

(मुध्य/पूरक 2025मां लेवायेल अये. अये. सी. (सामान्य प्रवाड) परीक्षाना परीक्षकार्य माटे गुणप्रदान योजनाने नमूने)

Section - A

Instructions.

⇒ For section - A, any of the following is correct

1 - A

1 - Discrete / Discontinuous

1 - (A) Discrete / Discontinuous

⇒ If any student has written answer in the form of statement

Eg:

For discrete / Discontinuous type of distribution a diagram is drawn. Give 01 mark.



Section - A

Select and write the correct alternative from the options given below from Questions 1 to 20. Each question carries 1 mark (20).

| | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. | A | Discrete / Discontinuous |
| 2. | B | United Nations Organization |
| 2. | A | Quantitative change |
| 4. | B | Pigou |
| 5. | C | Current account |
| 6. | C | R.B.I |
| 7. | C | 2400 |
| 8. | C | 2014 |
| 9. | D | Frictional unemployment |
| 10. | D | Raj Krishna |
| 11. | A | 10 |
| 12. | B | 918 |
| 13. | C | Decrease |
| 14. | D | Sugarcane |
| 15. | C | Balance of Visible Trade |
| 16. | A | 2 |
| 17. | A | Cottage Industries |
| 18. | B | Kandla |
| 19. | C | 4 |
| 20. | D | State Government. |



Section - B

All the Questions from 21 to 30 should be answered in one to two sentences each. Each question carries 1 mark [10]

21. The full form of N.S.S.O is "National Sample Survey Organization"

22. The value of HDI ranges from 0 to 1.

23.
$$\text{Credit Creation} = \text{Primary deposit} \times \frac{1}{\text{Cash reserve ratio}}$$

24. With the help of International poverty line, absolute poverty for different nations can be measured using a uniform method.

Note: If student has written Purchasing power parity or P.P.P then give 01 mark.

25. Prime Minister Agricultural Irrigation scheme was started on 1st July, 2015.

Note: [If a student has written only year 2015, then also give 01 mark.]



26. Meaning of Death rate: The death rate depicts the number of people who die per every 1000 people during a given year.

OR

$$\text{Death Rate} = \frac{\text{No. of people who die in a given year} \times 1000}{\text{Total population}}$$

27. Agricultural sector provides maximum employment in India

OR

Primary sector provides maximum employment in India.

28. Direction of foreign trade means the trade relations of a nation with various countries of the world.

29. Public sector units are classified in 3 (three) categories.

30. Railway is India's biggest public enterprise.



SECTION C

* Answer any 12 questions out of the following 16 questions from 31 to 46 in brief. Each question carries 02 marks. [24]

31. Difference between Diagrams and graphs.

Diagrams.

Graphs.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A diagram is a representation of observable data by way of picture. | A graph is also representation of observable data by way of picture. |
| 2. Knowledge of statistics is not required for drawing or understanding a diagram. | Knowledge of statistics is required to draw or understand a graph. |
| 3. As diagram is self-explanatory so it is easily understood by lay- persons. | Graph is not self explanatory so it is not easily understood by lay persons. |
| 4. A diagram is drawn for data which are presented in discrete frequency distribution. (discontinuous) | A graph is drawn for data which are presented in continuous frequency distribution. |
| 5. Graph paper is not required to draw a diagram. | Graph paper is required to draw a graph. |



[Note: For Q.31. Give 02 marks for any 2 correct points written in difference form or paragraph form].

32. Aspects to be considered while drawing a Pie-diagram.

i. 360° degrees make a circle.

ii. Degrees for sub divisions are calculated in proportion to the value of the variable for the division and the sum total of the degrees of all such sub division must be 360°.

iii. If relevant data is to be compared across regions or time periods the two pie graphs can be drawn side by side.

For a data set with a smaller total value, a circle with smaller dimensions is drawn and for a data set with larger total value, a circle with biggest dimension is drawn.

[Give 02 marks for any of the above 2 marks].

