्र के उत्थान में इस प्रकार के सेवाकालीन प्रशिक्षण के कोई दो लाभों का उल्लेख व व्याख्या करें ।

(ii) आकस्मिक मजदूरी श्रमिक को परिभाषित करें । **1**

अथवा

(b) (i) ऐसे किन्हीं दो कारणों की व्याख्या करें, जिनके कारण नियमित वेतनभोगी रोज़गार में महिलाओं की अल्प संख्या पाई जाती है । **3**

(ii) श्रमिक – जनसंख्या अनुपात को परिभाषित करें । **1**

31. (a) "कई विद्वान भारत, पाकिस्तान व चीन में पुत्र प्राथमिकता को सामान्य परिस्थिति मानते हैं ।" **2**

विषम लिंगानुपात के आलोक में दिए गए कथन को सिद्ध करें ।

(b) किन्हीं दो स्वतंत्रता संकेतकों का उल्लेख करें । **2**

27. In the decade of 1970's, Pakistan nationalised its _____ industry. **1**

(Fill up the blank with correct alternative.)

(A) Medical infrastructure (B) Consumer goods

(C) Capital goods (D) Foreign trade

28. (a) "Farm subsidies put a huge burden on the government finances, but are necessary for the poor and marginal farmers." **3**

Justify the given statement.

OR

(b) Discuss briefly the role of small-scale industries in the growth Journey of India. **3**

29. Goals of Equity was fully served by 'abolition of the intermediaries' in agriculture in the post-independence period of India. **3**

Do you agree with given statement ? Support your answer with valid arguments.

30. (a) (i) "National Education Policy 2020 of India stresses a lot on in-service teachers' training." **3**

In the light of the given statement, state and explain any two advantages of such on-the-job trainings in upliftment of education sector of any nation.

(ii) Define Casual Wage Labourer. **1**

OR

(b) (i) Elaborate any two reasons owing to which lesser number of women are found in regular salaried employment. **3**

(ii) Define worker – population ratio. **1**

31. (a) "Scholars find son preference as a common phenomenon in India, Pakistan and China." **2**

Justify the given statement in the light of skewed sex-ratio.

(b) State any two liberty indicators. **2**

32. विस्तृत रूप से समझाएँ कि भारत की आर्थिक सुधार प्रक्रिया ने निम्नलिखित को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया : 4

(a) कृषि क्षेत्रक

(b) औद्योगिक क्षेत्रक

33. नई दिल्ली में G-20 नेताओं की घोषणा का प्रारंभिक वाक्य है ..... "हम एक पृथ्वी व एक परिवार हैं तथा हम एक भविष्य साझा करते हैं ।"

इस घोषणा में नेताओं ने, 2030 एजेंडा तथा सतत् विकास लक्ष्यों (SDG's) को पूर्णत: व प्रभावी रूप में क्रियान्वित करने का संकल्प लिया है । घोषणापत्र में निहित नेताओं की प्रतिबद्धताएँ "हमारे आस–पास के पारिस्थितिक तंत्र के साथ सद्भाव में रहने के दर्शन को दर्शाती है" ।

घोषणापत्र यह पुष्टि करता है कि, "SDG के 2030 के एजेन्डा पर सोपानपाती चुनौतियों एवं संकटों ने लाभों को उलट कर रख दिया है"

नेताओं ने यह सुनिश्चित किया कि, "किसी भी राष्ट्र को निर्धनता की लड़ाई व पृथ्वी की लड़ाई में से किसी एक का चयन न करना पड़े" ।

सभी नेताओं ने निम्नलिखित के लिए कार्य करने का संकल्प लिया है :

- मजबूत, सतत्, संतुलित व समावेशी विकास में तीव्र गति;
- 2030 एजेंडा के पूर्ण व प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में तेज़ी;
- निम्न कार्बन व पर्यावरणीय रूप से सतत् विकास पथ अपनाना;
- बेहतर, व्यापक तथा अधिक प्रभावी वित्त मार्गों के लिए सुधारों को आगे बढ़ाना ।

