

SET-2

Series HFG1E/1



प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code 58/1/2

रोल नं.
Roll No.

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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.

अर्थशास्त्र ECONOMICS

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 27 हैं ।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 34 प्रश्न हैं ।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।
- 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 ।
- Please check that this question paper contains 27 printed pages.
- 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.
- Please check that this question paper contains 34 questions.
- **Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.**
- 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.

58/1/2

1



P.T.O.

सामान्य निर्देश:

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को बहुत सावधानी से पढ़िए और उनका सख्ती से 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 एक-एक अंक के 20 बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं।
- (iv) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में तीन-तीन अंकों के 4 लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार-I के प्रश्न हैं जिनके उत्तर 60 से 80 शब्दों में लिखे जाने चाहिए।
- (v) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में चार-चार अंकों के 6 लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार-II के प्रश्न हैं जिनके उत्तर 80 से 100 शब्दों में लिखे जाने चाहिए।
- (vi) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में छः-छः अंकों के 4 दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं जिनके उत्तर 100 से 150 शब्दों में लिखे जाने चाहिए।
- (vii) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के सभी भागों के उत्तर एक साथ लिखे जाने चाहिए।

खण्ड क समष्टि अर्थशास्त्र

1. निम्नलिखित कथनों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए :

कथन 1 : किसी राष्ट्र द्वारा अपने भुगतान संतुलन (BoP) के घाटे को वित्तपोषित करने के लिए विश्व बैंक से प्राप्त ऋण पूँजी खाते में दर्ज किया जाएगा।

कथन 2 : स्वायत्त लेन-देन भुगतान संतुलन (BoP) खाते की दशा से स्वतंत्र होते हैं।

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

1

- (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।



General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and strictly 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 of **1** mark each.
- (iv) This paper contains **4** Short Answer Questions Type-I questions of **3** marks each to be answered in 60 to 80 words.
- (v) This paper contains **6** Short Answer Questions Type-II questions of **4** marks each to be answered in 80 to 100 words.
- (vi) This paper contains **4** Long Answer Questions Type questions of **6** marks each to be answered in 100 to 150 words.
- (vii) Attempt all parts of a question together.

SECTION A

Macro Economics

1. Read the following statements carefully :

Statement 1 : Borrowings by a nation from the World Bank to finance Balance of Payment (BoP) deficit will be recorded in the capital account.

Statement 2 : Autonomous transactions are independent of the condition of Balance of Payment (BoP) account.

In 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.

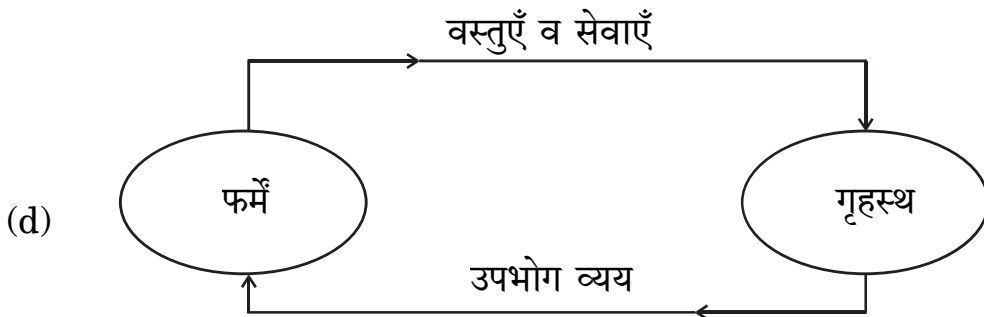
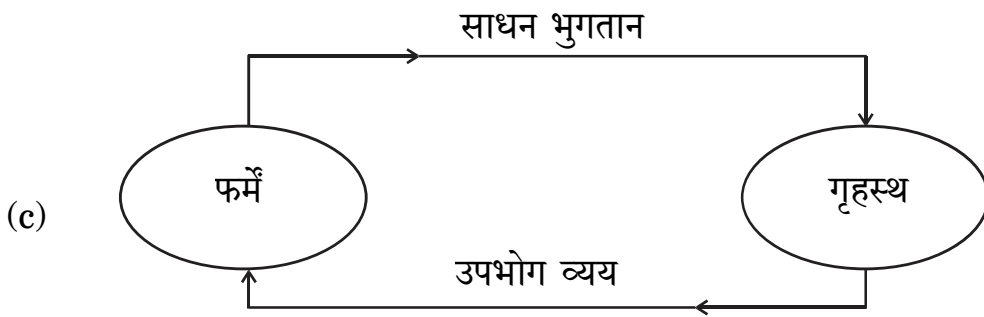
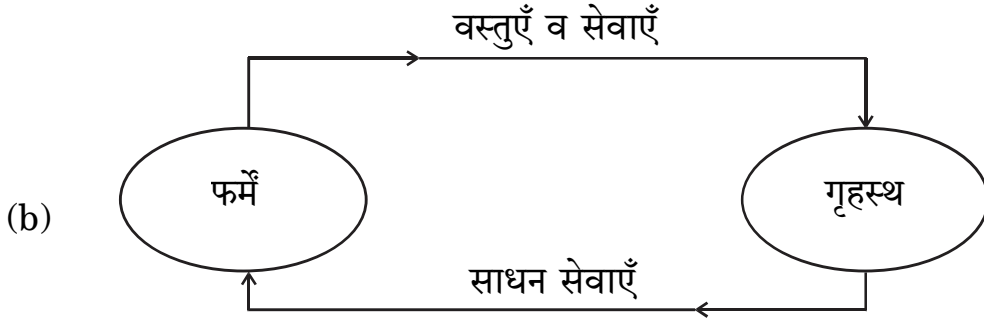
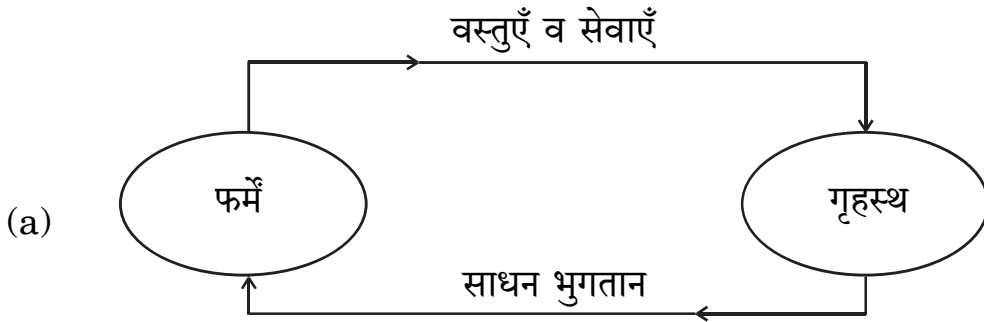


2. (क) बाज़ार मूल्य पर राष्ट्रीय आय व साधन लागत पर राष्ट्रीय आय का अंतर _____ होता है। (रिक्त स्थान भरने के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए) 1

- (a) शुद्ध अप्रत्यक्ष कर
- (b) विदेशों से प्राप्त शुद्ध साधन आय
- (c) स्थायी पूँजी का उपभोग
- (d) बाज़ार मूल्य

अथवा

(ख) पहचानिए कि निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा केवल वास्तविक प्रवाह को दर्शाता है ? 1



