Marking Scheme Strictly Confidential

(For Internal and Restricted use only) Senior School Certificate Examination,2025

ECONOMICS (SUBJECT CODE – 030)

 $(PAPER\ CODE - 58/2/1)$

- 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.
- "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."
- Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In Class XII, while evaluating competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
- 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.
- The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after delibration and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
- Evaluators will mark($\sqrt{\ }$) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X" be marked. Evaluators will not put right (\checkmark) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
- 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 totalled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.

If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and 8 encircled. This may also be followed strictly. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks 9 should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note "Extra Question". No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only 10 once. A full scale of marks 80 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the 11 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 Evaluation Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper. 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. While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should 14 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 iudiciously. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the "Guidelines **16** for spot Evaluation" before starting the actual evaluation. Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to **17** the title page, correctly totalled and written in figures and words. The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment 18 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 School Certificate Examination 2025

ECONOMICS (Subject Code-030)

[Paper Code: 58/2/1]

Maximum Marks: 80

Q.		Marks
No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	1,141111
	SECTION -A	l .
	(Macro Economics)	
1.	The monetary policy is formulated by the in the Indian economy.	
	(Choose the correct option to fill up the blank)	
	(A) Central Government (B) State Governments	
	(C) Reserve Bank of India (D) World Bank	
	Ans. (C) Reserve Bank of India	1
2.	Identify, which of the following is not to be considered while estimating Revenue Deficit of	
	a country. (Choose the correct option)	
	(A) Wages and salaries paid by the government	
	(B) Interest payments made by the Central Government	
	(C) Direct Tax Collection	
	(D) Expenditure incurred on construction of flyover	
	Ans. (D) Expenditure incurred on construction of flyover	1
3.	In the Keynesian Economics, starts from the origin and is always drawn at an angle	
	of 45°. (Choose the correct option to fill up the blank)	
	(A) Consumption curve (B) Aggregate demand curve	
	(C) Reference line (D) Investment curve	
	Ans. (C) Reference line	1
4.	Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct	
	options given below:	
	Assertion (A): In case of public goods no one can be excluded from enjoying the benefits.	
	Reason (R): Public goods are non-rivalrous and non-excludable in nature.	
	Options:	
	(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	1
	explanation of Assertion (A).	
5.	Value Addition = – Value of Intermediate Consumption.	
	(Choose the correct option(s) to complete the stated formula.)	
	(i) Domestic sales	
	(ii) Sales – change in stock	
	(iii) Value of output	
	(iv) (Number of units produced) × (Price per unit)	
	Options:	
	(A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii)	

	(C) (ii), (iii) and (iv) (D) (iii) and (iv)	
	Ans. (D) (iii) and (iv)	1
6.	Suppose for an economy, autonomous consumption stands as ₹ 100 crore and total	
	consumption is ₹ 130 crores. The value of induced consumption would be ₹ crore.	
	(Choose the correct option to fill up the blank)	
	(A) 30 (B) 80	
	(C) 100 (D) 130	
	Ans. (A) 30	1
7.	As the Banker to the Bank, Reserve Bank of India performs all functions except	
	(Choose the correct option to fill up the blank)	
	(A) Purchase and sale of securities on behalf of general public	
	(B) Maintaining current account for Commercial Banks	
	(C) Clearing and settlement of Interbank transactions	
	(D) Facilitating governmental transactions	
	Ans. (A) Purchase and sale of securities on behalf of general public	1
8.	Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct	
	options given below:	
	Assertion (A): If the value of Marginal Propensity to Save is 0.5, Marginal Propensity to	
	Consume will be equal to Marginal Propensity to Save.	
	Reason (R): Sum of Marginal Propensity to Consume and Marginal Propensity to Save	
	always equals to unity.	
	Options:	
	(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	1
	explanation of Assertion (A).	
9.	The budget under, which the government may spend an amount equal to the revenue it	
	collects is referred as Budget. (Choose the correct option to fill up the blank)	
	(A) Surplus (B) Deficit	
	(C) Balanced (D) Deflationary	
	Ans. (C) Balanced	1
10.	To arrive at the value of equilibrium level of income, there must exists an equality between	
	ex-ante and ex-ante (Choose the correct option to fill up the blank)	
	(i) Aggregate Demand, Aggregate Supply	
	(ii) Aggregate Demand, Savings	
	(iii) Aggregate Demand, Investment	
	(iv) Savings, Investment Options:	
	(A) (i) and (ii) (B) (i) and (iv)	
	(C) (ii) and (iii) (D) (iii) and (iv)	
	Ans. (B) (i) and (iv)	1
11.	State the meaning and significance of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) deflator.	
	Ans. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) deflator is the ratio of nominal Gross Domestic	1
	Product (GDP) to real Gross Domestic Product (GDP).	

	GDP deflator is a tool which is used to eliminate the effect of price fluctuations in the	2
	economy and to determine the real change in physical output of current year. GDP	
	deflator helps in comparison of growth rate of the economy.	
		3
12.	"The government generally levies higher Goods and Services Tax (GST) on socially	
(a)	undesirable products like cigarettes, tobacco, liquor etc."	
` /	Identify and explain the indicated government budget objective in the above statement.	
	Ans. The highlighted government budget objective is the 'allocation function'.	1
	The government may influence the allocation of resources by imposing higher taxes on	_
	the production of socially undesirable products like cigarettes, tobacco, liquor etc.	
	Consequently, the resources will be withdrawn from the production of these	2
	undesirable products and reallocated to the production of goods which are beneficial	_
	for the society.	
	OR	3
(1.)		3
(b)	Two friends Ramesh (a software engineer) and Pihu (a bakery owner) are discussing their	
	contribution to the nation's economy through tax payments. Ramesh earns ₹ 8,00,000 per	
	year, which makes him liable to pay income tax. Pihu pays Goods and Service Tax (GST)	
	on the sale of cakes and pastries.	
	On the basis of the given text, identify whether Ramesh is paying a direct tax or an indirect	
	tax. Explain valid differences between two types of taxes.	
	Ans. Ramesh is paying a direct tax.	1
	Direct taxes are those taxes whose impact and incidence lies on the same entity. In other	1
	1 0	1
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	of Q. No. 13.		ogura that can be tal	ken up by the Government to control	
		of inflation prevailing in		ken up by the Government to control	
				g in an economy, the government	
				e disposable income (purchasing	3
	-		-	quently, it may lead to a fall in	
	-	emand, thereby correc	-		
		cinaila, thereby correc	_	ant measure to be awarded marks)	
	(B) Define 'C	Open Market Operations	•	medsare to be awarded marks)	
		-		ng of government securities by the	1
		k from/to the general p			_
					4
14.	Justify the fol	llowing statements with	valid arguments:		
(a)	1	oply in an economy is a	0	ck variable.	
			-	otal volume of money held by the	2
	-	articular point of time		•	
		cal Bank provides severa		s to the government.	
	` '	<u>*</u>	•	nment maintains accounts of the	
	government.	It accepts receipts, ma	kes payments, car	rries out exchange, remittance and	2
				nent. It also provides loans to the	
		to meet its requiremen	_	-	
		•	OR		4
(b)	Assuming for	a hypothetical econom	y, Central Bank ind	creases the Reserve Ratio from 20%	
	_	ne total primary deposits	=		
				ation by commercial banks.	
		Primary Deposits = ₹ 1		•	
	Case	Reserve Ratio	Credit	Credit Creation	
		(RR)	Multiplier	(Primary Deposits x	
			$(\frac{1}{RR})$	Credit Multiplier)	
	I	20% = 0.2	$\frac{1}{1} = 5$	1,000 x 5 = ₹ 5,000	1 1/2
	II	25% = 0.25	$\frac{0.2}{1} - 4$	1,000 x 4 = ₹ 4,000	$\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{2}$
			${0.25}$ – 4	,	1 /2
				%, the amount of credit creation	1
			,	an inverse relationship between	_
	Reserve Rati	io and the amount of c	redit creation.		
					4
15.				or construction of expressways with	
		l investment of ₹ 1200 c	crore. Assuming, 80	0% of increase in income is spent on	
	consumption.				
		ollowing on the basis of	above information	1:	
	· /	income (ΔY).			
	(b) Change in	consumption (Δ C).			
		~	.		
		Change in Investment (• •	re	
	Marginal Pro	opensity to Consume (I	MPC) = 0.8		
	(a) As we kno	nw.			
	TIME CALL THE	, , , ,			i

