

Marking Scheme Strictly Confidential (For Internal and Restricted use only) Senior School Certificate Examination, 2023 ECONOMICS (SUBJECT CODE – 030) (PAPER CODE – 58/5/3)	
<u>General Instructions: -</u>	
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	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 2023
ECONOMICS (Subject Code-030)
[Paper Code : 58/5/3]

Maximum Marks: 80

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks
SECTION -A (Macro Economics)		
1.	Read the following statements carefully: Statement 1: In a two sector economy, consumption expenditure and investment expenditure are the two components of Aggregate Demand. Statement 2: Aggregate demand curve always start from point of origin with positive slope. In the light of 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
2.	‘Deficit’ in Balance of Payment (BOP) refers to the excess of _____. (Choose the correct alternative) (a) Current account payments over Current account receipts (b) Capital account payments over Capital account receipts (c) Autonomous payments over Autonomous receipts (d) Accommodating payments over Accommodating receipts Ans. (c) Autonomous payments over Autonomous receipts	1
3.	‘Money is an asset which can be stored for use in future.’ In the light of given statement, identify the function of money. (Choose the correct alternative) (a) A measure of value (b) A standard of deferred payment (c) A store of value (d) A medium of exchange Ans. (c) A store of value	1
4.	“Considering the depreciation of Indian Currency (₹) in the international market, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has decided to purchase Indian currency (₹) in the open market.” This represents _____ exchange rate system. (Fill up the blanks with correct alternative) (a) fixed (b) flexible (c) managed floating (d) manipulated Ans. (c) managed floating	1
5. (A)	If in an economy, the Investment Multiplier is 4 and Autonomous Consumption is ₹30 crore, the relevant consumption function would be _____. (Fill up the blank with correct alternative) (a) $C=30+0.75 Y$ (b) $C=(-) 30+ 0.25 Y$ (c) $C=30+0.25 Y$ (d) $C=(-) 30 - 0.25 Y$ Ans. (a) $C= 30 + 0.75 Y$	1
OR		
(B)	If increase in National Income is equal to increase in Savings, the value of Marginal propensity to Consume would be _____. (Fill up the blank with correct alternative)	

	(a) equal to unity (c) less than one Ans. (d) equal to zero	(b) greater than one (d) equal to zero	1																				
6. (A)	From the statements given in Column I and Column II, choose the correct pair. <table><tr><td></td><td>Column I</td><td></td><td>Column II</td></tr><tr><td>A.</td><td>Vegetable grown in the Personal garden</td><td>(i)</td><td>Non marketing activity</td></tr><tr><td>B.</td><td>A car used as a taxi</td><td>(ii)</td><td>Consumer good</td></tr><tr><td>C.</td><td>An air-conditioner used by household</td><td>(iii)</td><td>Capital good</td></tr><tr><td>D.</td><td>Scholarship given to students by government</td><td>(iv)</td><td>Factor income</td></tr></table> Alternatives: (a) A-(i) (b) B-(ii) (c) C-(iii) (d) D-(iv) Ans. (a) A-(i) OR			Column I		Column II	A.	Vegetable grown in the Personal garden	(i)	Non marketing activity	B.	A car used as a taxi	(ii)	Consumer good	C.	An air-conditioner used by household	(iii)	Capital good	D.	Scholarship given to students by government	(iv)	Factor income	1
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(B)	Complete the table: <table><tr><td>Producer</td><td>Value of output</td><td>Intermediate Consumption</td><td>Value Added</td></tr><tr><td>Farmer</td><td>2000</td><td>-</td><td>2000</td></tr><tr><td>Baker</td><td>___(i)___</td><td>2000</td><td>2000</td></tr><tr><td>Retail Seller</td><td>4,400</td><td>___(iii)___</td><td>400</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>___(ii)___</td><td>6,000</td><td>___(iv)___</td></tr></table> Alternatives: (a) 4000, 10400, 4000, 4000 (b) 4000, 10400, 4000, 4400 (c) 2000, 6000, 6000, 4400 (d) 4000, 10400, 6000, 4000 Ans. (b) 4000,10400,4000,4400		Producer	Value of output	Intermediate Consumption	Value Added	Farmer	2000	-	2000	Baker	___(i)___	2000	2000	Retail Seller	4,400	___(iii)___	400	Total	___(ii)___	6,000	___(iv)___	1
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7. (A)	Suppose, the price of one UK Pound (£) has increased from ₹70 to ₹80, owing to market forces. This means that value of Indian Currency (₹) has _____. (Choose the correct alternative) (a) appreciated (b) depreciated (c) revalued (d) devalued Ans. (b) depreciated OR		1																				
(B)	Suppose, Country X, has more inflation than Country Y. Which of the following is most likely situation to happen in such a case, assuming other factors being constant? (Choose the correct alternative) (a) A surplus trade balance in Country X (b) A deficit trade balance for Country X (c) A rise in exports from Country X to Country Y (d) A deficit trade balance for Country Y Ans. (b) A deficit trade balance for Country X		1																				
8.	Read the following statements - Assertion(A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below:																						