सभी नेता, "SDG पर प्रगति में तीव्रता लाने के लिए G-20 2023 कार्य योजना के प्रभावी व समयबद्ध कार्यान्वयन के लिए सामूहिक कार्यवाही करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं; इसमें भूख व कुपोषण को खत्म करना, वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य को सुदृढ़ करना तथा स्वास्थ्य दृष्टिकोण को लागू करना तथा गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करना सम्मिलित है ।"

(a) SDG की उपलब्धि में सामूहिक युद्ध के महत्त्व का उल्लेख व व्याख्या करें । 3

(b) 'वन–हेल्थ' प्रस्ताव को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने हेतु जी-20 नेताओं की कार्य योजना की संक्षेप में चर्चा करें । 3

32. Elaborate how the economic reforms process of India impacted the following : **4**

(a) Agriculture sector

(b) Industrial sector

33. "We are One-Earth, One Family and we share One Future." is the opening sentence of the G-20 New Delhi Leader's Declaration Statement.

In this statement the leaders pledged to "resolve to fully and effectively implement the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Developmental Goals (SDG's)". The leader's commitments contained in the Declaration statement reflect, "the philosophy of living in harmony with our surrounding ecosystem".

The Declaration recognises the "Cascading challenges and crisis that have reversed gains" on the 2030 Agenda of SDG's.

The leaders "affirm that no country should have to choose between fighting poverty and fighting for our planet".

The leaders resolved to act

- accelerate strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth;
- accelerate the full & effective implementation of 2030 Agenda
- pursue low-carbon and environmentally sustainable development pathways;
- Pursue reforms for better, comprehensive and more effective finance avenues.

The leaders commit to "taking collective actions for effective and timely implementation of the G-20 2023 Action Plan to accelerate progress on the SDG's; including through actions on eliminating hunger and malnutrition, strengthening global health and implementation of One Health approach, and delivering quality education."

(a) State and discuss the importance of collective fight in achieving SDG's. **3**

(b) Discuss briefly the action plan of G-20 leaders in promoting 'One Health' approach. **3**

34. (a) (i) सरकार द्वारा कृषि विपणन सुधार के लिए अपनाए गए किन्हीं दो उपायों की व्याख्या करें । **3**

(ii) ग्रामीण विकास में साख के महत्त्व की व्याख्या करें । **3**

अथवा

(b) (i) 'भारत सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रयोग करके स्वयं को ज्ञान आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था में परिवर्तित कर सकता है ।' **3**

दिए गए कथन का औचित्य सिद्ध करें ।

(ii) "अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र के बजाय औपचारिक क्षेत्र में रोज़गार उत्पन्न करना आवश्यक है ।" **3**

मान्य तर्कों द्वारा दिए गए कथन का औचित्य सिद्ध करें ।

34. (a) (i) Discuss any two measures initiated by the government to improve Agricultural marketing in India. **3**

(ii) Elaborate the importance of credit in rural development. **3**

OR

(b) (i) 'India can transform itself knowledge-based economy by using information technology.' **3**

Justify the given statement.

(ii) "It is necessary to generate employment in the formal sector rather than the informal sector." **3**

Justify the given statement with valid arguments.

Marking Scheme

Strictly Confidential

(For Internal and Restricted use only)

Senior School Certificate Examination,2024

ECONOMICS (SUBJECT CODE – 030)

(PAPER CODE – 58/4/1)

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 (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) 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:- ● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. ● 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. ● 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 : 58/4/1]