33. Definitions

* Economic Development :- "Economic development is a multidimensional process".

* Economic Growth :- "Economic Growth refers to growth rate of national income or rise in total quantum of goods and services".

[Note:- Give 01 mark for growth and 1 mark for development, Give marks for any other correct definition.]

34. Two limitations of per capita income as an indicator of economic development.

1. Only Estimates.
2. Difficulty in the Calculation of National Income and per Capita Income.
3. Per Capita Income shows only an Average.
4. Difficulty in Comparison.
5. Deceptive Indicator.

[Give 02 marks for any four of the above mentioned points].

35. Explain :- "Too much money chasing too few goods causes inflation".

- i. Monetarists consider inflation as a purely monetary phenomenon.
- ii. According to them if there is an increase in money in a state, the individuals earn more because of which the demand of necessities increase.
- iii. Against the increasing demand the supply remains steady, leading to increase in price.



and inflation.

Thus Machlup says that Too much money

[Note:- Give 02 marks for correct answer on the basis of your understanding].

36. Problem of measurement of value. Explain. With the introduction of division of labour and specialization in an industry driven economy, the issue of measuring the value of goods and services emerged.

- Exchanging wheat for rice was simpler, but now large number of goods became available for exchange against wheat and hence it became difficult to determine and maintain exchange value of wheat.

eg. If 20 kg of wheat is equal to 40 kg of rice, 10 mts of textile and 1 kg of ghee, in a modern structure the question of measurement arise as, how much of textile can exchange for 1 kg ghee?

* It became difficult to determine such measures and hence arose a need for a universally acceptable measuring rod.

[Give 01 mark for explanation and 1 mark for eg.]

37. Recurring Deposit :- These deposits are also a type of savings deposits.

- People who do not wish to save or cannot save bigger sums of money, save and deposit small amounts each month for some period of time in this account.

- The savings gradually increase and interest is paid on the accumulated money.

- These deposits are called recurring deposits.

- If person skips some month's money in this account, she/he may have to pay a penalty along with some interest loss.

[Note - Give two marks for any two pts of the above mentioned correct-points].

38. Two Non-monetary functions of RBI.

1. Regulatory and Supervisory functions.

2. Promotional functions

3. Financial Inclusion and Development.

[Give two marks for any of the above mentioned 02 pts with short explanation of the points].



39. Meaning of Underemployed with eg.

- When labourers cannot utilize their capabilities fully or for certain period accept less capable job is said to be underemployed.
- When a labourer is willing and ready to work for certain years or days but gets job for less than those hours or days then he is said to be underemployed.
- For eg. a labourer working in industry or agricultural land gets work only for 5 hours instead of 8 hours, then he is said to be underemployed.
- [Give or marks for explanation and example any other correct example].

40. Population trend:- Trends of population in India includes, size of population, population growth rate, birth rate, death rate, rural-urban population, proportion of female to male population etc. and their related statistical information alongwith their interpretation and analysis.

41. "Agriculture sector is backbone of the Indian economy."

→ Indian economy is dependant on agriculture for various aspects. The main reason being, if Indian agriculture sector fails to produce food grains, vegetables, fruits and flowers, it not only affect but raw material, which are cash crops and used in industries that also fails in that situation agricultural goods are not available in enough quantity

→ on a one side industries are not getting enough raw material and on other side industrial products are not adequately demanded. Thus, it can be said that agricultural failure, provide failure to industrial sector.

→ Agriculture sector fails then entire economy fails. In short once the agriculture succeeds then whole

nation progressed. Hence, agriculture sector is known as the back bone of nation.

Note: [Give 02 marks for any other explained answer based on your understanding].

42. Balance of Trade: Sum total of value of merchandise imports and merchandise exports in the Statement of trade accounts of a country during a year.

Balance of Payments: An accounting statement showing the value of imports and exports of tangible (visible) and intangible (invisible) goods during a year.