	Assertion (A): Full employment refers to, absence of involuntary unemployment. Reason (R): Under full employment situation, all willing and able bodied people get employment at prevailing wage rate. Alternatives: (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true. Ans. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	1
9.	Read the following statements carefully: Statement 1: Money supply (M_1) in India does not include 'demand deposits' with commercial banks. Statement 2: Money supply (M_1) refers to, assets available with the Commercial Banks during a particular period of time. In the light of the given statements, choose the correct alternative. (a) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false. (b) Statement 1 is false and Statement 2 is true. (c) Both statements 1 and 2 are true. (d) Both statements 1 and 2 are false. Ans. (d) Both statements 1 and 2 are false	1
10.	If a linear consumption curve takes a parallel shift downwards, the value of investment multiplier will _____ (a) fall (b) rise (c) be doubled (d) not change Ans. (d) not change	1
11.	Giving valid reasons, state whether the following statements are true or false: (a) (i) Dividend received from investment abroad is recorded on the credit side of the capital account. (ii) Depreciation of the Indian Currency will lead to promotion of Indian exports. Ans. (i) False. Dividend received from investment abroad is recorded on the credit side of current account, as neither assets nor liabilities of the country get affected. (ii) True. Depreciation of the Indian currency will lead to promotion of Indian exports. As Indian exports become relatively cheaper for the rest of the world, thereby increasing the international competitiveness of Indian exports. (No marks to be allotted if reason is wrongly given/ not given) OR (b) Distinguish between Autonomous transactions and Accommodating transactions. 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 'economic motive'. Such transactions are called 'above the line' transactions in the Balance of Payments account. Whereas;	1 ½ 1 ½ 3 1 ½