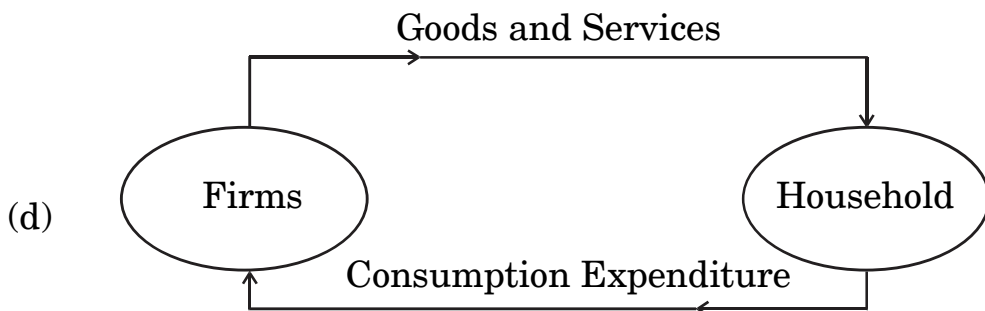
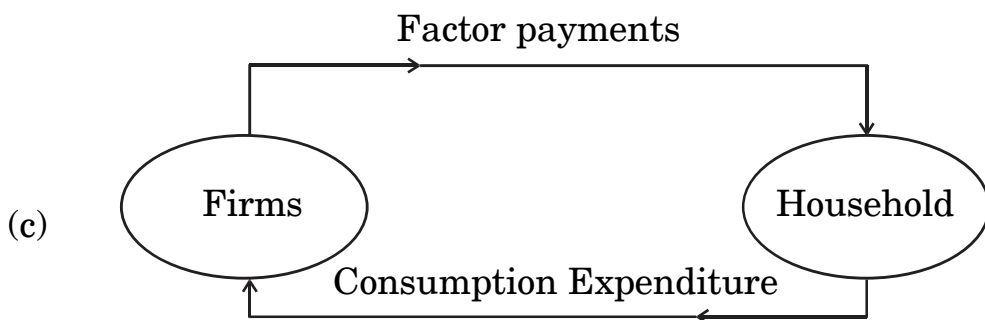
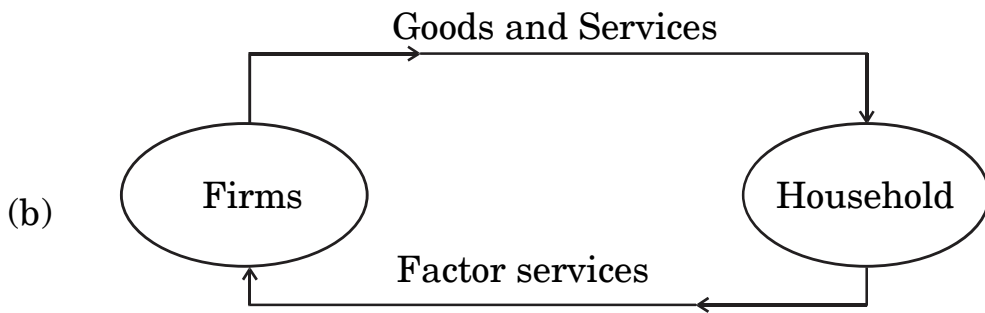
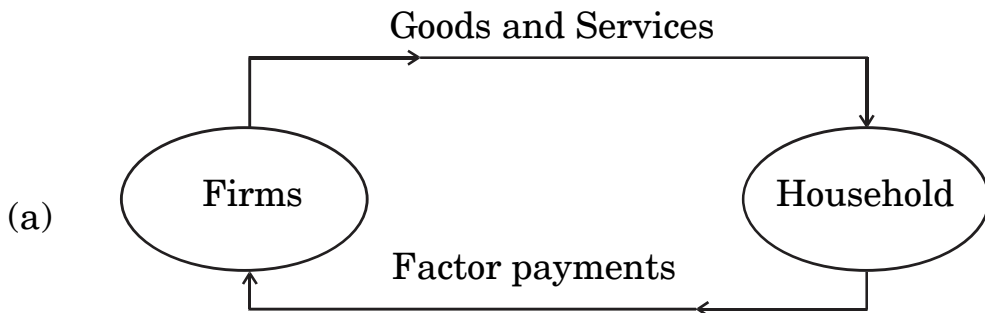
2. (A) The difference between National Income at market price and National Income at factor cost is _____.

(Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank) 1

- (a) net indirect taxes
- (b) net factor income from abroad
- (c) consumption of fixed capital
- (d) market price

OR

(B) Identify which of the following represents only the real flow : 1



3. वह दर जिस पर, वाणिज्यिक बैंक अपनी दीर्घकालिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक से ऋण लेते हैं, उसे _____ कहा जाता है।

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

1

- (a) मार्जिन आवश्यकता
- (b) बैंक दर
- (c) रेपो दर
- (d) रिवर्स रेपो दर

4. निम्नलिखित समाचार रिपोर्ट को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए :

“केन्द्रीय बैंक ने हिसार शहरी सहकारी बैंक लि. तथा अंडमान व निकोबार राज्य सहकारी बैंक लि. पर बैंकिंग नियमों के उल्लंघन के लिए जुर्माना लगाया है।”

दी गई रिपोर्ट के आधार पर, केन्द्रीय बैंक के कार्य की पहचान कीजिए :

1

- (a) करेंसी का जारीकर्ता
- (b) जनता के लिए बैंक
- (c) सरकार के लिए बैंक
- (d) बैंकों का बैंक

5. निम्नलिखित कथनों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए :

कथन 1 : प्राथमिक जमा, आम जनता द्वारा वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के पास नकद जमा होते हैं।

कथन 2 : वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा आम जनता को प्रदान किए गए ऋण के कारण उत्पन्न जमा को द्वितीयक जमा कहते हैं।

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

1

- (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।



3. The rate at which commercial banks borrow from the Reserve Bank of India to meet their long term requirements is known as _____.

(Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank)

1

- (a) Margin requirement
- (b) Bank rate
- (c) Repo rate
- (d) Reverse repo rate

4. Read the following news report carefully :

“The central bank has imposed fine on Hisar Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd. and Andaman and Nicobar State Cooperative Bank Ltd. for violation of banking norms.”

According to the given report, identify the function of the central bank.

1

- (a) Issue of currency
- (b) Banker to the public
- (c) Banker to the Government
- (d) Banker's Bank

5. Read the following statements carefully :

Statement 1 : Primary deposits are the cash deposits by general public with commercial banks.

Statement 2 : Secondary deposits are those deposits which arise on account of credit provided by the commercial banks to the people.

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

1

- (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.



6. (क) मान लीजिए कि, एक राष्ट्र का व्यापार संतुलन ₹ 50,000 करोड़ का घाटा दर्शाता है। दृश्य वस्तुओं का आयात, दृश्य वस्तुओं के निर्यात का पाँच गुना है। दृश्य वस्तुओं के निर्यात का मूल्य ₹ _____ करोड़ होगा।

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

- (a) 20,000
(b) 10,000
(c) 12,500
(d) 20,300

अथवा

- (ख) विदेशों को भेजे गए उपहार व प्रेषण, भुगतान संतुलन के _____ खाते के _____ पक्ष में दर्ज किए जाते हैं।

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

- (a) पूँजी, क्रेडिट
(b) पूँजी, डेबिट
(c) चालू, क्रेडिट
(d) चालू, डेबिट

7. (क) यदि निवेश गुणक का मूल्य = 4 तथा अबचत = (-) 60 है, तो निम्नलिखित में से सही बचत फलन की पहचान कीजिए :

1

- (a) $S = (-) 60 + 0.25 Y$
(b) $S = (-) 60 + 0.75 Y$
(c) $S = (-) 60 + 0.20 Y$
(d) $S = (-) 60 + 0.60 Y$

अथवा

- (ख) दिए गए उपभोग फलन $C = 205 + 0.9 Y$ के लिए, निवेश गुणक का मूल्य _____ होगा। (रिक्त स्थान भरने के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए)

1

- (a) 0.09
(b) 10.0
(c) 0.9
(d) 9.0



6. (A) Suppose that, the Balance of Trade of a nation exhibits a deficit of ₹ 50,000 crore. The import of visible items are five times of the exports of visible items. The value of exports of visible items would be ₹ _____ crore.

(Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank) 1

- (a) 20,000
- (b) 10,000
- (c) 12,500
- (d) 20,300

OR

- (B) Gifts and remittances sent abroad are recorded on the _____ side of the _____ account in Balance of Payment.

(Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blanks) 1

- (a) credit, capital
- (b) debit, capital
- (c) credit, current
- (d) debit, current

7. (A) If the value of investment multiplier = 4 and Dissavings = (-) 60, identify the correct Saving function from the following : 1

- (a) $S = (-) 60 + 0.25 Y$
- (b) $S = (-) 60 + 0.75 Y$
- (c) $S = (-) 60 + 0.20 Y$
- (d) $S = (-) 60 + 0.60 Y$

OR

- (B) For the given Consumption function, $C = 205 + 0.9 Y$, the value of investment multiplier would be _____.

(Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank) 1

- (a) 0.09
- (b) 10.0
- (c) 0.9
- (d) 9.0



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

1

अभिकथन (A) : आय के सम स्तर बिंदु (Break-Even level) पर पहुँचने से पहले, औसत उपभोग प्रवृत्ति (APC) का मूल्य इकाई से अधिक होता है।

कारण (R) : औसत उपभोग प्रवृत्ति (APC), कुल उपभोग व कुल आय का अनुपात होता 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, लेकिन 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।

9. ऐसी स्थिति जहाँ एक सक्षम व्यक्ति वर्तमान मज़दूरी दर पर कार्य करने का इच्छुक नहीं होता है, वह _____ स्थिति कहलाती है।

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

1

- (a) पूर्ण रोज़गार
- (b) अनैच्छिक बेरोज़गारी
- (c) ऐच्छिक बेरोज़गारी
- (d) प्रच्छन्न बेरोज़गारी

10. पहचानिए कि निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा समीकरण सत्य है ?

(सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए)

1

- (a) $MPC + MPS = 0$
- (b) $MPC + MPS = 1$
- (c) $MPC + MPS > 1$
- (d) $MPC + MPS < 1$



-
8. Read the following statements : Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative given below : 1

Assertion (A) : Before reaching the Break-Even level of income, the value of Average Propensity to Consume (APC) is greater than one.

Reason (R) : The Average Propensity to Consume (APC) is the ratio of the total consumption and total income.

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 and Reason (R) is false.
- (d) Assertion (A) is false and Reason (R) is true.
9. A situation in which an able bodied person is not willing to work at the existing wage rate, is referred to as _____ situation. 1

(Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank)

- (a) Full employment
- (b) Involuntary unemployment
- (c) Voluntary unemployment
- (d) Disguised unemployment

10. Identify which of the following equations is true ?

(Choose the correct alternative) 1

- (a) $MPC + MPS = 0$
- (b) $MPC + MPS = 1$
- (c) $MPC + MPS > 1$
- (d) $MPC + MPS < 1$



11. (क) 'मूल्य वृद्धि' व 'उत्पादन का अंतिम मूल्य' में विभेद कीजिए । 3

अथवा

(ख) दिए गए आँकड़ों के प्रयोग द्वारा, साधन लागत पर शुद्ध मूल्य वृद्धि (NVA_{FC}) ज्ञात कीजिए : 3

क्र.सं.	मदें	राशि (₹ करोड़ में)
(i)	बाज़ार में चावल की बिक्री	58
(ii)	ट्रैक्टर व श्रेशर का क्रय	40
(iii)	सरकार द्वारा चावल की खरीद	20
(iv)	वर्ष में चावल का स्व-उपभोग	15
(v)	ट्रैक्टर व श्रेशर के परिचालन व रखरखाव का व्यय	20
(vi)	सरकार से प्राप्त उर्वरक उपदान	3

12. “विदेशी विनिमय दर तथा विदेशी मुद्रा की आपूर्ति में धनात्मक सहसंबंध होता है ।”
क्या आप दिए गए कथन से सहमत हैं ? अपने उत्तर की मान्य तर्कों द्वारा पुष्टि कीजिए । 3

13. यदि समग्र माँग (AD) समग्र पूर्ति (AS) से कम है, तो समायोजन तंत्र का वर्णन कीजिए । 4

14. (क) केन्द्रीय बैंक के 'सरकार के बैंक' कार्य की व्याख्या कीजिए । 4

अथवा

(ख) एक काल्पनिक संख्यात्मक उदाहरण का उपयोग करते हुए, वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा साख सृजन पर आरक्षित अनुपात में वृद्धि के प्रभाव की व्याख्या कीजिए । 4

15. 26 सितम्बर, 2022 को प्रकाशित निम्नलिखित समाचार को पढ़िए :
“केन्द्रीय बैंक ने बैंचमार्क ऋण दर में 140 आधार अंकों की वृद्धि की है ।”
भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा की गई, इस कार्यवाही के पीछे संभावित कारण व परिणामों की पहचान कीजिए । 4



11. (a) Distinguish between 'Value Addition' and 'Final Value of Output'. 3

OR

(b) Find Net Value Added at Factor Cost (NVA_{FC}) using the given data : 3

S. No.	Particulars	Amount (in ₹ crore)
(i)	Sale of rice in the market	58
(ii)	Purchase of tractor and thresher	40
(iii)	Procurement of rice by the government	20
(iv)	Self-consumption of rice during the year	15
(v)	Expenditure on running and maintenance of tractor and thresher	20
(vi)	Fertiliser subsidies received from the government	3

12. "There exists a positive relation between foreign exchange rate and supply of foreign exchange." Do you agree with the given statement ? Justify your answer with valid arguments. 3

13. Describe the adjustment mechanism if Aggregate Demand (AD) is less than Aggregate Supply (AS). 4

14. (a) Explain the 'Government's Bank' function of the central bank. 4

OR

(b) Using a hypothetical numerical example, explain the effect of rise in Reserve Ratio on credit creation by the commercial banks. 4

15. Read the following news published on September 26, 2022 :

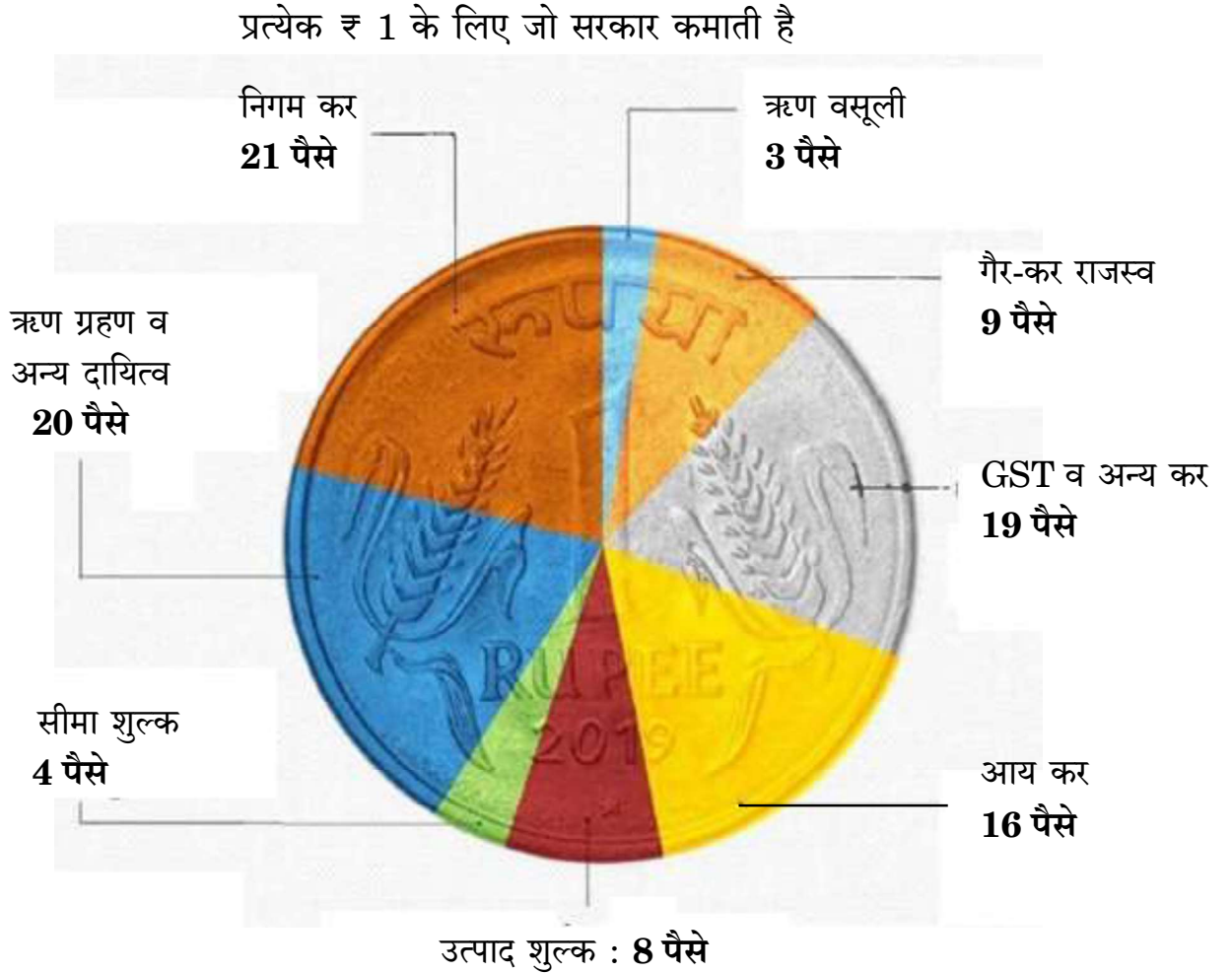
"The central bank has increased the benchmark lending rate by 140 basis points."

Identify the likely cause and consequences behind this action taken by the Reserve Bank of India. 4



16. (क) (i) चित्र में दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर, मान्य कारणों का उल्लेख करते हुए मदों को राजस्व प्राप्तियों व पूँजीगत प्राप्तियों में वर्गीकृत कीजिए । 4

भारत को उसका पैसा कहाँ से आता है ?