Note: (Give 02 marks for any other correct meaning)



43. Difference between Domestic Trade and International trade.

Points of difference:

- (1) Based on Scale.
- (2) Based on currencies and modes of Payment
- (3) Based on language, Culture and Society.
- (4) Based on Transport cost
- (5) Based on Degree of competition
- (6) Based on consumer satisfaction
- (7) Based on Administrative and legal system

Note: Give 02 marks for any 2 points explained. Give marks if students have written answer in difference form or paragraph form.

44. Industries which have investment of more than ₹ 25 lakh and less than 5 crores and utilise

labour intensive production techniques and ancillary industries to big industries are known as small scale industries.

Note: [Give 02 marks for correct meaning and if student has written only example then give 01 mark]

(45.) Social sector being changed by industrialisation:

→ Due to industrialisation, new industrial culture emerged, due to which new values like discipline, hard work, competition, team work, self-dependency, co-operation, understanding, innovation skills, institutional capability gets developed and stands against superstitions, fatalism, narrow psychology, orthodox behaviour gets reduced. These type of social changes inspire economic development

(46.) Negative effects of Migration:

- (1) Unregulated urbanisation
- (2) Shortage of infrastructural facilities
- (3) Problem of environmental pollution
- (4) Social evils.

Note: (Give 02 marks for above points mentioned.)

SECTION D

* Answer any 7 questions out of the following 10 questions from 47 to 56 to the point. Each question carries 3 marks : [21]

(47) Usefulness of computer technology in the learning process of economics is as follows:-

- (1) Presentations
- (2) Excel Work Sheets
- (3) Diagrams and graphs
- (4) Storage Tools
- (5) Other tools

[Note:- Give 03 marks for the above mentioned any three pts with short explanation.]

(48) Aspects included in Physical Quality of life are as follows:-

- (1) Food (calories, proteins - fats) preparation
- (2) Health & medical services (of doctor to population)



- (3) Housing and clothing (number of houses, average number of people living in each house)
- (4) Education and entertainment (percentage of population getting primary, secondary education, TV, theatre etc.)
- (5) Transport, communication and information services (the extent of road, railways lines, number of telephones per capita)
- (6) Energy (per capita energy consumption)
- (7) Population having access to pure drinking water
- (8) Average life expectancy
- (9) Infant mortality rate
- (10) Drainage facility

[Give 01 mark for any three pts mentioned].



(49) Economics causes of Poverty are as follows :-

(1) Low agricultural productivity per labour.

(2) Unequal distribution of land and property.

(3) Minimal development of small and cottage industry.

(4) Rapid increase in prices.

(5) High rate of unemployment.

[Note:- Give three marks for any three pts explained].

(50) Following are the employment oriented programmes for poverty eradication:

(1) IRDP / SGSY

(2) Wage employment schemes

(3) Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana (PMRY)

(4) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (NREGA).

[Note:- Give 03 marks for the above mentioned schemes with short explanation].



51. Concept of Cyclical Unemployment :-

(1) When economy faces depression then there is a reduction in the demand of goods and services.

(2) Due to reduction in effective demand, industries have to reduce production or shut down the production and many labourers are retrenched from work.

(3) So here, depression becomes the reasons for unemployment.

(4) So, this type of unemployment is called cyclical or depressive unemployment or trade cycle unemployment.

(5) Eg:- Indian diamond industry faces this type of unemployment.

52. Speed and expansion of green revolution can solve the problem of unemployment :-

(1) High population growth in India, high dependence of population on agriculture, creates disguised

unemployment and at the same time uncertain monsoon and insufficient irrigational facilities creates seasonal unemployment.

(2) Solutions of high dependence of population on agriculture and the capability of shifting of these surplus people to another sector has not become feasible.

(3) Hence to solve the problem of unemployment in rural areas, green revolution should be speed up and efforts should be made to extend it to more areas which can increase the opportunities of employment.

[Give 03 marks for the statement properly explained on the basis of your understanding.]