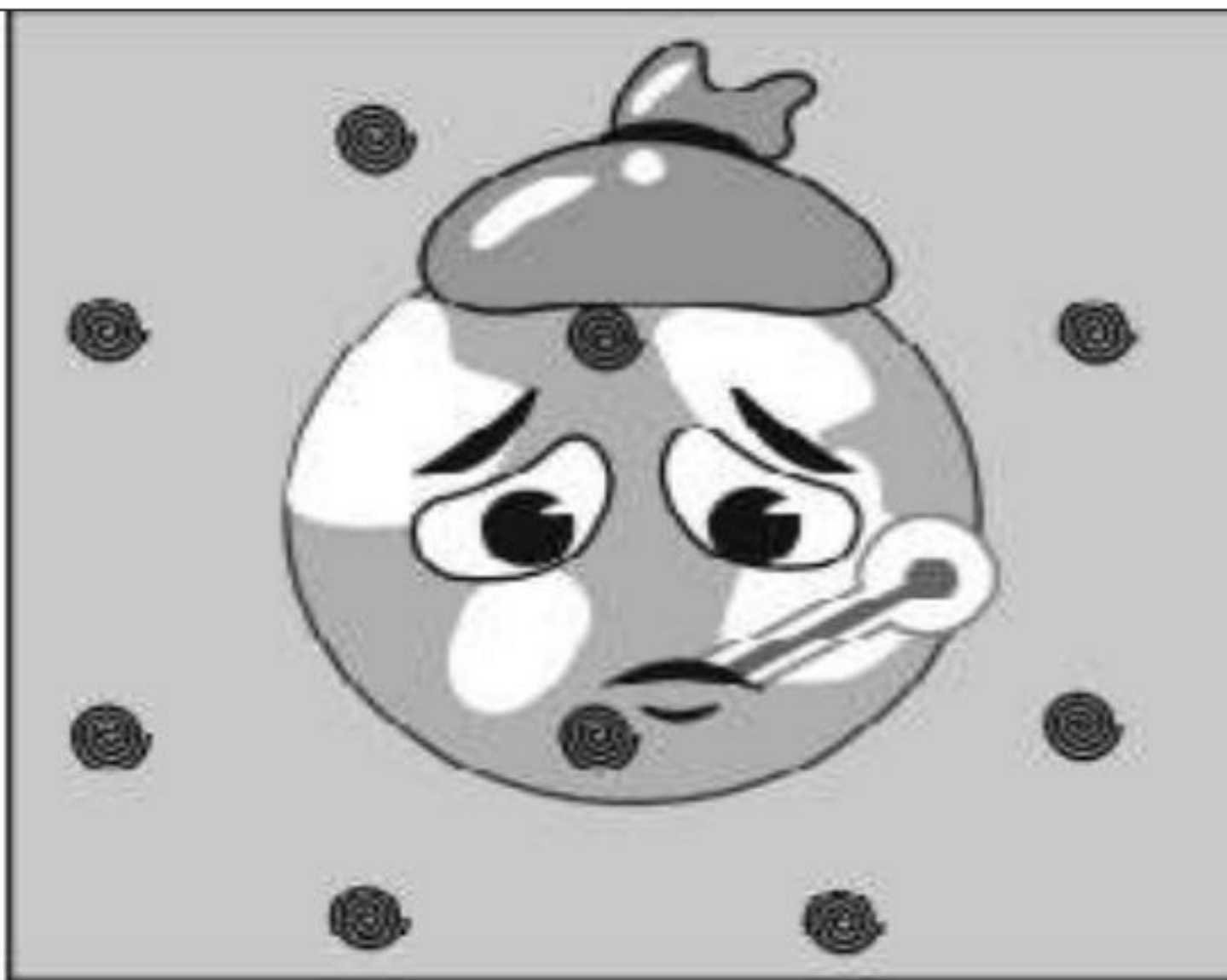
	Accommodating transactions are those international economic transactions which are undertaken (by competent authorities) to cover the surplus or deficit in Balance of Payments. These transactions are independent of any economic motive. Such transactions are called 'below the line' transactions in the Balance of Payments account.	1 ½												
		3												
12.	Suppose only one Good 'X' is produced in the country. Output of Good X during year 2018 and 2019 were 100 units and 110 units respectively. The market price of the product during the two years was ₹ 50 and ₹ 55 per unit respectively. Calculate the percentage change in Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in year 2019 using 2018 as the base year. Ans. <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Output (in units)</th><th>Market Price (₹ per unit)</th><th>Real GDP (in ₹)</th></tr><tr><td>2018 (Base Year)</td><td>100</td><td>50</td><td>5,000</td></tr><tr><td>2019 (Current Year)</td><td>110</td><td>55</td><td>5,500</td></tr></table> Percentage (%) Change in Real GDP = $\frac{\text{Change } (\Delta) \text{ in Real GDP}}{\text{Base Year Real GDP}} \times 100$ = $\frac{5,500 - 5,000}{5,000} \times 100$ = 10% (Any other relevant method to be allotted marks)	Year	Output (in units)	Market Price (₹ per unit)	Real GDP (in ₹)	2018 (Base Year)	100	50	5,000	2019 (Current Year)	110	55	5,500	1/2 1/2 1/2 1 1/2
Year	Output (in units)	Market Price (₹ per unit)	Real GDP (in ₹)											
2018 (Base Year)	100	50	5,000											
2019 (Current Year)	110	55	5,500											
		3												
13.	As per the following news published in “The Hindu” on 6th August, 2022: “The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Reserve Bank of India raised the Repo Rate by 50 basis points.” Identify and explain the likely cause and consequences behind this type of action taken by the Reserve Bank of India. Ans. Inflation in the economy may be the cause behind the rise in repo rate by the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of Reserve Bank of India (RBI). This step may force commercial banks to increase the lending rates. It may discourage the borrowings by the general public. This may lead to fall in Aggregate Demand and thus may result in fall in rate of inflation. (Any other valid explanation to be allotted marks)	1 3												
		4												
14.	If planned savings exceeds planned investments in an economy, explain its likely impact on income, output and employment. Ans. When planned savings exceeds planned investments it means households are planning to consume less than what the firms expected them to consume. This will lead to unintended accumulation of inventories. To restore the desired/intended level of inventories, producers may contract production which in turn reduces the employment, output and income level. (To be marked as a whole)	4												
15.	Explain the role of Central Bank as Governments' agent and advisor. (a) Ans. As Government's agent, the Central Bank accepts receipts and makes payment on behalf of the government. For instance, Central Bank issues government securities such as bonds, treasury bills, etc. It makes all arrangements in connection with the floatation, conversion or redemption of these securities. It manages the national debt on behalf of the government.	4												