	Investme	ent Multiplier (K) = $\frac{1}{1 - MPC}$			1/2		
		$=\frac{1}{1-0.8}=5$			1/2		
		1 0.0	(AT)		1/2		
	Change 1	n Income (ΔY) = $K \times Change in Investment$	$(\Delta \mathbf{I})$		1/2		
	Character :	$= 5 \times 1,200$			1		
	Change	n Income (ΔY) = ₹ 6,000 crore	in Consumnti	on (AC)	1		
	(b) Marg	inal Propensity to Consume (MPC) = ———	in Consumpti		. •		
		Cha	nge in Income	$(\Delta \mathbf{Y})$			
		$0.8 = \frac{\text{Change}}{}$	in Consumpti	on (Δ C)	1/2		
			0,000		1/2		
		Change in Consumption (ΔC) = $\mathbf{\xi}$ 4,800 (crore				
					4		
16.		e basis of the data given below, estimate the value		come (NNP _{FC})	1		
(a)	S. No.	Items	Amount		,		
	(1)	75.	(₹ in crore)		1		
	(1)	Private final consumption expenditure	2,000		,		
	(2)	Government final consumption expenditure	1,500		,		
	(3)	Gross domestic fixed capital formation	1,000		,		
	(4)	Addition to stock	400		1		
	(5)	Consumption of fixed capital	50		1		
	(6)	Net factor income from abroad	100		1		
	(7)	Net indirect Taxes	200		1		
	(8)	Net Exports	700		1		
	Ans. National Income (NNP _{FC}) = $(1) + (2) + (3) + (4) + (8) - (5) + (6) - (7)$						
	= 2,000 + 1,500 + 1,000 + 400 + 700 - 50 + 100 - 200						
	= ₹ 5,450 crore						
	(ii) Diffe	rentiate between Real Flow and Money Flow.			,		
	Ans. Rea	al flow refers to the flow of goods and services	between house	holds and firms.	1		
		Whereas;			,		
	Money f	low refers to the flow of money in the form o	f factor payme	nts and payment	1		
	for good	s and services between households and firms.					
		OR			6		
(b)	(i) Gauha	ar, has recently completed her fashion designing	studies and start	ed a boutique. To	,		
	produce	dresses for sale, she purchased various materia	als, including a	sewing machine,	1		
	fabric, bu	attons and thread. These items are essential for pr	oducing the dre	sses.	1		
	Classify	the material purchased by Gauhar as Final or	Intermediate go	ods, giving valid	i		
	reasons i	n support of the classifications.			i		
	Ans. Sev	wing machine purchased by Gauhar for her	boutique can b	e classified as a	1		
	Final Go	ood.			,		
	As the sa	ame will be used for investment purposes.			1		
	Fabric, l	buttons and thread can be classified as intermo	ediate goods.		1		
	As they	are completely used up in the further product	ion of goods an	d services in the	1		
	same yea	ar.					
		ional Income is always equal to Domestic income	e in a two sector	economy."	,		
		or refute the given statement with valid reasons.		-			
		e given statement is defended.					
		Income = Domestic Income + Net Factor Inco	me from Abro	ad			
•	1			Ĺ			

	In a two sector economy, due to no interaction with the external sector, Net Factor Income from Abroad has no significance. Hence, National Income is always equal to Domestic Income. (To be marked as a whole)	2
		6
7.	Read the following text carefully: Balance of Payments (BoP) systematically summarise, the economic transactions of an economy with the rest of the world, over a given period of time. The BoP can be broadly divided into two accounts namely: • current account	
	• capital account	
	The current account measures the transfer of goods, services, income and transfers between an economy and rest of the world. The current account may be sub-divided into merchandise account and invisible account. Merchandise account consists of transactions related to export and import of goods.	
	In the invisible account, there are three broad categories:	
	• Non-factor services such as travel, transportation, insurance etc.	
	• Transfer which do not involve any value in exchange.	
	• Income which includes compensation of employees and investment income. The capital account reflects the net changes in financial claims on rest of the world. The capital account can be broadly broken up into two categories:	
	 Non-debt flows such as direct and portfolio investments. 	
	Debt flows such as external assistance, commercial borrowings, non-resident deposits etc.	
	The sum of the two accounts indicates the overall balance, which could be either be in surplus or deficit. The movement in overall balance is reflected in changes in international reserves of the country. Source: https://mospi.gov.in/109-balance-payments	
	(adopted and modified)	
	On the basis of the given text and common understanding, answer the following questions: (a) Define Balance of Payments.	
	Ans. Balance of Payments (BoP) systematically summarise, the economic transactions between the residents of a country and the rest of the world, over a given period of	1
	time. (b) Differentiate between the two accounts of Balance of Payments.	
	Ans. The two accounts of Balance of Payments are Current Account and Capital	
	Account. Current Account records the trade in goods & services and transfers payments to/from abroad. The current account may be sub-divided into merchandise account and invisible account.	1 1/2
	Whereas;	
	Capital Account records the net changes in financial claims on rest of the world. The capital account can be subdivided into Non-debt flows and Debt flows.	1 1
	(c) Give the meaning of Balance of Payments deficit with formula.	
	Ans. Balance of Payments (BoP) Deficit refers to a situation when, during the year, inflows of foreign exchange falls short of outflows of foreign exchange on account of autonomous transactions.	2
	Autonomous outflows of foreign exchange > Autonomous inflows of foreign exchange	
	Autonomous outnows of foreign exchange > Autonomous inflows of foreign exchange	6