(53) Measures to control population of India are as follows:-

- (1) Mass education and awareness
- (2) Effectiveness of family planning



Programme

- (3) Increasing the age of marriage and raising the status of women.
- (4) Incentives and disincentives
- (5) Expansion in medical services and its growing effectiveness.

Note - Give 03 marks for any three of the above mentioned points with short explanation].

- (54) Crop Rotation / Multiple cropping
- (1) Multiple cropping can be obtained by different crops on a cultivated land area.
 - (2) Multiple cropping show nature of agricultural work.
 - (3) Normally two types of crops are seen : (1) Food grains eg: wheat, Rice, coarse grains and pulses.
(2) Non food grains eg: oil seeds and sugarcane, rubber, cotton, jute etc.



- (55) Reasons for International Trade:-
- (1) Difference in factor endowments in various countries
 - (2) Cost of Production
 - (3) Technological progress
 - (4) Division of labour & specialization

Note:- Give 03 marks for any three pts explained in short].

(56) Positive effects of urbanisation are as follows:-

- (1) Increase in infrastructural facilities
- (2) Reduction in poverty
- (3) Cultural development
- (4) Ultra modern health services
- (5) Social effects
- (6) High standard of living

Note:- Give 03 marks for any three pts explained in short].



Section - 6

Answer any 5 questions out of the following 7 questions from 57 to 63 in detail. Each carries 5 marks. (25)

(57.) State the types of money and discuss functions of money.

* Types *

- (1) Commodity money
- (2) Animal's money
- (3) Metal money
- (4) Paper money
- (5) Plastic money
- (6) Banking money (invisible or e-money)

Note: (2 marks for any 4 correct points stated).

* Functions of money *

- (1) Money as a medium of exchange
- (2) Money as a store of value
- (3) Money as a measure of value

Note: (3 marks for all above correct points explained.) (1 mark for each correct point)

Functions of Money :-

1. Money as a medium of exchange :-

The most important function of money is to act as a medium of exchange and trade. It removes the limitation of the lack of 'double coincidence of wants' and makes exchanges easier.

2. Money as a store of value :-

If a person produced goods and services in exchange of other goods and services but savings wealth for future needs of goods and services was difficult before the use of money as a means of exchange.

3. Money as a measure of value :-

Money implies the price system, allowing the measure of price of each goods or services which can be compared to each other. It also allows faster decision making and exchanges.

58. Quantitative measures of monetary policy.

1. Bank rate :- When commercial banks have shortage of funds, they borrow from RBI, the rate at which RBI lends money for long term is called bank rate.

It includes :-

- Cheap money policy
- Dear money policy.

2. Repo rate :- When the commercial banks need funds for a very short period they sell some securities which are held by them to RBI with a repurchase agreement at a particular rate. This rate is called repo-rate.

- Reverse Repo rate :- It means the agreed upon rate at which RBI repurchases its securities from the commercial banks in the event when the RBI has to borrow short fund loans from the commercial banks by parking its securities with commercial banks.

3. Stabilization under emergency situation :-

There is a special window for banks to borrow from RBI against approved govt. securities in an emergency situation. In 2016 the rate was 7%.

4. Cash Reserve Ratio :- Under RBI act 1934 all commercial banks have to keep certain minimum cash reserve with RBI.

5. Statutory Liquidity Ratio :- Apart from and in addition to C.R.R., under Banking Regulation Act 1949 all banks have to maintain equal to and not less than 25% of their total deposits in the form of cash, gold and unencumbered approved securities.

6. Open Market operations :- OMOs refer to sale of or purchase of govt. securities/bonds by the RBI in the open market.

7. Sterilization of RBI account against shock arising from excessive increase or decrease in the amount of foreign exchange :-

[Give marks for any five points explained correctly].



59. Meaning of birth rate and social causes for high birth rate.

* Meaning of Birth rate

The birth rate depicts the number of children born for every 1000 people during the given year.

NOTE [Give 01 mark for any correct meaning]

Social Causes:-

1. Universality of Marriage:-

Compared to advanced countries in India most women marry. This universality of marriage leads to high birth-rate.