- (ii) राजस्व घाटे व राजकोषीय घाटे के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2

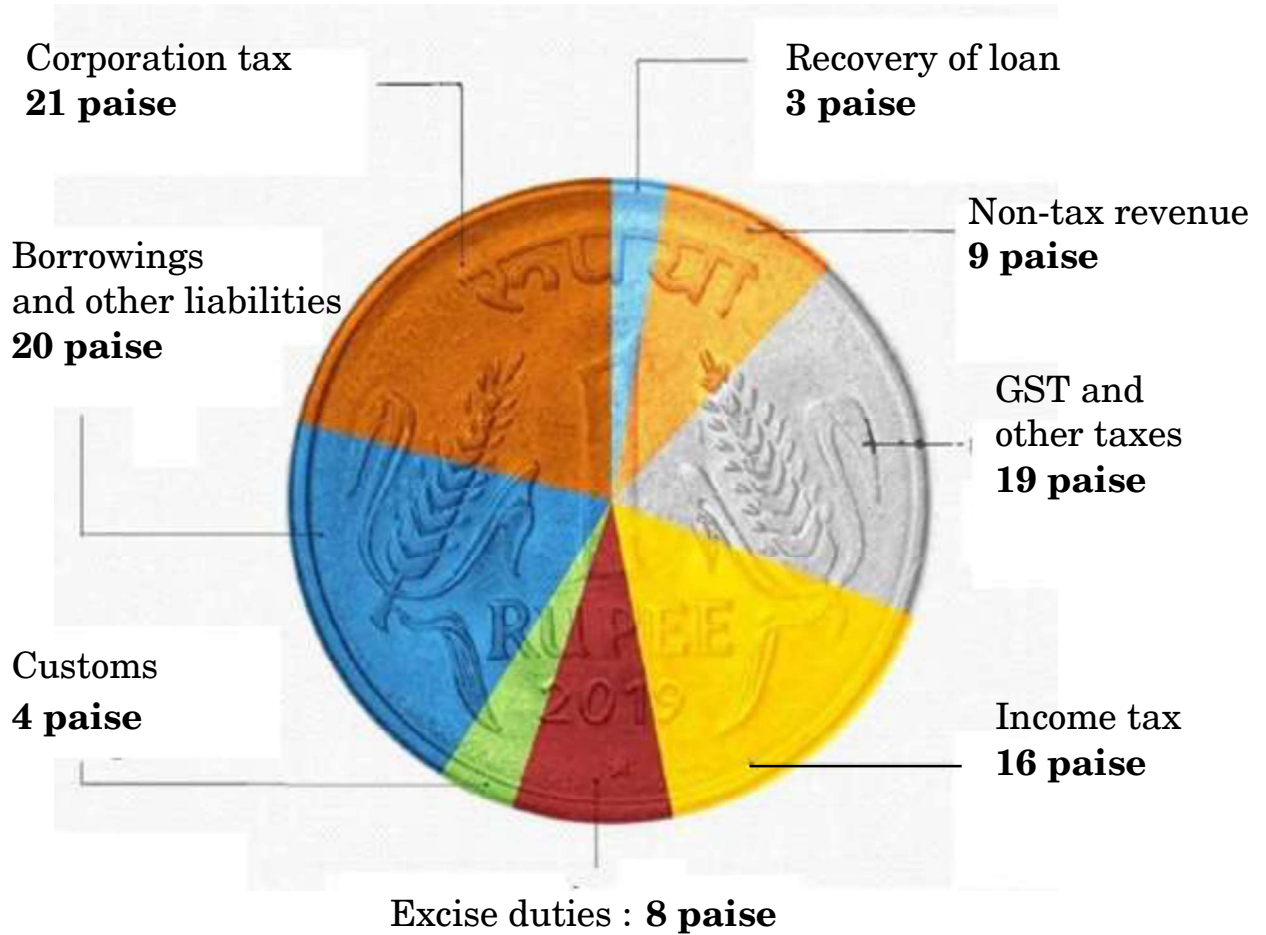
अथवा



16. (a) (i) From the information given in the diagram, categorize the items into revenue receipts and capital receipts, stating valid reasons. 4

WHERE INDIA GETS ITS MONEY FROM?

For every ₹ 1 that the Govt. earns



- (ii) Distinguish between Revenue deficit and Fiscal deficit. 2

OR



(ख) (i) निम्नलिखित आंकड़ों द्वारा, प्राथमिक घाटे की गणना कीजिए :

3

क्र.सं.	मर्दे	राशि (₹ करोड़ में)
(i)	राजस्व घाटा	40
(ii)	गैर-ऋण सृजित पूँजीगत प्राप्तियाँ	190
(iii)	कर राजस्व	125
(iv)	पूँजीगत व्यय	220
(v)	ब्याज भुगतान	20

(ii) सरकारी बजट के 'आर्थिक स्थिरता' कार्य की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

3

17. (क) "व्यय विधि द्वारा सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (GDP) का आकलन करते हुए, ध्यान केवल राष्ट्र के निवासियों द्वारा व्यय पर होता है ।"

क्या आप दिए गए कथन से सहमत हैं ? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में मान्य कारण दीजिए । 3

(ख) "सिर्फ तब राष्ट्रीय आय घरेलू आय से अधिक होती है, जब निर्यात आयात से अधिक होते हैं ।" टिप्पणी कीजिए ।

3

खण्ड ख भारतीय आर्थिक विकास

18. निम्नलिखित कथनों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए :

कथन 1 : ब्रिटिश शासन के अंतर्गत कृषि का व्यवसायीकरण, 1875 और 1900 के मध्य लगातार अकाल के लिए जिम्मेदार था ।

कथन 2 : ब्रिटिश शासनकाल में, भारत ने खाद्यान्नों का निर्यात प्रारंभ कर दिया था ।

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

1

(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 ।



- (b) (i) From the following data, calculate the primary deficit. 3

S. No.	Particulars	Amount (in ₹ crore)
(i)	Revenue deficit	40
(ii)	Non-debt creating capital receipts	190
(iii)	Tax revenue	125
(iv)	Capital expenditure	220
(v)	Interest payments	20

- (ii) Elaborate 'Economic stability' function of the Government Budget. 3

17. (a) "In the estimation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) using expenditure method, focus lies only on expenditure by the residents of the country."

Do you agree with the given statement ? Give valid reasons for your answer. 3

- (b) "National income exceeds domestic income only when exports are greater than imports." Comment. 3

SECTION B

Indian Economic Development

18. Read the following statements carefully :

Statement 1 : Commercialization of agriculture under the British rule was responsible for frequent famines between 1875 and 1900.

Statement 2 : During British rule, India began to export food grains.

In light of the given statements, choose the correct alternative from the following : 1

- (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.



19. लघु-जलविद्युत संयंत्र पर्यावरण के लिए अनुकूल हैं, क्योंकि : 1
- (i) वे केवल स्थानीय क्षेत्रों के लिए विद्युत उत्पन्न करते हैं ।
(ii) वे भूमि के उपयोग ढाँचे को परिवर्तित नहीं करते हैं ।
(iii) वे बारहमासी धाराओं (perennial streams) पर निर्भर होते हैं ।
- (सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए)

विकल्प :

- (a) (i), (ii) और (iii)
(b) (ii) और (iii)
(c) केवल (i)
(d) (i) और (ii)
20. (क) निम्नलिखित कथनों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए :
- कथन 1 : सरकार द्वारा न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) पर क्रय किया गया खाद्यान्न बफर स्टॉक (Buffer Stock) के रूप में रखा जाता है ।
कथन 2 : न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) कृषकों की कृषि उत्पाद के मूल्यों में किसी तेज गिरावट से बचाव करते हैं ।
- दिए गए कथनों के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : 1
- (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 ।

अथवा

- (ख) निम्नलिखित में से *असत्य* कथन की पहचान कीजिए : 1
- (a) आयात प्रतिस्थापन विदेशी मुद्रा बचाने के लिए प्रयुक्त रणनीति थी ।
(b) लाइसेंस नीति ने क्षेत्रीय समानता सुनिश्चित की थी ।
(c) रूसी आर्थिक मॉडल भारतीय आर्थिक प्रणाली का आधार था ।
(d) रोज़गार सृजन के लिए लघु स्तरीय उद्योग आवश्यक उपकरणों में से एक हैं ।



-
19. Mini-hydel plants are good for the environment because : 1
- (i) they generate electricity only for local areas.
 - (ii) they do not change the land use pattern.
 - (iii) they rely on the perennial streams.

(Choose the correct alternative)

Alternatives :

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii)
 - (b) (ii) and (iii)
 - (c) (i) only
 - (d) (i) and (ii)
20. (A) Read the following statements carefully :
- Statement 1 :* The purchase of food grains made by the Government on the Minimum Support Price (MSP) is maintained as buffer stock.
- Statement 2 :* Minimum Support Price safeguards the farmers against any sharp fall in farm product prices.
- In light of the given statements, choose the correct alternative from the following : 1
- (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.

OR

- (B) Identify the **incorrect** statement from the following : 1
- (a) Import substitution was the strategy used to save foreign exchange.
 - (b) License policy ensured regional equality.
 - (c) Russian economic model was the base for the Indian economic system.
 - (d) Small Scale Industries are one of the essential tools for employment generation.



21. सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ किया गया 'Skill India' (स्किल इंडिया) कार्यक्रम भारत में _____ को बढ़ाने का एक प्रयास नहीं है ।

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

1

- (a) मानव पूँजी निर्माण
- (b) आगतों का कुशल उपयोग
- (c) सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (GDP) में वृद्धि
- (d) व्यावसायिक शिक्षा का अपर्याप्त विस्तार

22. (क) चीन का ग्रेट लीप फॉरवर्ड (GLF) अभियान _____ पर केन्द्रित है ।

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

1

- (a) व्यापक औद्योगीकरण
- (b) नई कृषि रणनीति
- (c) निजीकरण
- (d) आर्थिक सुधारों

अथवा

(ख) भारत निम्नलिखित में से किस क्षेत्रीय/वैश्विक आर्थिक समूह का सदस्य **नहीं** है ?

1

- (a) यूरोपियन संघ
- (b) BRICS (ब्रिक्स)
- (c) G20
- (d) SAARC (सार्क)

23. निम्नलिखित कथन के संदर्भ में, सही विकल्प की पहचान कीजिए :

1

“1966 – 76 के मध्य, माओ ने इस आंदोलन का आरम्भ किया था, जिसके अंतर्गत छात्रों व पेशेवरों को कार्य करने के लिए चीन के ग्रामीण इलाकों में प्रचलित वास्तविक जीवन स्थितियों से सीखने के लिए कहा गया था ।”

- (a) कम्यून प्रणाली
- (b) ग्रेट लीप फॉरवर्ड
- (c) खुले द्वार की नीति
- (d) महान सर्वहारा सांस्कृतिक क्रांति



21. 'Skill India' programme launched by the Government is not an attempt to increase _____ in India.

(Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank)

1

- (a) human capital formation
- (b) efficient utilisation of inputs
- (c) increase in GDP
- (d) inadequate spread of vocational education

22. (A) The Great Leap Forward (GLF) campaign in China focused on _____.

(Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank)

1

- (a) Widespread industrialisation
- (b) New agricultural strategy
- (c) Privatisation
- (d) Economic reforms

OR

(B) India is **not** a member of which of the following regional / global economic groups ?

1

- (a) European Union
- (b) BRICS
- (c) G20
- (d) SAARC

23. Identify the correct alternative with reference to the following statement :

1

“Between 1966 – 76, Mao introduced this movement under which professionals and students were asked to work and learn from real life situations prevailing in the countryside of China.”

- (a) Commune System
- (b) Great Leap Forward
- (c) Open Door Policy
- (d) Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution



24. (क) वे श्रमिक जो अपने नियोक्ताओं के स्थायी पे-रोल (pay-roll) पर नियुक्त होते हैं, _____ श्रमिक के रूप में जाने जाते हैं।

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

- (a) स्वनियोजित (b) आकस्मिक
(c) नियमित (d) भाड़े के

अथवा

(ख) रोज़गार-विहीन संवृद्धि, बेरोज़गारी को उत्पन्न करती है क्योंकि _____।

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

- (a) श्रमिक पलायन करने से मना करते हैं
(b) श्रमिक सेवाएँ बहुत महँगी होती हैं
(c) विकास दर कम होती है
(d) विकास प्रौद्योगिकी के कारण होता है

25. निम्नलिखित कथनों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए :

कथन 1 : भारत व पाकिस्तान दोनों में, सेवा क्षेत्र विकास के एक प्रमुख स्रोत के रूप में उभरा है।

कथन 2 : भारत के पड़ोसी देशों में, चीन की जीवन प्रत्याशा दर सर्वाधिक है।

दिए गए कथनों के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : 1

- (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. निम्नलिखित कथनों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए :

कथन 1 : भारत ने अपनी प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना की घोषणा 1951 में की थी।

कथन 2 : भारत, पाकिस्तान व चीन ने आर्थिक नियोजन को अपनी मुख्य विकास रणनीति के तौर पर अपनाया था।

दिए गए कथनों के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : 1

- (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।



-
24. (A) Workers who are on the permanent pay-roll of their employer are called _____ workers.
(Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank) 1
- (a) self-employed (b) casual
(c) regular (d) hired

OR

- (B) Jobless growth leads to unemployment because _____.
(Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank) 1
- (a) Labour refuses to migrate
(b) Labour is very expensive
(c) Growth rate is low
(d) Growth is due to technological development

25. Read the following statements carefully :

Statement 1 : In both India and Pakistan, the service sector has been emerging as a major source of development.

Statement 2 : Amongst the neighbours of India, China has the highest life expectancy rate.

In light of the given statements, choose the correct alternative from the following : 1

- (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. Read the following statements carefully :

Statement 1 : India announced its First Five Year Plan in 1951.

Statement 2 : India, Pakistan and China adopted economic planning as the core development strategy.

In light of the given statements, choose the correct alternative from the following : 1

- (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.



27. किसी एक विशेष फ़सल के बजाय विविध प्रकार की फ़सलों के उत्पादन को _____ कहा जाता है। (रिक्त स्थान भरने के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए) 1
- (a) फ़सलों का विविधीकरण
 (b) कृषि उत्पादन का विविधीकरण
 (c) क्षेत्रकों में विविधीकरण
 (d) रोज़गार का विविधीकरण
28. दिए गए चित्र की व्याख्या, वर्तमान पर्यावरणीय चुनौतियों के आधार पर कीजिए : 3



नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 28 के स्थान पर है : किसी एक वर्तमान पर्यावरणीय चुनौती की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

29. (क) ग्रामीण भारत में ऋण के स्रोत के रूप में अनौपचारिक संस्थाओं की स्थिति की व्याख्या कीजिए । 3
- अथवा**
- (ख) “डॉ. खुराना, एक दंत चिकित्सक, आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े इलाके में अपना चिकित्सालय (clinic) चलाते थे । वे अपेक्षाकृत अल्प आय अर्जित कर रहे थे । इसलिए, उन्होंने शहर जाने का फैसला किया तथा उस प्रयोजन में बड़ी राशि का व्यय किया ।”
- डॉ. खुराना के द्वारा किए गए व्यय के उस प्रकार को पहचानिए तथा व्याख्या कीजिए, जिसने मानव पूंजी निर्माण प्रक्रिया में प्रत्यक्ष रूप से योगदान दिया है । 3
30. (क) मान्य तर्कों सहित, उल्लेख एवं व्याख्या कीजिए कि निम्नलिखित कथन सत्य है अथवा असत्य : 4
- “हाल में, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था ने कार्यबल के औपचारीकरण की ओर संतोषजनक विकास किया है ।”
- अथवा**
- (ख) “भारत में लगभग 60% कर्मचारी स्वरोज़गार में कार्यरत हैं । स्वरोज़गारी व्यक्तियों में अल्प रोजगार के होने की संभावना अधिकतम है ।”
- एक अर्थशास्त्री के रूप में, स्वरोज़गारी व्यक्तियों के लिए अधिक उत्पादक रोजगार सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किए जाने वाले किन्हीं दो उपायों का सविस्तार सुझाव दीजिए । 4



27. Production of diverse varieties of crops rather than one specialized crop is called _____. (Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank) 1
- (a) diversification of crops
 - (b) diversification of agricultural production
 - (c) diversification in sectors
 - (d) diversification of employment

28. Interpret the given picture, on account of current environmental challenges : 3



Note : The following question is for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 28 :

Explain any one current environmental challenge.

29. (a) Explain the position of informal institutions as a source of credit in rural India. 3

OR

- (b) “Dr. Khurana, a dentist, ran his clinic in an economically backward area. He was earning a comparatively low income. So, he decided to move to a city and spent a huge amount for the same.”

Identify and explain the type of expenditure incurred by Dr. Khurana, which directly contributed to the process of human capital formation. 3

30. (a) State and elaborate whether the following statement is true or false, with valid arguments :
“Indian economy has showed satisfactory progress towards formalization of workforce in the recent past.” 4

OR

- (b) “In India, the self-employed constitute around 60% employees. The possible incidence of under employment is the highest among the self-employed.”