	SE	CTION – B	
	(Indian Eco	nomic Development)	
18.	of agriculture refers to production of	f crops for sale in the open market rather than for	
	self consumption purpose.		
	(A) Commercialisation	(B) Diversification	
	(C) Digitisation	(D) Modernisation	
	Ans. (A) Commercialisation	, ,	1
19.	Read the following statements carefully:		
	Statement 1: In 1978, commune lands wer	re divided into small plots to the individual	
	households for cultivation.	•	
	Statement 2: Under commune system, pro	ofessionals were sent to work and learn from the	
	country side.		
	In the light of the given statements, choose	the correct option from the following:	
	(A) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is f	-	
	(B) Statement 1 is false and Statement 2 is		
	(C) Both statements 1 and 2 are true.		
	(D) Both statements 1 and 2 are false.		
	Ans. (A) Statement 1 is true and Stateme	ent 2 is false.	1
20.	Identify, the options that emphasize the role		
	(i) Achieving sustainable development	5 - C	
	(ii) Attainment of food security		
	(iii) Disseminates information regarding en	merging technologies.	
	Options:	888	
	(A) Only (i)	(B) Only (ii)	
	(C) (i) and (ii)	(D) (i), (ii) and (iii)	
	Ans. (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)	(2) (1), (II) und (III)	1
21.		(A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct	
	options given below :		
		Indian government fixed the minimum land size	
	which could be owned by an individual.	mulan government imed the imminum iand size	
	_	was to avoid the concentration of land ownership	
	in a few hands.	was to avoid the concentration of faile ownership	
	Options:		
	_	e true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of	
	Assertion (A).	vide and reduced (rt) is the control engineering	
	` '	true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation	
	of Assertion (A).	and, our reason (20) is not one control emplantation	
	(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is	sfalse	
	(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) i		
	Ans. (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason		1
22.	are the people who operate their own		
	are the people who operate then own	(Choose the correct option to fill up the blank)	
	(A) Hired Workers	(B) Casual Wage Workers	
	(C) Regular Salaried Employees	(D) Self-Employed	
	Ans. (D) Self-Employed	(2) 500 2mp10300	1
23.		volves the of agricultural commodities.	-
•		(Choose the correct option to fill up the blank)	
	(i) Privatisation	(ii) Processing	
	(iii) Assembling	(iv) Grading	

	Options:	
	(A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii)	
	(C) (i), (ii) and (iii) (D) (ii), (iii) and (iv)	
	Ans. (D) (ii), (iii) and (iv)	1
24.	is based on the idea that education and health are integral to human well-being.	
	(Choose the correct option to fill up the blank)	
	(A) Human Resource (B) Human Development	
	(C) Human Capital (D) Economic Development	
	Ans. (B) Human Development	1
25.	In recent years, all the adults are encouraged to open bank accounts as a part of a scheme	
	known as (Choose the correct option to fill up the blank)	
	(A) Jan-Dhan Yojana (B) Jan-Aushadhi Yojana	
	(C) Jan-Soochna Yojana (D) Jan-Arogya Yojana	
	Ans. (A) Jan-Dhan Yojana	1
26.	The given chart indicates the problem of in the Indian Economy, post 1990-92.	
	(Choose the correct option to fill up the blank)	
	Growth of Employment and Gross Domestic Product, 1951-2012 (%)	
	10 9	
	7- 6.1 6.1	
	6- 5,7 5.8 6.1 3.4	
	4 36 1.2 3.3 4.8	
	2 1.99 1.84 1.73 1.89 1.5 0.98	
	0.88 1961-56 1956-61 1961-66 1969-74 1974-79 1980-85 1985-90 1990-92 1997-2000 1999-2002 2005-10 2010-2012*	
	——— GDP —■— Employment	
	Note: *This is the period for which comparable and authentic data are available.	
	Options:	
	(A) Informalisation of Workforce (B) Casualisation of Workforce	
	(C) Jobless Growth (D) Formalisation of Workforce	
	Ans. (C) Jobless Growth	1
	Note: The following question is for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of	
	Q. No. 26.	
	The situation under which an economy attains economic growth without corresponding rise	
	in employment is known as (Fill up the blank with correct option)	
	Options:	
	(A) Informalisation of Workforce (B) Casualisation of Workforce	
	(C) Jobless Growth (D) Formalisation of Workforce	1 1
	Ans. (C) Jobless Growth	1
27.	Read the following statements carefully:	
	Statement 1: Environmental concerns of waste generation and pollution have become	
	critical, due to reversal of demand and supply relationship.	
	Statement 2: Environmental crisis happens, when the rate of resource extraction is less than	
	that of regeneration of resource.	
	In the light of the given statements, choose the correct option from the following:	
	(A) Statement 1 is folco 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.	1
	Ans. (A) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false.	1

28.	(a) Define liberty indicator.	
	Ans. Liberty indicator may be defined as the measure of the extent of democratic	1
	participation in the social and political decision making.	
	(b) State any two liberty indicators.	
	Ans. Two liberty indicators are:	
	The extent of Constitutional protection given to rights of citizens	1
	• The extent of constitutional protection of the Independence of the Judiciary and	1
	the Rule of Law	
	the Rule of Eur	3
29	Medhya and Danish both had their own farms. Medhya invested in a few agricultural	
(a)	courses, learnt modern farming techniques and trained her labourers on best practices related	
(a)	to soil fertility, crop management, pest control etc.	
	Whereas, Danish invested heavily in, by purchasing advanced farming machinery, irrigation	
	systems, and high quality seeds.	
	Do you agree that, Danish had made investment in human capital? Give valid reason in	
	support of your answer.	
	Ans. No, Danish has not made investment in human capital. As investment in human	
	capital increases, the stock of knowledge, skill and ability imbibed in the owner of the	2
	same. However, Danish's investment in purchasing advanced farming machinery,	3
	irrigation systems, and high-quality seeds is made in physical capital.	
	Physical capital includes assets which are tangible in nature. It is separable from its	
	owner and can be transacted in the market. (To be marked as a whole)	
	OR	
(b)	"Expenditure on preventive medicine, curative medicine and social medicine helps in	
	building human capital and economic development."	
	Do you agree with the given statement? Give valid arguments in support of your answer.	
	Ans. Yes. Expenditure on health as a source of human capital formation, in an	
	economy, may take different forms like expenditure on preventive medicine, curative	_
	medicine and social medicine, etc. A healthy person provides uninterrupted labour	3
	supply for a longer period of time. Thus, such expenditure leads to human capital	
	formation contributing towards economic development. (To be marked as a whole)	
30.	"The British introduced many infrastructural development project, which was largely driven	
	by its own self-serving interest".	
	Briefly explain any two main causes behind the infrastructural development undertaken by	
	the colonial government.	
	Ans. Two main causes behind infrastructural development by the colonial government	
	were:	
	• The roads were built primarily to serve the purpose of mobilising the army	2
	within India.	
	Introduction of railways and roads helped in drawing out raw materials from	2
	the countryside to the nearest railway station/port.	
	(Any other valid cause to be awarded marks)	
		4
31.	"In recent times through various schemes and policies, the Government of India has taken	
(a)	vital initiatives to generate employment directly/indirectly."	
	Justify the statement giving valid arguments.	
	Ans. Since independence the government has played an important role in generating	
	employment directly / indirectly. Various government departments/enterprises employ	4
	people and increase their output of goods and services, leading to direct employment.	