Maximum Marks: 80

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks
	SECTION -A **(Macro Economics)**	
1.	Read the following statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below: **Assertion (A)**: Ceteris Paribus, Devaluation of domestic currency leads to an increase in National Income of a nation. **Reason (R)**: Devaluation of domestic currency refers to reduction in the value of domestic currency with respect to foreign currency, under the fixed exchange rate system. **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 and 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 and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).**	**1**
2.	The Central Bank can reduce the Money Supply in the economy by _____ the _____. (Fill up the blanks with correct alternative.) (A) increasing, bank rate (B) decreasing, cash reserve ratio (C) decreasing, bank rate (D) buying, government securities **Ans. (A) increasing, bank rate**	**1**
3.	Identify, which of the following is **not** a source of demand for foreign exchange for Indian economy? (Choose the correct alternative.) (A) Import of goods and services (B) Remittances by foreigners living in India to their families abroad (C) Indian tourists visiting foreign countries (D) Loans from Rest of the World (ROW) **Ans. (D) Loans from Rest of the World (ROW)**	**1**
4.	If a straight line consumption function makes a positive intercept at the Y-axis, it implies that the Marginal Propensity to Consume _____ and Average Propensity to Consume _____as the level of income rises. (Fill up the blanks with correct alternative.) (A) remains constant, rises (B) falls, falls (C) rises, rises (D) remains constant, falls **Ans. (D) remains constant, falls**	**1**
5.	Under the _____Exchange Rate System, the Central Bank can control the rise / fall of foreign exchange rate in a range bound manners. (Fill up the blank with correct alternative.) (A) fixed (B) flexible (C) managed floating (D) gold standard **Ans. (C) managed floating**	**1**

6.	Identify the **incorrect** feature(s) of the Money Supply in an economy, from the following: (i) It is measured during a period of time. (ii) It includes stock of money held by the government of a nation. (iii) It always represents the currency held with Central Bank of the Nation. **Alternatives :** (A) (i) only (B) (ii) and (iii) (C) (i) and (ii) (D) (i), (ii) and (iii) **Ans. (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)**	**1**
7.	Read the following statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below: **Assertion (A):** Real Gross Domestic Product is a better indicator of economic growth of a nation as compared to Nominal Gross Domestic Product. **Reason (R):** Real Gross Domestic Product measures the value of goods and services at current year prices. **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 and 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. (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.**	**1**
8.	From the given table, identify that level of income, where Average Propensity to Save (APS) becomes Zero. (Choose the correct alternative.) **Income (₹ crore)**: 0, 50, 100, 200, 300, 400 **Consumption (₹ crore)**: 50, 75, 100, 150, 200, 250 **Alternatives:** (A) 50 (B) 100 (C) 200 (D) 0 **Ans. (B) 100**	**1**
9.	Read the following statements carefully **Statement 1**: Consumption and Savings are the components of National output of an economy. **Statement 2**: Higher level of Income often leads to lower savings. 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. (A) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false.**	**1**
10.	Arrange the following in the correct sequential order, if the government of a nation is trying to curtail the situation of inflationary gap: (i) Decrease in disposable income (ii) Increase in taxes (iii) Decrease in Aggregate Demand **Alternatives**: (A) (i), (ii), (iii) (B) (iii), (ii), (i) (C) (ii), (iii), (i) (D) (ii), (i), (iii)	

	Ans. (D) (ii), (i), (iii)	**1**
11. (a)	Estimate the value of Net National Product at Factor Cost (NNP_{FC}), using the following information: **S. No. | Items | Amount (in ₹ crores)** (i) | Household Consumption Expenditure | 1,200 (ii) | Business Fixed Investment Expenditure | 800 (iii) | Government Final Consumption Expenditure | 500 (iv) | Excess of Imports over Exports | 100 (v) | Net Indirect Taxes | 150 (vi) | Change in Inventory | (-) 50 (vii) | Consumption of fixed capital | 200 (viii) | Net factor Income from Abroad | 80 (ix) | Public fixed investment | 70 **Ans.** **Net National Product at Factor Cost (NNP_{FC}) =(i)+(iii)+(ii)+(ix)+(vi)–(iv)–(vii)–(v)+ (viii)** **=1,200+500+800+70+(–50)–100–200-150+80** **= ₹ 2,150 crore**	**1½** **1** **½**
	OR	**3**
(b)	"Disposition Phase of circular flow of Income involves flow of factor Income, which comprises of rent, wages, interest and profits from firms to households." Defend or refute the statement, giving valid reasons in support of your answer. **Ans. The given statement is refuted. Disposition phase of circular flow of income indicates the flow of spending by the households on purchase of goods and services produced by firms.** **Whereas, the aforesaid statement depicts the distribution phase which involves the flow of factor incomes, which comprises of rent, wages, interest and profits from firms to households.** **(To be marked as a whole)**	**3**
12.	State the meaning of autonomous and accommodating items, under Balance of Payments of India, with the help of an example. **Ans. Autonomous transactions are those international economic transactions which are independent of the state of Balance of Payments (BOP). These transactions generally take place with some economic motive. For example, exports of goods.** **Accommodating transactions are those international economic transactions which are undertaken (by competent authorities) to cover the surplus/deficit in Balance of Payments (BOP). These transactions are independent of economic motive.** **For example, loan taken from the World Bank to cover the deficit in the BOP Account.** **(Any other valid example to be awarded marks)**	**1 + ½** **1 + ½** **3**
13.	Suppose, the Indian Government decides to boost public investments with a defence project of ₹ 40,000 crore.	