As an economist, suggest and elaborate any two measures that may be taken to ensure more productive employment for the self-employed. 4



31. पाकिस्तान में धीमी संवृद्धि व पुनः निर्धनता आने के मान्य कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए । 4
32. स्वतंत्रता की पूर्व संध्या पर भारतीय कृषि की स्थिति का उल्लेख व व्याख्या कीजिए । 4
33. (क) (i) नियमित वेतनभोगी कर्मचारियों में महिलाएँ कम क्यों हैं ? 3
(ii) मानव पूँजी व भौतिक पूँजी में अन्तर स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3
- अथवा**
- (ख) (i) भारत में धारणीय विकास प्राप्त करने में शामिल किसी एक रणनीति का उल्लेख व चर्चा कीजिए । 3
(ii) ग्रामीण भारत में सूक्ष्म-ऋण कार्यक्रम के महत्त्व की संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए । 3
34. निम्नलिखित गद्य को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए :
- नीति आयोग के अनुसार, भारत में डिजिटल बैंकों की सुविधा के लिए प्रौद्योगिकीय लाभ उपलब्ध हैं । इसे प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए एक नियामक ढाँचा तैयार करने की आवश्यकता है । नीति आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट “Digital Banks : A Proposal for Licensing and Regulatory Regime for India” में राष्ट्र के लिए डिजिटल बैंक लाइसेंसिंग व नियामक व्यवस्था के लिए एक साँचा व रोडमैप प्रदान किया है । भारत के सार्वजनिक डिजिटल बुनियादी ढाँचे, विशेष रूप से एकीकृत भुगतान इंटरफेस (UPI) ने इस चुनौती का सफलतापूर्वक सामना किया है ।
- आधार के साथ, भारत अपने स्वयं एक मुक्त बैंकिंग ढाँचे को संचालित करने की कगार पर है । इससे यह पता लगता है, कि डिजिटल बैंकों को पूर्ण रूप से सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए भारत के पास तकनीकी स्टॉक उपलब्ध है ।
- डिजिटल बैंकिंग, उपयोगकर्ता को नियमित उपयोगिता बिलों को भुगतान करने का एक स्वचालित भुगतान प्रक्रिया बनाने की अनुमति देता है । डिजिटल बैंकिंग फंड हस्तांतरण करके नकली मुद्रा के जोखिम को भी कम करता है । नकदी रहित समाज को प्रोत्साहित करके, डिजिटल बैंकिंग काले धन के संचलन को प्रतिबंधित करती है ।
- दिए गए गद्य तथा सामान्य समझ के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :
- (क) भारत में नीति आयोग ने किस संस्था को प्रतिस्थापित किया है ? नीति आयोग के पदेन अध्यक्ष कौन हैं ? 2
- (ख) डिजिटल बैंकिंग के किन्हीं दो मुख्य लाभों का उल्लेख व चर्चा कीजिए । 4



-
31. Explain valid reasons for the slow growth and re-emergence of poverty in Pakistan. 4
32. State and explain the condition of Indian agriculture on the eve of independence. 4
33. (a) (i) Why are less women found in regular salaried employment ? 3
(ii) Distinguish between human capital and physical capital. 3
- OR**
- (b) (i) State and discuss any one strategy involved in attaining sustainable development in India. 3
(ii) Discuss briefly the importance of micro credit programme in rural India. 3

34. Read the following text carefully :

According to NITI Aayog, India has a technological advantage to facilitate digital banks. There is a need for creating a regulatory framework for promoting this.

NITI Aayog, in its report titled “Digital Banks : A Proposal for Licensing and Regulatory Regime for India”, offers a template and roadmap for a digital bank licensing and regulatory regime for a country. India’s public digital infrastructure, especially Unified Payments Interface (UPI) has successfully faced this.

With Aadhar, India is at the cusp of operationalizing its own open banking framework. This demonstrates that India has the technology stock to fully facilitate digital banks.

Digital banking allows a user to set up automatic payments for regular utility bills. Digital banking enables fund transfers to reduce the risk of counterfeit currency. By promoting a cashless society, digital banking restricts the circulation of black money.

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

- (a) Which institution has been replaced by NITI Aayog in India ? Who is the ex-officio Chairman of NITI Aayog ? 2
- (b) State and discuss any two main advantages of digital banking. 4



Marking Scheme

Strictly Confidential

(For Internal and Restricted use only)

Senior School Certificate Examination, 2023

ECONOMICS (SUBJECT CODE – 030)

(PAPER CODE – 58/1/2)

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-X, while evaluating two 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 deliberation 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	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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.) <p>Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.</p>
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 2023
ECONOMICS (Subject Code-030)
 [Paper Code : 58/1/2]

Maximum Marks: 80

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks
SECTION –A		
MACRO ECONOMICS		
1.	Read the following statements carefully: Statement 1: Borrowings by a nation from the World Bank to finance Balance of Payment (BOP) deficit will be recorded in the capital account. Statement 2: Autonomous transactions are independent of the condition of Balance of Payment (BOP) account. In 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
2.(A)	The difference between National Income at market price and National Income at factor cost is _____. (Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank) (a) net indirect taxes (b) net factor income from abroad (c) consumption of fixed capital (d) market price Ans. (a) net indirect taxes	1
(B)	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> Identify which of the following represents only the real flow: <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p>Ans: (b)</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	1

3.	<p>The rate at which commercial banks borrow from the Reserve Bank of India to meet their long-term requirements is known as _____.</p> <p>(Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank)</p> <p>(a) Margin requirement (b) Bank rate (c) Repo rate (d) Reverse repo rate</p> <p>Ans. (b) Bank rate</p>	1
4.	<p>Read the following news report carefully: “The central bank has imposed fine on Hisar Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd. and Andaman and Nicobar State Cooperative Bank Ltd. for violation of banking norms” According to the given report, identify the function of the central bank.</p> <p>(a) Issue of currency (b) Banker to the public (c) Banker to the Government (d) Banker’s Bank</p> <p>Ans. (d) Banker’s Bank</p>	1
5.	<p>Read the following statements carefully: Statement 1: Primary deposits are the cash deposits by general public with commercial banks. Statement 2: Secondary deposits are those deposits which arise on account of credit provided by the commercial banks to the people. In light of the given statements, choose the correct alternative from the following:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>Ans.(c) Both Statements 1 and 2 are true.</p>	1
6.(A)	<p>Suppose that, the Balance of Trade of a nation exhibits a deficit of ₹ 50,000 crore. The import of visible items are five times of the exports of visible items. The value of exports of visible items would be ₹_____ crore.</p> <p>(Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank)</p> <p>(a) 20,000 (b) 10,000 (c) 12,500 (d) 20,300</p> <p>Ans. (c) 12,500</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) Gifts and remittances sent abroad are recorded on the _____ side of the _____ account in Balance of Payment. (Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blanks)</p> <p>(a) credit, capital (b) debit, capital (c) credit, current (d) debit, current</p> <p>Ans. (d) debit, current</p>	1
7.(A)	<p>If the value of investment multiplier = 4 and Dissaving = (-) 60, identify the correct Saving function from the following:</p> <p>(a) $S = (-)60 + 0.25 Y$ (b) $S = (-)60 + 0.75 Y$ (c) $S = (-)60 + 0.20 Y$ (d) $S = (-)60 + 0.60 Y$</p>	



(B)	<p>Ans. (a) $S = (-) 60 + 0.25 Y$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>For the given Consumption function, $C = 205 + 0.9 Y$, the value of investment multiplier would be _____. (Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank)</p> <p>(a) 0.09 (b) 10.0 (c) 0.9 (d) 9.0</p> <p>Ans. (b) 10.0</p>	1
8.	<p>Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative given below:</p> <p>Assertion (A): Before reaching the Break-Even level of income, the value of Average Propensity to Consume (APC) is greater than one.</p> <p>Reason (R): The Average Propensity to Consume (APC) is the ratio of the total consumption and total income.</p> <p>Alternatives:</p> <p>(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 and Reason (R) is false. (d) Assertion (A) is false and Reason (R) is true.</p> <p>Ans. (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p>	1
9.	<p>A situation in which an able-bodied person is not willing to work at the existing wage rate, is referred to as _____ situation. (Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank)</p> <p>(a) Full employment (b) Involuntary unemployment (c) Voluntary unemployment (d) Disguised unemployment</p> <p>Ans. (c) Voluntary unemployment</p>	1
10.	<p>Identify which of the following equations is true. (Choose the correct alternative)</p> <p>(a) $MPC + MPS = 0$ (b) $MPC + MPS = 1$ (c) $MPC + MPS > 1$ (d) $MPC + MPS < 1$</p> <p>Ans. (b) $MPC + MPS = 1$</p>	1
11. (a)	<p>Distinguish between 'Value Addition' and 'Final Value of Output'.</p> <p>Ans. Value Addition refers to the excess of 'Value of Output' over the 'Value of Intermediate Consumption'.</p> <p>Value Addition = Value of Output – Value of Intermediate Consumption</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Whereas;</p> <p>Final Value of output refers to the total money value of goods and services produced during a given period of time.</p> <p>Final Value of output = (Number of units produced) x (Price per unit)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	1½ 1½