When the output of goods and services from government enterprises increases, then private enterprises which receive raw materials from government enterprises will also raise their output. Subsequently, private enterprises using these output are indirectly benefitted with increase in scale of production. This leads to an increase in the employment opportunities indirectly in the economy. (To be marked as a whole)

OF

(b) "Micro credit programmes have been very helpful in supporting rural development and improving livelihoods in India."

Do you agree with the given statement? Give valid reasons in support of your answer.

Ans. Yes. 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. Due to non-availability of collateral, a 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 a concessional rate of interest. (To be marked as a whole)

4

32. On the basis of the given data, compare and analyse the Distribution of workforce and its contribution to Gross Value added in India and China.

Sectoral Share of Employment and GVA (%) in 2018-2019

Soctor	Cont	ribution to	GVA	Distrib	ution of Wo	rkforce
Sector	India	China	Pakistan	India	China	Pakistan
Agriculture	16	7	24	43	26	41
Industry	30	41	19	25	28	24
Services	54	52	57	32	46	35
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Human Development Report 2019: Key Indicators of Asia and Pacific 2019.

Ans. The given data shows the data pertaining to the sectoral share of employment and Gross Value Added (GVA). Due to topographic and climatic conditions, the cultivable area in China is relatively smaller than that of India. Hence, the contribution of the agricultural sector to the GVA in China is 7% employing 26% of its workforce, whereas in India it is 16% employing 43% of its workforce.

4

 $1\frac{1}{2}$

 $1\frac{1}{2}$

Owing to rapid industrialisation in China, the contribution of the industrial sector to GVA stands at 41% with 28% of the workforce as against corresponding figures of 30% and 25% in India.

Both the nations have similar contribution of the Service sector to GVA standing at 54% and 52% with corresponding 32% and 46% to the workforce, respectively in India and China.

(To be marked as a whole)

- 33. (i) "To promote green revolution, the Indian government provided fertilizer subsidies to
- (a) the farmers."

Briefly explain any two arguments in favour of such subsidies.

Ans. Two arguments in favour of subsidies are:

- Eliminating subsidies may increase inequalities of income between rich and poor farmers.
- Most farmers (small and marginal) may not be able to afford expensive agricultural inputs without subsidies.
- (ii) As per a news report dated, 8th Oct. 2021, the Government of India sold its entire 100% stake in Air India. Tata sons, the original founder of Air India won the bid and purchased the airline for ₹ 18,000 crore.

	(1) Identify the stan taken by the Government of India	
	(1) Identify the step taken by the Government of India.Ans. The step taken by the Government of India is Privatisation.	1
	Ans. The step taken by the Government of India is 111vatisation.	1
	(2) State any two ways in which identified step can be executed by the government.	
	Ans. Government companies are converted into private companies in two ways:	
	By withdrawal of the government from ownership and management of public	1
	sector companies	
	By outright sale of public sector companies.	1
	OR	6
(b)	(i) "After 1991, reforms in external sector led to an increase in foreign exchange inflows".	
	Justify the given statement with valid argument.	
	Ans. Post 1991, as an important reform in the external sector, rupee was devalued	
	against foreign currencies. As a result, India is seen as a successful exporter of auto	
	parts, pharmaceutical goods, engineering goods, IT software and textiles. This led to	3
	an increase in the inflow of foreign exchange. Moreover, a sharp rise in foreign direct	
	investment led to a manifold increase in the foreign exchange reserves.	
	(To be marked as a whole)	
	(ii) "During the planning period, public sector was given a dominant role in Indian Economy."	
	Justify the rationale behind this step taken by the Government of India.	
	Ans. At the time of independence, the Indian industrialists lacked the financial and	
	technical resources needed for the nation to be modernized and self-sufficient. Also, the	
	market was not big enough to encourage industrialists to undertake major projects	3
	even if they had the capital to do so. Moreover, the decision to develop the Indian	
	economy on socialist lines made it essential for the public sector to take the leading role.	
	- ECOHOLITY OIL SOCIALIST HILES HEAUE IT ESSERTIALITOF THE DUDING SECTOR TO TAKE THE LEAUTHY FOLE.	
	_	
	(To be marked as a whole)	6
34.	(To be marked as a whole)	6
34.	_	6
34.	(To be marked as a whole) Read the following text carefully:	6
34.	Read the following text carefully: Climate change and sustainability of environment are two pressing issues that have captured global attention. In recent years, the world has witnessed a surge in extreme weather events including severe droughts, cloud bursts, floods, land slides, receding coastlines and the	6
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On the basis of the given text and common understanding, answer the following questions:	
(a) Define Sustainable Agriculture.	
Ans. Sustainable agriculture refers to those farming practices that meet today's requirements while preserving resources for future generations.	1
(b) "Sustainable Agriculture practices, like organic farming may seem costly initially, but offer long term benefits."	
Discuss the long term benefits these practices can offer.	
Ans. Sustainable Agriculture practices, like organic farming, may seem costly initially	
but offer long-term benefits. Such practices improve productivity, restore, maintain	3
and enhance the ecological balance. They reduce dependence on chemical inputs and	
help in soil conservation. (To be marked as a whole)	
(c) State any two strategies to promote sustainable development in a developing country like India.	
Ans. Two strategies to promote sustainable development in a developing country like	
India are :	
Use of Solar Power	1
Use of Mini-Hydel Plants	1
(Any other relevant strategy to be awarded marks)	
	6

* * *

Marking Scheme Hindi Medium Strictly Confidential (For Internal and Restricted use only) Senior School Certificate Examination,2025

ECONOMICS (SUBJECT CODE – 030)

(PAPER CODE - 58/2/1)

- 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.
- "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."
- Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In Class XII, while evaluating competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
- 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.
- The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after delibration and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
- Evaluators will mark($\sqrt{\ }$) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X" be marked. Evaluators will not put right (\checkmark) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
- 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 totalled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.