	Explain the likely impacts of the given situation on the Income, Employment and Output of the economy, assuming all other factors constant. **Ans. Assuming all other factors constant, any increase in investments generally leads to multiple increase in final income which in turn leads to increase in employment.** **If the Indian government decides to infuse additional investment of ₹ 40,000 crore in the defence project, it would lead to increase in demand for goods and services leading to rise in output and employment, and consequent increase in income.** **(To be marked as a whole)**	**4**
14.	Elaborate the 'Banker's Bank and Supervisor' function of the Reserve Bank of India. **Ans. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) accepts the deposits from commercial banks and also advances loans to them as and when required. It maintains reserves of all commercial banks and utilizes it to settle inter-bank claims.** **Being the supreme authority of the banking system, it acts as the financier of last recourse to the commercial banks. It forwards short-term credit to the commercial banks against approved securities.** **The RBI supervises, regulates and controls the commercial banks. The regulation of banks may be related to their licensing, branch expansion, liquidity of assets, management, amalgamation and liquidation. (To be marked as a whole)**	**4**
15. (a)	Suppose an economy is in equilibrium. From the following data, calculate Investment Expenditure in the economy: (i) National Income = ₹ 40,000 crore (ii) Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC) = 0.8 (iii) Autonomous Consumption ($\bar{c}$) = ₹ 100 crore **Ans. Given, Y = ₹ 40,000 crore** **Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC) = 0·8** **Autonomous Consumption = ₹ 100 crore** **At equilibrium level of income, Y= C + I** **$Y = \bar{c} + (MPC)Y + I$** **40,000 = 100 + (0.8) x 40,000 + I** **Investment Expenditure (I) = ₹ 7,900 crore**	**1** **1** **1½** **½**
	OR	**4**
(b)	"With the objective to correct deflation, Reserve Bank of India may decrease the Bank rate." Discuss the rationale behind the step taken by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). **Ans. To correct the situation of deflation, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) may decrease the bank rate, which may lead to a reduction in the lending rates by the commercial banks. This may make borrowing cheaper for the general public. Thereby, encouraging them to borrow more. As a result, Aggregate Demand in the economy may increase, consequently correcting the situation of deflation in the economy.** **(To be marked as a whole)**	**4**
16. (a)	With valid reasons, classify the following into Capital receipts or Revenue receipts of the government: (i) Dividend received by the government from a Maharatan company. (ii) Receipts of the government from sale of shares of a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) in open market. (iii) Debt cleared by Sri Lanka Government to the Indian Government. **Ans.** **(i) It is a revenue receipt as it neither creates any liability nor reduces any asset of the government.** **(ii) It is a capital receipt as it reduces the assets of the government.** **(iii) It is a capital receipt as it reduces the assets of the government.**	**2** **2** **2**
		6