(b)	Find Net Value Added at Factor Cost (NVA_{FC}) using the given data			
	S. No.	Particulars		Amount (in ₹ crore)
	(i)	Sale of rice in the market		58
	(ii)	Purchase of tractor and thresher		40
	(iii)	Procurement of rice by the government		20
	(iv)	Self-consumption of rice during the year		15
	(v)	Expenditure on running and maintenance of tractor and thresher		20
(vi)	Fertiliser subsidies received from the government	3		
Ans. Net Value Added at Factor Cost (NVA_{FC}) = {(i) + (iii) + (iv)} - (v) + (vi) = {58 + 20 + 15} - 20 + 3 = ₹ 76 crore			1½ 1 ½ 3	
12.	<p>“There exists a positive relation between foreign exchange rate and supply of foreign exchange.” Do you agree with the given statement? Justify your answer with valid arguments.</p> <p>Ans. Yes. When foreign exchange rate rises, the goods in domestic market become relatively cheaper for the buyers of the rest of the world. Thereby increasing the international competitiveness of Indian exports. This raises demand for exports, which in turn may lead to increase in supply of foreign exchange and vice-versa. (Any other valid reason to be allotted marks)</p>		3 3	
13.	<p>Describe the adjustment mechanism, if Aggregate Demand (AD) is less than Aggregate Supply (AS).</p> <p>Ans. When Aggregate Demand is less than Aggregate Supply, it means that households are planning to consume less than what the firms expect them to. This will lead to unintended rise in inventories. To restore the desired /intended level of inventories, producers may reduce production, As a result, there may be a decrease in the output, employment and income level of the economy. (To be marked as whole)</p>		4	
14.	<p>Explain the ‘Government’s Bank’ function of the central bank.</p> <p>Ans. The central bank acts as a banker to the Government. It maintains the banking accounts of the government for the purpose of receiving/making payments on its behalf. It provides loans to the government, as per its requirements. The central bank also purchases/ sells government securities in the open market on behalf of the government. (To be marked as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Using a hypothetical numerical example, explain the effect of rise in Reserve Ratio on credit creation by the commercial banks.</p> <p>Ans. Reserve ratio (RR) is the minimum reserves that a commercial bank must maintain as per the directions of the central bank. Credit creation is inversely related to the reserve ratio.</p> <p>Example: Suppose the initial deposit is ₹1000</p>		4	

Case	Reserve Ratio (RR)	Credit Multiplier ($\frac{1}{RR}$)	Credit Creation (Initial Deposit x Credit Multiplier)	
I	0.2	$\frac{1}{0.2} = 5$	$1,000 \times 5 = ₹5,000$	4
II	0.5	$\frac{1}{0.5} = 2$	$1000 \times 2 = ₹2,000$	

The above example, depicts the effect of rise in Reserve Ratio on credit creation by the commercial banks. (To be marked as a whole)
(Any other valid example/explanation to be allotted marks)

15. Read the following news published on September 26, 2022:
“The central bank has increased the benchmark lending rate by 140 basis points”
Identify the likely cause and consequences behind this action taken by the Reserve Bank of India.
Ans. Inflation in the economy may be the cause behind the rise in the benchmark lending rate by the Central bank.
This step may force the commercial banks to increase the cost of borrowing for the general public. It may discourage the general public from taking loans. As a result, it may lead to fall in Aggregate Demand and subsequent fall in inflation.
(Any other valid explanation to be allotted marks)

16. (a) (i) From the information given in the diagram, categorize the items into revenue receipts and capital receipts, stating valid reasons.

WHERE INDIA GETS ITS MONEY FROM?
For every ₹ 1 that the Govt. earns

Source	Amount (paise)
Corporation tax	21
Recovery of loan	3
Non-tax revenue	9
GST and other taxes	19
Income tax	16
Excise duties	8
Borrowings and other liabilities	20
Customs	4


Ans. Revenue receipts: Corporation tax, Customs, Income tax, Non-tax revenue, GST and other taxes, Excise duties.
Reason: Revenue receipts neither leads to decrease in assets nor increase in liabilities.
Capital receipts: Borrowing and other liabilities, Recovery of loan.
Reason: Capital receipts either leads to decrease in assets or increase in liabilities.
(To be marked as a whole)

<p>(ii)</p> <p>(b)(i)</p> <p>(ii)</p>	<p>Distinguish between Revenue deficit and Fiscal deficit. Ans. The revenue deficit refers to the excess of estimated revenue expenditure over the estimated revenue receipts of the government, during a fiscal year. Whereas; Fiscal deficit is the excess of the total estimated expenditure over its total estimated receipts excluding borrowings of the government, during a fiscal year. OR From the following data, calculate the primary deficit.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="486 465 1316 739"> <thead> <tr> <th>SNo.</th> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Amount (in ₹ crore)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i)</td> <td>Revenue deficit</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii)</td> <td>Non-debt creating capital receipts</td> <td>190</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii)</td> <td>Tax revenue</td> <td>125</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iv)</td> <td>Capital expenditure</td> <td>220</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(v)</td> <td>Interest payments</td> <td>20</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Ans. Primary deficit = {(i) + (iv) – (ii)} – (v) = {40+220-190} – 20 = ₹ 50 crore.</p> <p>Elaborate ‘Economic stability’ function of the Government Budget. Ans. The government may need to correct the fluctuations (income, employment and prices) in the economy. These may depend upon the level of Aggregate Demand, which in turn depends upon the spending decision of households and firms. To stabilize the economy, under the state of inflation/deflation, Government may alter taxes/expenditure, accordingly. (To be marked as a whole)</p>	SNo.	Particulars	Amount (in ₹ crore)	(i)	Revenue deficit	40	(ii)	Non-debt creating capital receipts	190	(iii)	Tax revenue	125	(iv)	Capital expenditure	220	(v)	Interest payments	20	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1 ½</p> <p>1</p> <p>½</p> <p>3</p> <p>6</p>
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<p>17.</p> <p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p>	<p>In the estimation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) using expenditure method, focus lies only on expenditure by the residents of the country.” Do you agree with the given statement? Give valid reasons for your answer. Ans. No. This is because Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by expenditure method takes into account the aggregate spending on all the final goods and services in the domestic territory, whether incurred by the residents or non-residents during a given period of time. (To be marked as a whole)</p> <p>“National income exceeds domestic income only when exports are greater than imports”. Comment. Ans. Net factor income from abroad (NFIA) is the difference between National income (NNP_{FC}) and Domestic income (NDP_{FC}). Net exports is the excess of exports over imports. National income exceeds domestic income only when NFIA is positive i.e. factor income from abroad is greater than factor income to abroad, irrespective of whether exports are greater than or less than imports. NNP_{FC} = (PFCE + GFCE + NDCF + NX) + NFIA - NIT NNP_{FC} = NDP_{FC} + NFIA Net Exports being a part of National Income is already included whereas, NFIA is added to arrive at the value of NNP_{FC} from NDP_{FC}. (To be marked as a whole)</p>	<p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>6</p>																		

SECTION B
Indian Economic Development

18	<p>Read the following statements carefully: Statement 1: Commercialization of agriculture under the British rule was responsible for frequent famines between 1875 and 1900. Statement 2: During British rule, India began to export food grains. In 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.</p>	1
19	<p>Mini-hydel plants are good for the environment because: (i) they generate electricity only for local areas. (ii) they do not change the land use pattern. (iii) they rely on the perennial streams. (Choose the correct alternative) Alternatives: (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (i) only (d) (i) and (ii) Ans. (a) (i), (ii) and (iii)</p>	1
20.(A)	<p>Read the following statements carefully: Statement 1: The purchase of food grains made by the Government on the Minimum Support Price (MSP) is maintained as buffer stock. Statement 2: Minimum Support Price safeguards the farmers against any sharp fall in farm product prices. In 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.</p>	1
(B)	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Identify the incorrect statement from the following: (a) Import substitution was the strategy used to save foreign exchange. (b) License policy ensured regional equality. (c) Russian economic model was the base for the Indian economic system. (d) Small Scale Industries are one of the essential tools for employment generation. Ans. (c) Russian economic model was the base for the Indian economic system.</p>	1
21.	<p>“Skill India” programme launched by the Government is not an attempt to increase _____ in India. (Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank) (a) human capital formation (b) efficient utilisation of inputs (c) increase in GDP growth (d) inadequate spread of vocational education Ans.(d) inadequate spread of vocational education</p>	1