If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and 8 encircled. This may also be followed strictly. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks 9 should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note "Extra Question". No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only 10 once. A full scale of marks 80 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the 11 answer deserves it. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours 12 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 Evaluation Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper. Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the 13 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. While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should 14 be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0)Marks. Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error 15 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 iudiciously. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the "Guidelines 16 for spot Evaluation" before starting the actual evaluation. Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to 17 the title page, correctly totalled and written in figures and words. The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment 18 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.

अंकन योजना हिन्दी माध्यम सीनियर स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट परीक्षा, 2025 अर्थशास्त्र (विषय कोड –030) [प्रश्न-पत्र कोड : 58/2/1]

अधिकतम अंक : 80

प्र. सं.	अपेक्षित उत्तर/मूल्य बिंदु	अंक						
	खंड – क							
	(समष्टि अर्थशास्त्र)							
1.	भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में मौद्रिक नीति द्वारा प्रतिपादित की जाती है।							
	(सही विकल्प द्वारा रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति करें।)							
	(A) केंद्रीय सरकार (B) राज्य सरकारों (C) भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (D) विश्व बैंक							
	उत्तर: (C) भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक							
		1						
2.	पहचान करें कि, किसी देश के राजस्व घाटे का अनुमान लगाते समय निम्नलिखित में से किस पर विचार " नहीं "							
	किया जाना चाहिए। (सही विकल्प का चयन करें।)							
	(A) सरकार द्वारा भुगतान की गई मजदूरी व वेतन							
	(B) केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया गया ब्याज भुगतान							
	(C) प्रत्यक्ष कर संग्रह							
	(D) ऊपरीगामी पथ (flyover) के निर्माण पर व्यय	1						
	उत्तर: (D) ऊपरीगामी पथ (flyover) के निर्माण पर व्यय							
3.	कीन्स से अर्थशास्त्र के अंतर्गत, को मूल बिंदु से प्रारंभ कर 45° कोण पर खींचा जाता है।							
	्सही विकल्प द्वारा रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति करें।)							
	(A) उपयोग वक्र (B) समग्र मांग वक्र							
	(C) संदर्भ रेखा (D) निवेश वक्र उत्तर: (C) संदर्भ रेखा							
	• • •	1						
4.	निम्नलिखित कथनों – अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) का अध्ययन करें। निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से एक सही विकल्प का चयन करें:							
	अभिकथन (A) : सार्वजनिक वस्तुओं के संदर्भ में किसी भी व्यक्ति को लाभ उठाने से वंचित नहीं किया जा सकता							
	है।							
	कारण (R) : सार्वजनिक वस्तुएँ गैर-प्रतिद्वन्दात्मक व गैर-अपवर्जनीय प्रकृति की होती हैं।							
	विकल्पः							
	(A) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सत्य हैं और कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) का सही स्पष्टीकरण है।							
	(B) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सत्य हैं और कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है।							
	(C) अभिकथन (A) सत्य है, परंतु कारण (R) असत्य है।							
	(D) अभिकथन (A) असत्य है, परंतु कारण (R) सत्य है। उत्तर: (A) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सत्य हैं और कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) का सही	1						
	रपष्टीकरण है।	1						
5.	मूल्य संवर्धन = मध्यवर्ती उपभोग का मूल्य							
J.	पूर्व राववरा = मध्ववरा। उपमारा वर्ग मूर्ख (उपरोक्त सूत्र की पूर्ति के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन करें)							
	(i) घरेलू बिक्री							
	(ii) बिक्री - स्टॉक में परिवर्तन							
	(iii) उत्पादन का मूल्य							
	(iv) (उत्पादित इकाइयों की संख्या) × (मूल्य प्रति इकाई)							
	विकल्पः							
	(A) (i) ਰ (ii) (B) (ii) ਰ (iii)							
	(C) (ii), (iii) व (iv) (D) (iii) व (iv)	1						

	उत्तर: (D) (iii) व (iv)	
6.	मान लीजिए, किसी अर्थव्यवस्था में, स्वायत्त उपभोग ₹100 करोड़ है तथा कुल उपभोग ₹130 करोड़ है। प्रेरित	
	उपभोग का मूल्य ₹ करोड़ होगा। (सही विकल्प द्वारा रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति करें)	
	(A) 30 (B) 80	
	(C) 100 (D) 130	
	उत्तर: (A) 30	1
7.	बैंकों के बैंकर के रूप में, भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के अतिरिक्त सभी कार्य करता है।	
••	(सही विकल्प द्वारा रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति करें)	
	(A) जन साधारण की ओर से प्रतिभूतियों की खरीद और बिक्री	
	(B) वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के चालू खाते रखने	
	(C) अंतर्बैकीय लेनदेनो का समाशोधन व भुगतान	
	(D) सरकारी लेनदेन का सुगम बनाने	
	उत्तर: (A) जन साधारण की ओर से प्रतिभूतियों की खरीद और बिक्री	1
8.	निम्नलिखित कथनों – अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) का अध्ययन करें। निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से एक सही	
	विकल्प का चयन करें:	
	अभिकथन (A) : यदि सीमांत बचत प्रवृत्ति का मान 0.5 है, तो सीमांत उपभोग प्रवृत्ति, सीमांत बचत प्रवृत्ति के	
	बराबर होगी।	
	कारण (R) : सीमांत उपभोग प्रवृत्ति व सीमांत बचत प्रवृत्ति का योग सदैव इकाई के बराबर होता है।	
	विकल्प:	
	(A) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सत्य हैं और कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) का सही स्पष्टीकरण है।	
	(B) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सत्य हैं, परंतु कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है।	
	(C) अभिकथन (A) सत्य है, परंतु कारण (R) असत्य है।	
	(D) अभिकथन (A) असत्य है, प्रंतु कारण (R) सत्य है।	4
	उत्तर: (A) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सत्य हैं और कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) का सही	1
	स्पष्टीकरण है।	
9.	वह बजट जिसके अंतर्गत, सरकार अपने द्वारा एकत्रित राजस्व के बराबर राशि व्यय कर सकती है, उसे	
	बजट कहा जाता है। (सही विकल्प द्वारा रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति	
	करें)	
	(A) अधिशेष	
	(B) घाटा	
	(C) संतुलित	4
	(D) अवस्फीतिकारी	'
	उत्तर: (C) संतुलित	
10.	आय के संतुलन स्तर के मूल्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रत्याशित व प्रत्याशित के मध्य समानता	
	होनी चाहिए। (रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन	
	करें) (i) समग्र माँग, समग्र पूर्ति	
	(i) समग्र माँग, बचत	
	(iii) समग्र माँग, निवेश	
	(iv) बचत, निवेश	
	विकल्पः	
	(A) (i) ਰ (ii) (B) (i) ਰ (iv)	
	(C) (ii) \overline{a} (iii) (D) (iii) \overline{a} (iv)	1
	उत्तर: (B) (i) व (iv)	
11.	सकल घरेलू उत्पाद अवस्फीतिक (GDP deflator) के अर्थ व महत्व का उल्लेख करें।	
	उत्तर: सकल घरेलू उत्पाद अपस्फीतिक (GDP deflator), मौद्रिक सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (GDP) और	1
	वास्तविक सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (GDP) का अनुपात है।	