	OR	
(b) **(i)**	'Government Budget can be a useful instrument in reducing inequalities in the distribution of income and wealth in an economy.' Do you agree with the given statement? Present valid arguments in favour of your answer. **Ans. Yes. The government budget objective of 'Redistribution of Income' aims to bring about equality in the distribution of income. Government can reduce inequalities of income through taxes and public expenditure. It may impose high taxes on the rich to reduce their disposable income. Furthermore, government may incur more public expenditure for the welfare of the poor, like providing free services etc. By adopting these measures, the government tries to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor.** **(To be marked as a whole)**	**4**
(ii)	State the meaning and formula of Fiscal deficit. **Ans. Fiscal deficit refers to excess of the government's total expenditure over its total receipts excluding borrowing for a fiscal year.**	**1**
	Fiscal Deficit = Total Expenditure – Total receipts excluding borrowings **(Any other valid formula to be awarded marks)**	**1**
		6
17. **(a)**	"In the past few decades, Indian economy has been fairly benefitted by positive externalities created by rapid rise in infrastructure." Justify the given statement with valid arguments. **Ans. In the past few decades, Indian economy has experienced a rapid rise in infrastructure. Infrastructural development is a core element in promoting economic growth and attracting foreign investment for sustainable production and productivity. The benefits of infrastructural development may be enjoyed by the people without paying for the same. Hence, such infrastructural development adds to the welfare in an economy and creates positive externalities.** **(To be marked as a whole)**	**3**
(b)	State the steps pertaining to the estimation of National Income by Value Added Method. **Ans. Steps pertaining to the estimation of National Income under the Value Added method:**	
	• **Identify and classify production units into distinct heads namely into primary, secondary, and tertiary sector.**	**1**
	• **Estimate and add Gross Value Added of each sector to arrive at Gross Domestic Product at Market Price.**	**1**
	• **Finally, estimate and deduct the value of Depreciation, Net Indirect Taxes and add Net Factor Income from Abroad to arrive at National Income (NNP_{FC}).**	**1**
		6
	SECTION – B **(Indian Economic Development)**	
18.	Read the following statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below: **Assertion (A)**: License Permit Raj was a major obstacle for growth of private sector. **Reason (R)**: Private sector wasted huge amount in obtaining licences, 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 and 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**
19.	Identify, which of the following alternative indicates towards **<u>incorrect</u>** components combination of Agricultural 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**
20.	Read the following statements carefully: **Statement 1:** China has used the market mechanism to create additional social and economic opportunities for its citizens. **Statement 2:** In China, Social Infrastructure created by the government brought positive results in human development indicators. 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 Statement 1 and 2 are true. (D) Both Statement 1 and 2 are false. **Ans. (C) Both Statement 1 and 2 are true.**	**1**
21.	Read the following statements carefully **Statement 1**: As per National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) unemployment is a situation in which all those who, owing to lack of work, are not working, but seeking work from prospective employers, expressed their willingness to work under the prevailing condition of work and remuneration. **Statement 2:** Disguised unemployment is generally a massive problem in the 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 Statement 1 and 2 are true. (D) Both Statement 1 and 2 are false. **Ans. (C) Both Statement 1 and 2 are true.**	**1**
22.	Under the British Rule, commercialization of agriculture resulted in shifting of agricultural production from_____ crops to _____crops. (Fill up the blanks with correct alternative.) (A) Cash, Food (B) Cotton, Jute (C) Food, Cash (D) Jute, Food **Ans. (C) Food, Cash**	**1**
23.	Economic reforms were introduced in the year_____ in India and in the year _____in Pakistan. (Fill up the blanks with correct alternative.) (A) 1978, 1988 (B) 1988, 1978 (C) 1978, 1991 (D) 1991, 1988 **Ans. (D) 1991, 1988**	**1**
24.	_____ farming is the system that restores, maintains and enhances the ecological balance. (Fill up the blank with correct alternative.) (A) Conventional (B) Chemical (C) Organic (D) Multi-layered **Ans. (C) Organic**	**1**