	As the Government's financial advisor, the Central Bank advises the government on all economic, financial and monetary matters. (To be marked as a whole) OR															
(b)	Define Reverse Repo Rate. Discuss briefly, how this instrument helps in controlling credit creation by commercial banks. Ans. Reverse Repo Rate is the rate of interest at which commercial banks can park their surplus funds with the Central Bank. In order to control the credit creation capacity of the commercial banks, the Central Bank may increase/decrease Reverse Repo Rate. This induces commercial banks to transfer more/less funds to the Central Bank which in turn reduces/ increases the lending capacity of the commercial banks. As a result, credit creation by commercial banks may be reduced/ increased.	1 3														
		4														
16.	Study the given picture carefully: Sources of State and Local government tax revenues for a financial year <table><thead><tr><th>Source</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Property Tax</td><td>35%</td></tr><tr><td>Sales & Gross Receipts Tax</td><td>34%</td></tr><tr><td>Individual Income Tax</td><td>20%</td></tr><tr><td>Corporate Income Tax</td><td>3%</td></tr><tr><td>Motor Vehicle License Fee</td><td>2%</td></tr><tr><td>Fines</td><td>6%</td></tr></tbody></table> Answer The following questions based on common knowledge and picture: (a) Categorise the given items in the picture into tax/non-tax receipts. Ans. Tax receipts- Individual Income Tax, Property Tax, Corporate Income Tax and Sales & Gross Receipts Tax Non-tax receipts- Motor Vehicle License Fee and Fines (b) "Government has started spending more on providing free services like education and health to the poor." In the light of above statement, explain how the government can use the budgetary policy in reducing 'inequalities of income'. Ans. Government's budgetary policy has two aspects- taxation and public expenditure. To reduce inequalities in income and wealth, the government may adopt an expenditure policy which is in favour of lower income groups. Government expenditure on providing free services like education and health to the poor may positively affect their disposable income. Consequently, budgetary policy of the government can be used to reduce inequalities of income. (To be marked as a whole)	Source	Percentage	Property Tax	35%	Sales & Gross Receipts Tax	34%	Individual Income Tax	20%	Corporate Income Tax	3%	Motor Vehicle License Fee	2%	Fines	6%	$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$ 3
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17. (a) (I)	Suppose in a financial year, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market price of a country was ₹1,100 crore. Net factor income from Abroad was ₹100 crore, the net indirect taxes was ₹150 crore and National income was ₹850 crore. Calculate the value of depreciation, on the basis of above information.															