2. Early Marriage and Widow Remarriage:-

Child marriage is prevalent in many parts of the country despite law banning child marriage. The widow remarriage act in India which has been supported by many and thus widow remarriage has become common.

3. Preference for a male child:-

1. It is believed that there is a hell named 'po' and a son's birth can stop them from reaching this hell
2. For procreation
3. To support them financially during old age.

4. Joint family system:-

There is the prevalence of joint family system in the rural area. As a result the financial responsibility of the upbringing of a child is distributed among all the family members.

NOTE: [01 mark for each correct point explained]

[01 mark for meaning and 04 marks for causes]



60. Technological Measures to increase agricultural productivity :-

1. Improved seeds - Hybrid seeds are developed by scientific inventions. It increases production and helps in producing crops speedily and protects crops against diseases.

2. Use of Chemical based fertilizers :- Its use has been increased with the use of improved seeds in India. It gives enough nutrition to plant and helps it to grow rapidly.

3. Increase in irrigation facility :- Indian agricultural sector depends on sky in majority cases but rain is quite uncertain so it directly affects agricultural production and productivity.

4. Use of Machines :- One of the reason for low productivity is traditional equipments or machines, to increase agricultural production tractors, threshers, trailers, electric pumps etc. modern machineries are used.

5. Pesticides :- Ready crop has danger of various diseases and insects.

To prevent it from various diseases and to protect plants from insects, scientifically developed pesticides are very useful.

6. Soil testing :- Soil testing is much popular in cultivation with the help of scientific techniques.

[Give marks for the above mentioned or pts with its explanation].

6. Steps of Indian Govt to develop industries

1. State owned enterprise :- Government set up basic and key industries, these sectors require heavy investment which are risky therefore private sector is not ready to make investment.

2. Encouragement to private sector industries :- To start and to run private sector industries, govt provides various types of help like land at concessional rate, electricity, water and even tax breaks.

3. Import Tariff :- It means tax on imports, to protect local industries in international competitions government relies on import tariff, due to that foreign products become expensive and becomes as costlier as domestic products.



4. Technical skills and training:- Govt provides technical and professional training to domestic industries to sustain in competition especially in the period of globalisation and liberalisation.
5. Economic Support:- Govt also provides various economic help to industries to reduce their production cost, so domestic industries may have lower production cost which enables them to sell their products in international markets with price benefit and increasing its demand.
6. Infrastructural facilities/services:- To develop industries basic facilities like road, water, electricity etc. are provided by the govt, due to that industry may keep their cost under control.
7. Setting up various institutions and policies:- Govt. makes various industrial policies and makes necessary changes in it. It creates system so that its import policy, export policy, monetary policy, fiscal policy, tax policy remains favourable to industries, it has also created institutes like IDBI, SIDBI, ICICI etc to provide financial help to industries.

[Give 05 marks for any five pts properly explained].



62. Measures to reduce problem of urbanization :- 1. Policy related.

1. Control on setting up industries into cities :- (> than 10 lakhs.

2. Development of small sized towns.

3. Small and medium sized towns

4. Satellite towns near big cities.

2. Increasing Employment Opportunities :-
Setting self employment opportunities in cities.
with the aim to benefit urban poor

3. Strengthen the infrastructural facilities :-
Making it reach people at the grass root level, construct houses for slum dwellers.

4. Education and health facilities :- Making facilities accessible to poorest of the poor, so negative effects of urbanization can be minimized.

5. Development of cottage and small scale industries :- It helps in economic development and reduce economic inequalities as well as socio-economic inequalities.



6. Development of basic infrastructural facilities in Rural areas:- It will help people to not to migrate to urban areas and reduce the burden on cities.

7. Strengthen the Administrative System:-

To reduce law and order problem, more and more awareness should be brought about amongst the citizens. [Give 05 marks for 05 pts properly explained].

63. Time Series diagram.

2.5 marks for correct diagram

2.5 marks for correct analysis.

05 marks for correct diagram and correct analysis.