25.	Read the following statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below: **Assertion (A) :** The developmental experiences of India and Pakistan have a lot of similarities. **Reason (R) :** Both India and Pakistan laid emphasis on creating a large private sector. **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 and 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. (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.**	**1**
26.	Identify, which of the following is **not** a correct function of environment? (i) Exclusion of waste (ii) Sustainance of life (iii) Provide aesthetic services **Alternatives:** (A) (i) only (B) (ii) only (C) (ii) & (iii) (D) (i) & (ii) **Ans. (A) (i) only**	**1**
27.	In the decade of 1970's, Pakistan nationalised its _____industry. (Fill up the blank with correct alternative.) (A) Medical infrastructure (B) Consumer goods (C) Capital goods (D) Foreign trade **Ans. (C) Capital goods**	**1**
28. **(a)**	"Farm subsidies put a huge burden on the government finances, but are necessary for the poor and marginal farmers." Justify the given statement. **Ans. In India, most farmers (small and marginal) may not be able to afford expensive agricultural inputs without subsidies. Eliminating subsidies may increase inequalities of income between rich and poor farmers. Hence, to encourage poor and small farmers to adopt the latest technology it becomes imperative to provide subsidies despite subsidies being a huge burden on government finances. (To be marked as a whole)**	**3**
	OR	
(b)	Discuss briefly the role of small-scale industries in the growth Journey of India. **Ans. Small scale industries (SSIs) have played a significant role in the growth journey of India. Small-scale industries require less capital and are highly labour intensive. Thus, in a labour abundant economy like India SSIs have generated employment opportunities in both rural and urban areas.** **Moreover, SSIs have the potential to utilize limited funds more judiciously to generate revenue for their investors. Hence, SSIs have contributed immensely to the GDP of the indiam economy. (To be marked as a whole)**	**3**
29.	Goals of Equity was fully served by 'abolition of the intermediaries' in agriculture in the post-independence period of India. Do you agree with the given statement? Support your answer with valid arguments. **Ans. No. The goal of equity was not fully served by abolition of intermediaries, as in some areas the erstwhile zamindars continued to own large areas of land by making use of the loopholes in the legislation. There were cases where tenants were evicted and the landowners claimed to be self-cultivators. Even when the tillers got ownership of land, the poorest of the agricultural labourers did not benefit from land reforms.** **(To be marked as a whole)**	**3**

30. **(a)** **(i)**	"National Education Policy 2020 of India stresses a lot on in-service teachers' training." In the light of the given statement, state and explain any two advantages of such on-the-job trainings in upliftment of education sector of any nation. **Ans. On-the-job training of teachers is important for the upliftment of the education sector of any nation:** • **As an important source of human capital formation, such trainings help to bridge the gap between theoretical concepts and practical experiences. This enables teachers to adapt to latest technologies.** • **It enhances the professional skills of teachers by updating them about changing teaching pedagogies.**	**1½** **1½**
(ii)	Define Casual Wage Labourer. **Ans. A casual wage labourer is a person who is casually engaged in others' farm or non-farm enterprises and, in return, receives wages according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract.**	**1**
	OR	**4**
(b) **(i)**	Elaborate any two reasons owing to which lesser number of women are found in regular salaried employment. **Ans. Lesser women are found in regular salaried employment in India as –** • **These jobs require a higher level of skills. Many women in India do not possess the required educational qualifications and professional skills.** • **Social constraints like family responsibilities add to the lack of mobility among women creating a hindrance to seek employment on a regular basis.**	**1½** **1½**
(ii)	Define worker-population ratio. **Ans. Worker Population Ratio is defined as the total number of workers in a country divided by population. It is represented in percentage.**	**1**
		4
31. **(a)**	"Scholars find son preference as a common phenomenon in India, Pakistan and China." Justify the given statement in the light of skewed sex-ratio. **Ans. Owing to traditional and socio-economic reasons, 'son preference' is common in India, Pakistan and China. Due to this, the sex ratio is skewed i.e. low and biased against females in all the three nations.**	**2**
(b)	State any two liberty indicators. **Ans. Two liberty indicators are -** • **The extent of Constitutional protection given to rights of citizens** • **The extent of constitutional protection of the Independence of the Judiciary and the Rule of Law**	**1** **1**
		4
32.	Elaborate how the economic reforms process of India impacted the following: (a) Agriculture sector (b) Industrial sector **Ans. (a) The agricultural sector was adversely affected by the reform process due to reduction in the public investment in agriculture sector especially in infrastructure. Furthermore, the partial removal of fertiliser subsidy had led to increase in the cost of production, which had severely affected the small and marginal farmers.** **(b) Industrial sector performed poorly in the reform period as the demand for domestic industrial products decreased due to reasons like cheaper imports, etc. Moreover, the infrastructure facilities including power supply, remained inadequate due to lack of public investment. (Any other valid explanation to be awarded marks)**	**2** **2**
		4