	Ans. National Income (NNP_{FC}) = Gross Domestic Product at Market Price (GDP_{MP}) – Depreciation + Net factor income from abroad – Net Indirect Taxes $850 = 1,100 - \text{Depreciation} + 100 - 150$ $\text{Depreciation} = 1,100 + 100 - 150 - 850$ Depreciation = ₹ 200 crore (II) "While estimating Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by expenditure method, entire focus is on expenditures incurred by the residents of the country." Do you agree with the given statement? Give valid reason in support of 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, whether incurred by the residents or non-residents during a given period of time. (To be marked as a whole)	1 ½ ½ ½ ½																																	
	OR	6																																	
(b)(I)	How should the following be treated in estimating National Income of a Country? Give valid reasons. (i) Profits earned by Foreign Banks in India. (ii) Expenditure on upgradation of fixed asset by a firm. Ans. (i) Profits earned by foreign banks in India should not be included in the National Income of India because it is factor income paid to non-residents. (ii) Expenditure on upgradation of fixed asset by a firm should be included in the National Income as it is a part of capital formation.	3																																	
(II)	Calculate the value of Domestic Income from the following data: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.No.</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount in (₹ crore)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i)</td><td>Rent and Royalties</td><td>1,300</td></tr> <tr> <td>(ii)</td><td>Net Indirect Taxes</td><td>200</td></tr> <tr> <td>(iii)</td><td>Wages & Salaries (in cash & in kind)</td><td>1,700</td></tr> <tr> <td>(iv)</td><td>Corporate Tax</td><td>400</td></tr> <tr> <td>(v)</td><td>Depreciation</td><td>400</td></tr> <tr> <td>(vi)</td><td>Retained Earnings</td><td>300</td></tr> <tr> <td>(vii)</td><td>Dividends</td><td>400</td></tr> <tr> <td>(viii)</td><td>Net Factor Income from Abroad</td><td>(-) 120</td></tr> <tr> <td>(ix)</td><td>Mixed Income of Self Employed</td><td>1,400</td></tr> <tr> <td>(x)</td><td>Change in Stock</td><td>(-) 200</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Ans. Domestic Income (NDP_{fc}) = (iii) + (i) + (iv) + (vi) + (vii) + (ix) $= 1,700 + 1,300 + 400 + 300 + 400 + 1,400$ $= ₹ 5,500 \text{ crore}$	S.No.	Particulars	Amount in (₹ crore)	(i)	Rent and Royalties	1,300	(ii)	Net Indirect Taxes	200	(iii)	Wages & Salaries (in cash & in kind)	1,700	(iv)	Corporate Tax	400	(v)	Depreciation	400	(vi)	Retained Earnings	300	(vii)	Dividends	400	(viii)	Net Factor Income from Abroad	(-) 120	(ix)	Mixed Income of Self Employed	1,400	(x)	Change in Stock	(-) 200	1 ½ 1 ½
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SECTION – B (Indian Economic Development)																																			
18.	_____ is the apex institution which plans and evaluates policies related to rural credit needs. (a) Cooperative Credit Societies (b) Regional Rural Banks (c) Self Help Groups (d) NABARD Ans. (d) NABARD	1																																	