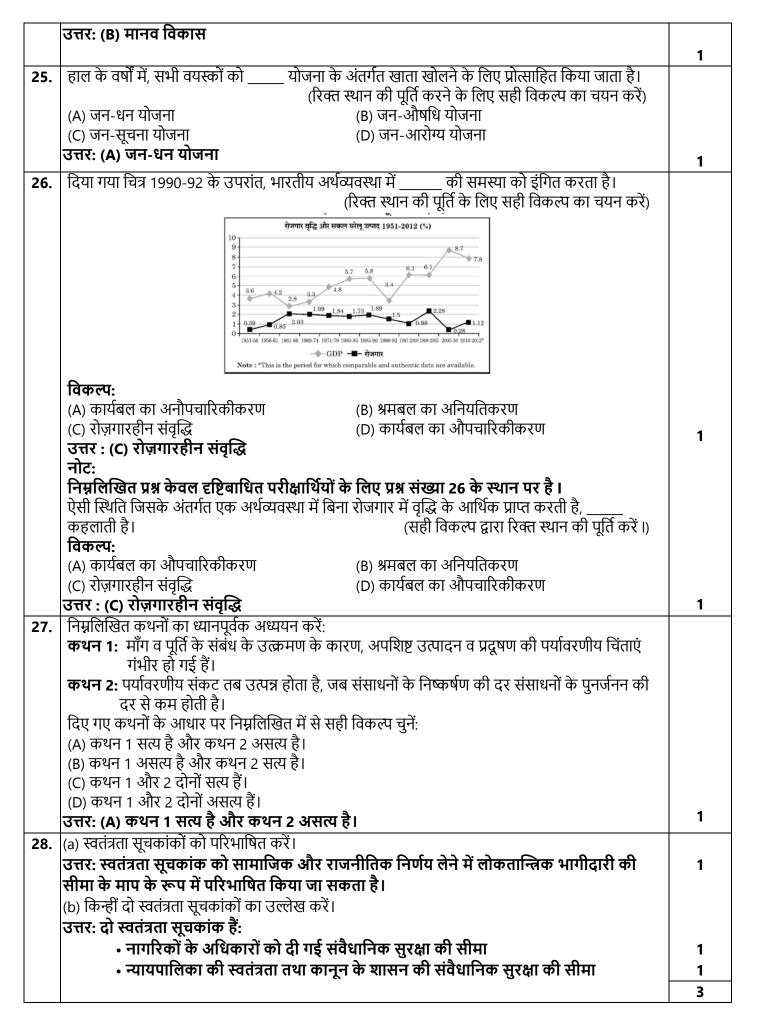
	GDP अपस्फीतिक वह उपकरण है जिसका उपयोग अर्थव्यवस्था में कीमतों में उतार-चढ़ाव के प्रभाव को समाप्त करने और चालू वर्ष के भौतिक उत्पादन में वास्तविक परिवर्तन को निर्धारित करने के लिए किया जाता है। GDP अपस्फीतिक अर्थव्यवस्था की विकास दर का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करने में सहायता करता है।	2
		3
12. (a)	"सरकार प्रायः सामाजिक रूप से अवांछनीय उत्पादों जैसे सिगरेट, तम्बाकू, मदिरा आदि पर अधिक वस्तु व सेवा कर (GST) आरोपित करती है।"	
	उपरोक्त कथन में इंगित सरकारी बजट उद्देश्य की पहचान व व्याख्या करें।	
	उत्तर: सरकार के बजट का मुख्य उद्देश्य 'आबंटन कार्य' है। सरकार सिगरेट, तंबाकू, मदिरा आदि जैसे सामाजिक रूप से अवांछनीय वस्तुओं के उत्पादन पर उच्च कर लगाकर संसाधनों के आवंटन को प्रभावित कर सकती है। परिणामस्वरूप, इन अवांछनीय वस्तुओं के उत्पादन से संसाधनों का स्थानांतरण करके उन वस्तुओं के उत्पादन के लिए पुनः आवंटित किया जाता हैं जो समाज के लिए लाभकारी हैं।	1 2
	अथवा	3
(b)	दो मित्र रमेश (एक सॉफ्टवेयर इंजीनियर) व पीहू (एक बेकरी मालिक), कर भुगतान के माध्यम से राष्ट्र की अर्थव्यवस्था में अपने- अपने योगदान पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। रमेश प्रति वर्ष ₹ 8,00,000 कमाता है, जिसके कारण उसे आयकर देना पड़ता है। पीहू केक व पेस्ट्री की बिक्री पर वस्तु व सेवा कर (GST) एकत्रित करती है तथा उसका भुगतान करती है। दिए गए गृद्य के आधार पर पहचान करें कि, रमेश प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष कर का भुगतान कर रहा है। दोनों	
	कर प्रकारों के मध्य वैध अन्तर की व्याख्या करें।	1
	उत्तर: रमेश प्रत्यक्ष कर का भुगतान कर रहा है। प्रत्यक्ष कर वे कर हैं जिनका प्रभाव तथा भुगतान का दायित्व एक ही इकाई पर पड़ता है। दूसरे शब्दों में,	
	प्रत्यक्ष कर व कर है।जनका प्रभाव तथा भुगतान का दायित्व एक हा इकाइ पर पड़ता है। प्रत्यक्ष करों का भुगतान करने की देयता को स्थानांतरित नहीं किया जा सकता है।	1
	जबकि:	
	अप्रत्यक्ष कर वे कर हैं जिनका प्रभाव तथा भुगतान का दायित्व अलग-अलग इकाइयों पर पड़ सकता है। दूसरे शब्दों में, अप्रत्यक्ष करों का भुगतान करने की देयता को स्थानांतरित किया जा सकता है।	1
		3
13.	(A) दिए गए चित्र के आधार पर, निर्दिष्ट समष्टिगत आर्थिक मुद्दे को नियंत्रित करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा अपनाए जा सकने वाले कदमों की व्याख्या करें।	
	उत्तर: निर्दिष्ट समष्टिगत आर्थिक मुद्दा मुद्रास्फीति है।	
	मुद्रास्फीति को नियंत्रित करने के लिए, सरकार निम्नलिखित कदम उठा सकती है: • कर की दरों में वृद्धि कर सकती है जिससे आम जनता के हाथों में प्रयोज्य आय (क्रय शक्ति) कम हो सकती है। परिणामस्वरूप, इससे समग्र मांग में कमी आ सकती है, जिससे मुद्रास्फीति की स्थिति नियंत्रित की जा सकती है।	1 ½
	• सार्वजनिक व्यय में कमी कर सकती है जिससे अर्थव्यवस्था में आय का स्तर कम हो सकता है। परिणामस्वरूप, इससे समग्र मांग में कमी आ सकती है, जिससे मुद्रास्फीति की स्थिति नियंत्रित की जा सकती है।	1 1/2
	(B) 'खुली बाजार कार्यवाही' को परिभाषित करें।	
		1