22.	<p>The Great Leap Forward (GLF) campaign in China focused on _____. (Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank)</p> <p>(a) Widespread industrialisation (b) New agricultural strategy (c) Privatisation (d) Economic reforms</p> <p>Ans.(a) Widespread industrialisation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>India is not a member of which of the following regional / global economic groups? (a) European Union (b) BRICS (c) G20 (d) SAARC</p> <p>Ans. (a) European Union</p>	1
23.	<p>Identify the correct alternative with reference to the following statement: “Between 1966-76, Mao introduced this movement under which professionals and students were asked to work and learn from real life situations prevailing in the countryside of China.”</p> <p>(a) Commune System (b) Great Leap Forward (c) Open Door Policy (d) Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution</p> <p>Ans. (d) Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution</p>	1
24.	<p>Workers who are on the permanent pay-roll of their employer are called _____ workers. (Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank)</p> <p>(a) self-employed (b) casual (c) regular (d) hired</p> <p>Ans. (c) regular</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Jobless growth leads to unemployment because _____ . (Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank)</p> <p>(a) Labour refuses to migrate (b) Labour is very expensive (c) Growth rate is low (d) Growth is due to technological development</p> <p>Ans. (d) Growth is due to technological development.</p>	1
25.	<p>Read the following statements carefully: Statement 1: In both India and Pakistan, the service sector has been emerging as a major source of development. Statement 2: Amongst the neighbours of India, China has the highest life expectancy rate. In light of the given statements, choose the correct alternative from the following:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>Ans. (c) Both Statements 1 and 2 are true.</p>	1
26.	<p>Read the following statements carefully: Statement 1: India announced its First Five Year Plan in 1951.</p>	

	<p>Statement 2: India, Pakistan and China adopted economic planning as the core development strategy.</p> <p>In light of the given statements, choose the correct alternative from the following:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>Ans. (c) Both Statements 1 and 2 are true.</p>	1
27.	<p>Production of diverse varieties of crops rather than one specialized crop is called _____.</p> <p>(Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank)</p> <p>(a) diversification of crops (b) diversification of agricultural production (c) diversification in sectors (d) diversification of employment</p> <p>Ans. (a) diversification of crops</p>	1
28.	<p>Interpret the given picture, on account of current environmental challenges:</p>  <p>Ans. Deforestation is defined as large scale cutting down of trees for executing developmental projects. It is a serious environmental concern, since it can result in the loss of biodiversity, damage of natural habitats, disturbances in the water cycle, soil erosion etc. Deforestation is also the main contributor to the environmental problems like climate change and global warming.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(To be marked as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any other valid explanation to be allotted marks)</p> <p>Note: The following question is for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 28:</p> <p>Explain any one current environmental challenge.</p> <p>Ans. Deforestation is defined as large scale cutting down of trees for executing developmental projects. It is a serious environmental concern, since it can result in the loss of biodiversity, damage of natural habitats, disturbances in the water cycle, soil erosion etc. Deforestation is also the main contributor to the environmental problems like climate change and global warming.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any other valid argument/point/explanation to be allotted marks)</p>	3
29(a)	<p>Explain the position of informal institutions as source of credit in rural India.</p> <p>Ans. Informal sources of credit in rural India i.e. money lenders and traders generally exploit the landless labourers, small and marginal farmers and by charging a much higher interest rates on loans as compared to formal sources. They also tend to manipulate the accounts which pushes the poor farmers into “Debt Trap”.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(To be marked as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	3



<p>(b)</p>	<p>Dr. Khurana, a dentist, ran his clinic in an economically backward area. He was earning a comparatively low income. So, he decided to move to a city and spent a huge amount for the same." Identify and explain the type of expenditure incurred by Dr. Khurana, which directly contributed to the process of human capital formation.</p> <p>Ans. The expenditure incurred by Dr. Khurana on shifting his clinic from economically backward area to the city comes under the category of "Expenditure on migration".</p> <p>Expenditure on migration is the source of human capital formation. People migrate in search of jobs that fetch them higher salaries. Technically qualified persons like engineers and doctors, migrate to other areas because of higher incomes and better opportunities.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p>
<p>30.(a)</p> <p>(b)</p>	<p>State and elaborate whether the following statement is true or false, with valid arguments:</p> <p>"Indian economy has showed satisfactory progress towards formalization of workforce in the recent past."</p> <p>Ans. False. As in the recent years, India has witnessed an unprecedented shift of the workforce from the formal sector to informal sector. This may be primarily due to decline in job opportunities in formal (both public and private) sector.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(To be marked as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any other valid argument with suitable explanation)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>""In India, the self-employed constitute around 60% employees. The possible incidence of under employment is the highest among the self-employed."</p> <p>As an economist, suggest and elaborate any two measures that may be taken to ensure more productive employment for the self-employed.</p> <p>Ans. Two measures to ensure more productive employment for the self-employed are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Skill development - Skill development and training will provide people with the required expertise and skills to undertake new ventures. ii. Financial and technical support by Government - Financial and technical support by government agencies, along with fulfilling the capital requirements will also enhance the productivity of the new production units. 	<p>4</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>4</p>
<p>31.</p>	<p>Explain valid reasons for the slow growth and re-emergence of poverty in Pakistan.</p> <p>Ans. The reasons for the slow growth and re-emergence of poverty in Pakistan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural growth and food supply situation were not based on institutional process of technical change but on good harvest. Hence, Pakistan faced a volatile performance in the agriculture sector. • Overdependence on remittances and foreign aid on the one hand and increasing difficulty in paying back the loans on the other. <p style="text-align: right;">(To be marked as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any other valid argument to be allotted marks)</p>	<p>4</p>

32.	<p>State and explain the condition of Indian agriculture on the eve of independence.</p> <p>Ans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stagnant agricultural sector -Agriculture sector experienced continued stagnation and deterioration. The primary cause for this was exploitative land settlement system followed under the British rule. • Commercialisation of Agriculture – For the benefit of British industries cash crops were forced upon the Indian farmers. In place of food crops, farmers started producing cash crops like indigo, jute, cotton etc. <p>(Any other valid argument/ explanation to be allotted marks)</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}$</p> <hr/> <p>4</p>
33.	<p>Why are less women found in regular salaried employment?</p> <p>(a)(i) Ans. Less women are found in regular salaried employment in India as such jobs require skills and a higher level of literacy. Moreover, due to a lot of social constraints, mobility of women is generally restricted.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(To be marked as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any other valid argument to be allotted marks)</p> <p>(ii) Distinguish between human capital and physical capital.</p> <p>Ans. Human capital refers to the stock of knowledge, skill and ability imbibed in the owner of the same, i.e., human capital is inseparable from its owner. It cannot be sold in the market, only its services can be sold in the market.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Whereas;</p> <p>Physical capital are the assets (plant and machinery, building etc.), which are tangible in nature. It is separable from its owner. It can be transacted in the market.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b)(i) State and discuss any one strategy involved in attaining sustainable development in India.</p> <p>Ans. Mini-hydel Plants- In mountainous regions, streams can be found almost everywhere. A large percentage of such streams are perennial. Mini-hydel plants use the energy of such streams to move small turbines. The turbines generate electricity which can be used locally. Such power plants are more or less environment-friendly as they do not change the land use pattern.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(any other valid strategy of sustainable development)</p> <p>(ii) Discuss briefly the importance of micro credit programme in rural India.</p> <p>Ans. Micro-credit programmes have emerged to fill the gap in the formal credit system. The formal credit delivery mechanism has not been fully integrated into the rural social structure. Since, some collateral is required, vast proportion of poor rural households go out of the credit network. Micro-credit system has brought these poor households in the ambit of formal credit system by providing them loans at the concessional rate of interest.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(To be marked as whole)</p>	<p>3</p> <p>$1\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$1\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>3</p> <hr/> <p>6</p>

<p>34.</p>	<p>Read the following text carefully:</p> <p>According to NITI Aayog, India has a technological advantage to facilitate digital banks. There is a need for creating a regulatory framework for promoting this. NITI Aayog, in its report titled "Digital Banks: A Proposal for Licensing and Regulatory Regime for India", offers a template and roadmap for a digital bank licensing and regulatory regime for a country. India's public digital infrastructure, especially Unified Payments Interface (UPI) has successfully faced this. With Aadhar, India is at the cusp of operationalizing its own open banking framework. This demonstrates that India has the technology stock to fully facilitate digital banks.</p> <p>Digital banking allows a user to set up automatic payments for regular utility bills. Digital banking enables fund transfers to reduce the risk of counterfeit currency. By promoting a cashless society, digital banking restricts the circulation of black money. On the basis of the given text and common understanding, answer the following questions:</p> <p>(a) Which institution has been replaced by NITI Aayog in India? Who is the ex-officio Chairman of NITI Aayog? Ans. Planning Commission has been replaced by NITI Aayog. Prime minister is the ex-officio Chairman of NITI Aayog.</p> <p>(b) State and discuss any two main advantages of digital banking. Ans: Two main advantages of digital banking are: (i) Cashless Society: By promoting a cashless society, digital banking restricts the circulation of black money. Since all transactions are routed through banks, it eliminates the use of unaccounted money. (ii) Convenience: It enable users to set up automatic payments for regular utility bills. Thus, it provides a convenient method for customers to settle payments.</p>	<p></p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}$</p> <hr/> <p>6</p>
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