19.	During the British rule in India, Indian agricultural output witnessed stagnation due to _____ (Choose the correct alternative) (a) Decline in handicrafts (b) Drain of Indian wealth (c) Land settlement (d) Introduction of railways Ans. (c) Land settlement	1
20. (A)	In the first phase of Green Revolution, output was restricted mainly to _____. (Choose the correct alternative) (a) Cereals and Pulses (b) Wheat and Rice (c) Cotton and Jute (d) Jowar and Bajra Ans. (b) Wheat and Rice	1
(B)	OR _____ is known as the architect of Indian Planning. (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) P.C. Mahalanobis (c) Dr. Manmohan Singh (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad Ans. (b) P.C. Mahalanobis	1
21. (A)	Read the following statements carefully: Statement 1: Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was introduced in China in 1950's. Statement 2: China's growth is mainly contributed by the manufacturing sector. In the light of given statements, choose the correct alternative from the following: (a) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false. (b) Statement 1 is false and Statement 2 is true. (c) Both statements 1 and 2 are true. (d) Both statements 1 and 2 are false. Ans. (d) Both statements 1 and 2 are false.	1
(B)	OR Identify the incorrect statement from the following: (Choose the correct alternative) (a) China's Economic growth rate is better than that of Pakistan. (b) Pakistan is behind India in HDI ranking. (c) One Child Policy norm was adopted in Pakistan (d) In 1991, India adopted New Economic Reforms. Ans. (c) One Child Policy norm was adopted in Pakistan.	1
22.	Identify, which of the following are associated with the problem of human capital formation in India? (i) Brain drain (ii) Low academic standards (iii) Rising population (iv) Changes in social outlook Alternatives: (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (i), (ii) and (iii) (d) (i) and (iv) Ans. (c) (i), (ii) and (iii)	1
23.	Read the following statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below: Assertion (A): During 1980's, economic growth rate of Pakistan was more than that of India. Reason (R): Pakistan followed the path of mixed economic structure with equal participation of the public and the 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 but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true. Ans. (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.	1
24.	Identify, which of the following is an incorrect function of environment? (a) Supplies resources (b) Assimilates waste (c) Land degradation (d) Provides aesthetic services Ans. (c) Land degradation	1
25.	Read the following statements carefully: Statement 1: Special Economic Zones (SEZ's) policy has led to huge Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flow to China. Statement 2: China's rapid industrial growth was the result of its economic reform in 1981. In the light of the given statements, choose the correct alternative: (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
26.	Read the following statements carefully: Statement 1: First Five Year Plan of China commenced in the year 1956. Statement 2: Both India and China adopted Socialist Economy model, following USSR. In the light of the given statements, choose the correct alternative: (a) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false. (b) Statement 1 is false and Statement 2 is true. (c) Both statements 1 and 2 are true (d) Both statements 1 and 2 are false. Ans. (d) Both statements 1 and 2 are false.	1
27.	Identify, which of the following is the correct formula for calculating Worker-Population Ratio"? (Choose the correct alternative) (a) $\frac{\text{Total labour force}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$ (b) $\frac{\text{Total Workers}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$ (c) $\frac{\text{Total Population}}{\text{Total labour force}} \times 100$ (d) $\frac{\text{Total population}}{\text{Total Workers}} \times 100$ Ans. (b) $\frac{\text{Total Workers}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$	1
28.	Interpret the situation of earth as depicted in the given picture, with reference to current environmental challenges:	



Ans. The given image depicts the environmental challenge of ‘Global Warming’.
Global warming is a gradual increase in the average temperature of the earth’s lower atmosphere. It is caused by increases in carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. Burning of fossil fuels and deforestation are the major causes of Global Warming. Global warming is responsible for melting of polar ice, leading to rise in sea level and coastal flooding etc.
(To be marked as a whole)
(Any other valid explanation to be allotted marks)

3

29.
(a) "In rural areas of India, more members of a family are engaged in work, yet the gross income of the family is generally low."
Identify the type of unemployment indicated in the above statement and explain the paradox associated with it.

Ans. Disguised unemployment is indicated in the given statement. Generally, in rural India more than required number of people are employed on a particular task without contributing to the aggregate output.
Hence, marginal productivity of labour turns out to be zero. Consequently, gross income of the family is lower than expected.
(To be marked as a whole)

3

OR

(b) Explain the role of micro-credit system in meeting credit requirements of poor.
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.
(To be marked as a whole)

3

30.
(a)(i) State the meaning of 'Privatisation'.
Ans. Privatisation refers to shedding of the ownership or management of a government owned enterprise.

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(ii) 'Agriculture sector has been adversely affected by the Economic reform process.' Comment.
Ans. The agricultural sector was adversely affected by the economic reform process in India as public investment in agriculture sector especially in infrastructure has fallen to a great extent. Furthermore, the partial removal of fertiliser subsidy has led to increase in the cost of production, which has severely affected the small and marginal farmers. Moreover, there has been a shift from production for the domestic market towards export- oriented production focusing on cash crops putting pressure on prices of food grains.
(To be marked as a whole)