	उत्तर: 'खुले बाजार कार्यवाही' से तात्पर्य केंद्रीय बैंक द्वारा खुले बाजार में आम जनता से/को सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों के क्रय/विक्रय से है।								
	······ 6.	· •				4			
	नोट: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 13 के स्थान पर हैं। (A) अर्थव्यवस्था में व्याप्त मुद्रास्फीति की स्थिति को नियंत्रित करने के लिए, सरकार द्वारा अपनाए जा सकने वाले किसी एक राजकोषीय नीतिगत उपाय की व्याख्या करें। उत्तर: मुद्रास्फीति की स्थिति को नियंत्रित करने के लिए, सरकार कर की दरों में वृद्धि कर सकती है जिससे आम जनता के हाथों में प्रयोज्य आय (क्रय शक्ति) कम हो सकती है। परिणामस्वरूप, इससे समग्र मांग में कमी आ सकती है, जिससे मुद्रास्फीति की स्थिति नियंत्रित की जा सकती है। (अन्य कोई वैध उपाय को भी अंक दिए जाएँ।)								
) (B) 'खुली बाजार कार्यवाही' को परिभाषित करें। उत्तर: 'खुले बाजार कार्यवाही' से तात्पर्य केंद्रीय बैंक द्वारा खुले बाजार में आम जनता से/को सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों के क्रय/विक्रय से है।								
	Anaf		-o			4			
14. (a)	(i) किर्स उत्तर: म्	निम्नलिखित कथनों की मान्य तर्कों द्वारा पुष्टि करें: (i) किसी अर्थव्यवस्था में मुद्रा आपूर्ति स्टॉक चर का उदाहरण है। उत्तर: मुद्रा आपूर्ति एक स्टॉक चर है क्योंकि यह समय के एक विशेष बिंदु पर जनता के पास उपलब्ध कुल मुद्रा की मात्रा द्वारा मापा जाता है।							
	(ii) केंद्रीय बैंक सरकार को विभिन्न बैंकिंग सेवाएं प्रदान करता है। उत्तर: केंद्रीय बैंक सरकार के बैंकर के रूप में सरकार के खातों की देख-रेख करता है। यह सरकार की ओर से प्राप्तियां स्वीकार करता है तथा भुगतान करता है और विनिमय, प्रेषण और अन्य बैंकिंग कार्य करता है। यह सरकार को उसकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए ऋण भी प्रदान करता है।								
				ઝ થ		4			
(b)	25% कर वाणिज्यि	र देता क बैंव	है तथा कुल प्राथमिक	र्ग्जमा राशि ₹ 1,000 गर आरक्षित अनुपात	में वृद्धि के प्रभाव की व्याख्या करें।				
	₹	थेति	अरक्षित अनुपात	साख गुणक	साख सृजन				
			(RR)	$(\frac{1}{RR})$	(प्राथमिक जमाएं x साख गुणक)				
		I	20% = 0.2	$\frac{1}{0.2} = 5$	1,000 x 5 = ₹ 5,000	1 ½			
		II	25% = 0.25	$\frac{1}{0.25} = 4$	1,000 x 4 = ₹ 4,000	1 ½			
	अरक्षित	ा अनुष	 पात में 20% से 25%						
					न की मात्रा के बीच विपरीत संबंध पाया जाता है।	1			
4=	0 1		} 	, } 		4			
15.	मार्गों के पर व्यय उपरोक्त (a) आय (b) उपः उत्तर: दि सीमान्त	निर्मा किया सूचन में पी भोग मे देया ग उपभ		ओं का प्रस्ताव रखती लिखित का अनुमान रवर्तन (ΔI) = ₹1,					

	निवेश गुणक (K) = $\frac{1}{1-MPC}$ = $\frac{1}{1-0.8}$ = 5 आय में परिवर्तन (ΔY) = K × निवेश में परिवर्तन (ΔI) = 5 × 1200 आय में परिवर्तन (ΔY) = ₹ 6,000 करोड़ (b) सीमान्त उपभोग प्रवृत्ति (MPC) = 3 पभोग में परिवर्तन (ΔC) आय में परिवर्तन (ΔY) 0.8 = $\frac{3$ पभोग में परिवर्तन (ΔC) = ₹ 4,800 करोड़								
						4			
16.	(i) निम्नलिखित आंकड़े	ों के आधा	र पर, राष्ट्रीय आय (NNP _{FC}) का अनुम	गन लगाएं:					
(a)		म संख्या	 मदें	राशि (₹ करोड में)					
		(1)	निजी अंतिम उपभोग व्यय	2,000					
		(2)	सरकारी अंतिम उपभोग व्यय	1,500					
		(3)	सकल घरेलू स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण	1,000					
		(4)	स्टॉक में परिवर्तन (वृद्धि)	400					
		(5)	स्थायी पूंजी का उपभोग	50					
		(6)	विदेशों से प्राप्त निवल कारक आय	100					
उत्तर: राष्ट्रीय आय (NNPFC) = (1) + (2) + (3) + (4) + (8) - (5) + (6) - (7) = 2,000 + 1,500 + 1,000 + 400 + 700 - 50 + 100 - 200 = ₹ 5,450 करोड़ (ii) वास्तविक प्रवाह तथा मौद्रिक प्रवाह में अंतर स्पष्ट करें। उत्तर: वास्तविक प्रवाह से तात्पर्य गृहस्थों तथा फर्मों के मध्य वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के प्रवाह से है। जबिक;									
			र्य गृहस्थों तथा फर्मों के मध्य वस्तुः जबकि;			1			
		पर्य गृहस्थे	र्य गृहस्थों तथा फर्मों के मध्य वस्तुः			1			
	मौद्रिक प्रवाह से तात्प	पर्य गृहस्थे	र्य गृहस्थों तथा फर्मों के मध्य वस्तुः जबकि;			_			