33.	"We are One-Earth, One Family and we share One Future." is the opening sentence of the G-20 New Delhi Leader's Declaration Statement. In this statement the leaders pledged to "resolve to fully and effectively implement the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Developmental Goals (SDG's)". The leader's commitments contained in the Declaration statement reflect, "the philosophy of living in harmony with our surrounding ecosystem". The Declaration recognises the "Cascading challenges and crisis that have reversed gains" on the 2030 Agenda of SDG's. The leaders "affirm that no country should have to choose between fighting poverty and fighting for our planet". The leaders resolved to act • accelerate strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth; • accelerate the full & effective implementation of 2030 Agenda • pursue low-carbon and environmentally sustainable development pathways; • Pursue reforms for better, comprehensive and more effective finance avenues. The leaders commit to "taking collective actions for effective and timely implementation of the G-20 2023 Action Plan to accelerate progress on the SDG's; including through actions on eliminating hunger and malnutrition, strengthening global health and implementation of One Health approach, and delivering quality education."	
(a)	State and discuss the importance of collective fight in achieving SDG's. **Ans. Collective fight in achieving SDGs will be instrumental in the effective and timely implementation of the G-20 2023 Action Plan by eliminating hunger and malnutrition, strengthening global health, ensuring the implementation of One Health approach and delivering quality education. (To be marked as a whole)**	**3**
(b)	Discuss briefly the action plan of G-20 leaders in promoting 'One Health' approach. **Ans. The action plan of G-20 leaders in promoting 'One Health' approach is to accelerate strong, sustainable, balanced & inclusive growth and full & effective implementation of 2030 Agenda. It also aims to pursue low-carbon & environmentally sustainable development pathways and reforms for better, comprehensive & more effective finance avenues. (To be marked as a whole)**	**3**
		6
34.	Discuss any two measures initiated by the government to improve Agricultural marketing in India.	
(a) **(i)**	**Ans. Two measures initiated by the government to improve Agricultural marketing in India are –** • **For the welfare of farmers as well as consumers, various market regulations were initiated to create orderly and transparent marketing conditions.** • **The government took measures to enhance infrastructural amenities such as roads, railways, warehouses, cold storage facilities, and processing units to meet the growing demand. (Any other valid measure to be awarded marks)**	**1½** **1½**
(ii)	Elaborate the importance of credit in rural development. **Ans. Growth of rural economy depends primarily on infusion of capital, from time to time, to realise higher productivity in agriculture and non-agriculture sectors. As the gestation period (duration between crop sowing and realisation of income after production) is quite long, hence rural credit is required to meet their initial investment needs of seeds, fertilisers, implements, etc. Rural credit is also required for other expenses like improving soil quality, machinery, irrigation facilities, etc. (To be marked as a whole)**	**3**
	OR	**6**

(b) **(i)**	'India can transform itself knowledge-based economy by using information technology.' Justify the given statement. **Ans. India can transform itself into a knowledge-based economy by using information technology (IT). IT acts as a tool for releasing the creative potential and knowledge embedded in the society. The use of emails even by the villagers, e-governance are some indicators of such transformations. Hence, with the successful use of IT, India can move its economy to a higher growth trajectory based on knowledge landscape.** **(To be marked as a whole)**	**3**
(ii)	"It is necessary to generate employment in the formal sector rather than the informal sector." Justify the given statement with valid arguments. **Ans. In the formal sector, workers can form trade unions and are entitled to fair wages and other social security measures. Whereas, workers in the informal sector do not get regular income. Also, they do not have any protection or regulation from the government. Many a time, workers may be dismissed without any compensation.** **Hence, formal sector employees are generally in a better position as compared to informal sector employees. Therefore, it is essential to generate employment in the formal sector rather than the informal sector.** **(To be marked as a whole)**	**3**
		6

* * *