3

OR

(b)	State and explain any two main causes behind infrastructural development by British rule. Ans. Two main causes behind infrastructural development by British rule were: • Mobilisation of army: The roads were built primarily to serve the purpose of mobilising the army within India and drawing out raw materials from the countryside to the nearest railway station or the port. • Maintenance of law and order: The introduction of the electric telegraph in India served the purpose of maintaining law and order. (Any other valid cause to be allotted marks)	$\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}$ 4									
31.	State, with valid reasons whether, the following statements are true or false: (a) "Higher productivity and production are the outcome of investment in human resources." (b) Rising population is not the cause for quality of human capital formation. Ans. (a) True. Investment in human resource stimulates innovation and creates ability to absorb new technology. Technical skills acquired through sources of human capital formation such as education, training and sound health etc. helps labour supply to make better use of given resources. Hence, productivity and production increases. (b) False. Rapid rise in population adversely affects the quality of human capital. It reduces per head availability of existing facilities that results in a fall in quality of life. In turn, this leads to a reduction in the capacity to acquire specialised skills and knowledge.	2 2 4									
32.	Compare and analyse the following information related to Annual Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India and China: Annual Growth of Gross Domestic Product <table border="1" data-bbox="453 1375 1627 1581"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th><th>1989-90</th><th>2015-17</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>India</td><td>5.7</td><td>7.3</td></tr> <tr> <td>China</td><td>10.3</td><td>6.8</td></tr> </tbody> </table> (Source: Asian Development Bank, Philippines, World Development indicator-2018) Ans. The given data shows that China has gained economic strength over the given period of time. India witnessed 5.7% growth rate whereas, China was able to maintain near double-digit growth during the decade of 1980s. The growth rate of China has decelerated to an average of 6.8%, over the period 2015-17. In the recent past India has posted a decent rise in the growth rate. While India had lesser growth rate in the decade of 1980's, it has enhanced well by registering an average growth rate of 7.3%, over the period 2015-17. (To be marked as a whole)	Country	1989-90	2015-17	India	5.7	7.3	China	10.3	6.8	4
Country	1989-90	2015-17									
India	5.7	7.3									
China	10.3	6.8									
(a)	33. Read the following text carefully and answer the given questions on the basis of the same and common understanding: India urged the World Trade Organisation (WTO) to relax rules to allow the country to export food grains from its public stocks to the nations facing food crisis. India can help, reduce food insecurity but there is hesitation on the part of the WTO, in relaxing its rules. India's Finance Minister said food, fuel and fertilizers are global public goods and ensuring access of these for developing and emerging economies is critical. She also shared India's experiences, including robust gains in agriculture production, citizen centric food security programmes and innovative delivery mechanisms such as the 'One Nation one Ration Card' Scheme. (Source: The Economic Times; July 16, 2022) State and discuss any two objectives of World Trade Organisation.										

	Ans. Objectives of World Trade Organisation (WTO) are: • It helps in providing greater market access to all member countries as it provides equal opportunities to all countries in the international market. • It facilitates bilateral and multilateral trade by removing tariff and non-tariff barriers. (Any other valid objective to be allotted marks)	2
(b)	Name any two steps taken by India to strengthen the food security. Ans. Two steps taken by India to strengthen food security are: • Robust gains in agriculture production. • Citizen-centric food security programme. (Any other valid step to be allotted marks)	1 1 6
33.	Define Agricultural diversification.	
(a) (i)	Ans. Agricultural diversification relates to change in cropping pattern or shift of workforce from agriculture to other allied activities.	2
(ii)	State the meaning of organic farming. Discuss how does it help in promoting sustainable development. Ans. Organic farming refers to a whole system of farming that restores, maintains and enhances the ecological balance. Organic farming is the system of farming that relies upon the use of organic inputs for cultivation such as animal manures and composts. Organic produce has more nutritional value. It is pesticide free which helps in soil conservation. Consequently, organic farming is conducive to sustainable development. OR	1 3
(b) (i)	Discuss the need for promoting women's education in India. Ans. The need to promote education for women in India is imminent. It helps in improving economic independence and social status of women. Women education makes a favourable impact on fertility rate and health care of women and children. (To be marked as a whole)	3
(ii)	Explain absorptive capacity of environment with example. Ans. Absorptive capacity means the ability of the environment to absorb degradation. For instance, high population and the affluent consumption in the developing countries and production standards of the developed nations have placed a huge stress on the environment. Many resources are becoming extinct and the wastes generated are beyond the absorptive capacity of the environment. (To be marked as a whole)	3
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