	(ii) "एक द्वि-क्षेत्रक अर्थव्यवस्था में, राष्ट्रीय आय सदैव घरेलू आय के बराबर होती है।"	
	मान्य कारणों द्वारा उपरोक्त कथन का समर्थन अथवा खंडन करें। उत्तर: दिए गए कथन का समर्थन किया जाता है।	
	राष्ट्रीय आय (NNPFC) = घरेलू आय (NDPFC)+ विदेशों से शुद्ध कारक आय(NFIA) एक द्वि - क्षेत्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था में, बाहरी क्षेत्र के साथ कोई अंतःक्रिया नहीं होने के कारण, विदेशों से ृशुद्ध कारक आय का कोई महत्व नहीं होता है। । अतः, राष्ट्रीय आय सदैव घरेलू आय के बराबर होती	2
	है। (पूरे उत्तर को एक साथ अंकित किया जाए)	
4-	Carlotte and a compared a second a seco	6
17.	निम्नलिखित गद्य का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें: भुगतान संतुलन (BoP) एक निश्चित समयाविध में किसी अर्थव्यवस्था के शेष विश्व के साथ आर्थिक लेन-देनों को व्यवस्थित रूप से सारांशित करता है।	
	BoP को मुख्यतः दो खातों में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है: • चालू खाता	
	• पूंजी खाता	
	चालू खाता किसी अर्थव्यवस्था व शेष विश्व के बीच वस्तुओं, सेवाओं, आय व अंतरण के हस्तांतरण को मापता है। चालू खाता दृश्य व अदृश्य खाते में भी विभाजित किया जाता है। दृश्य खाते में वस्तुओं के निर्यात व आयात से संबंधित लेन-देन सम्मिलित होते हैं। अदृश्य खाते में तीन व्यापक श्रेणियां हैं:	
	 गैर-कारक सेवाएं जैसे यात्रा, परिवहन, बीमा आदि। 	
	• ऐसे अंतरण जिनमें विनिमय में कोई मूल्य सम्मिलित नहीं होता है।	
	 आय जिसमें कर्मचारियों का पारिश्रमिक व निवेश आय शामिल है। 	
	पूंजी खाता शेष विश्व पर वित्तीय दावों में शुद्ध परिवर्तन को दर्शाता है। पूंजी खाते को मुख्यतः दो श्रेणियों में	
	विभाजित किया जा सकता है:	
	• गैर-ऋण प्रवाह जैसे प्रत्यक्ष व पोर्टफोलियो निवेश	
	• ऋण प्रवाह जैसे बाह्य सहायता, वाणिज्यिक उधार, अनिवासी जमा आदि।	
	दोनों खातों का योग समग्र शेष राशि को दर्शाता है, जो अधिशेष व घाटे में हो सकती है। समग्र शेष राशि में होने वाला परिवर्तन देश के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय भंडार में होने वाले परिवर्तनों में परिलक्षित होता है।	
	Source: https://mospij.gov.in/109-balance-payments (adopted and modified) उपरोक्त गद्य व सामान्य ज्ञान के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:	
	(a) भुगतान संतुलन को परिभाषित करें।	1
	उत्तर: भुगतान संतुलन (BOP) एक निश्चित समयावधि में किसी देश के निवासियों और शेष विश्व के मध्य हुए आर्थिक लेन-देनों को व्यवस्थित रूप से सारांशित करता है। (b) भुगतान संतुलन के दोनों खातों के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट करें।	•
	उत्तर: भुगतान संतुलन को दो खातों में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है: चालू खाता तथा पूंजी खाता । चालू खाता किसी अर्थव्यवस्था व शेष विश्व के मध्य वस्तुओं, सेवाओं, आय व अंतरण के हस्तांतरण को मापता है। चालू खाते को दृश्य खाते तथा अदृश्य खाते में उप-विभाजित किया जा सकता है।	1 ½
	जबिक;	
	पूंजी खाता शेष विश्व पर वित्तीय दावों में शुद्ध परिवर्तन को दर्शाता है। पूंजी खाते को गैर-ऋण प्रवाह तथा ऋण प्रवाह में विभाजित किया जा सकता है।	1 ½
	(c) भुगतान संतुलन के घाटे का अर्थ सूत्र सहित बताएं।	
	उत्तर: भुगतान संतुलन (BOP) घाटा एक ऐसी स्थिति को संदर्भित करता है, जिसमे एक वर्ष के दौरान, स्वायत्त लेनदेन के कारण विदेशी मुद्रा का अंतर्वाह, विदेशी मुद्रा के बहिर्वाह से कम हो जाता है। विदेशी मुद्रा का स्वायत्त बहिर्वाह > विदेशी मुद्रा का स्वायत्त अंतर्वाह	2
		6
	खंड - ख	
	(भारतीय आर्थिक विकास)	
18.	कृषि का, स्व-उपयोग के बजाये खुले बाजार में बिक्री के लिए उत्पादित फसलों को संदर्भित करता है। (A) व्यावसायीकरण (C) डिजिटाइजेशन (D) आधुनिकीकरण	
	(0) 101 1014 1 1 (0)	

	उत्तर: (A) व्यावसायीकरण	1
19.	निम्नलिखित कथनों का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें:	
	कथन 1: 1978 में, कम्यून भूमि को खेती के लिए व्यक्तिगत गृहस्थों को छोटे-छोटे भूखंडों में विभाजित करके	
	दिया गया था।	
	कथन 2: कम्यून व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत, पेशेवरों को काम करने व सीखने के लिए ग्रामीण इलाकों से प्रेषित किया	
	जाता था।	
	दिए गए कथनों के आधार पर निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प चुनें:	
	(A) कथन 1 सत्य है और कथन 2 असत्य है।	
	(B) कथन १ असत्य है और कथन २ सत्य है।	
	(C) कथन १ और २ दोनों सत्य हैं।	
	(D) कथन 1 और 2 दोनों अ सत्य हैं।	
	उत्तर: (A) कथन 1 सत्य है और कथन 2 असत्य है।	1
20.	उन विकल्पों का चयन करें, जो कि सूचना और प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका को उजागर करते हैं।	-
20.	(i) धारणीय विकास प्रदान करना	
	(ii) खाद्य सुरक्षा की प्राप्ति	
	(iii) उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी के बारे में जानकारी प्रसारित करना	
	विकल्पः	
	(A) मात्र (i) (B) मात्र (ii)	
	(C) (i) और (ii) (D) (i), (ii) और (iii)	
	उत्तर: (D) (i), (ii) और (iii)	1
21.	निम्नलिखित कथनों - अभिकथन (A) व कारण (R) का अध्ययन करें। निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से एक सही	
	विकल्प का चयन करें:	
	अभिकथन (A) : भूमि सुधार के अंतर्गत, भारत सरकार द्वारा किसी व्यक्ति के स्वामित्व की न्यूनतम सीमा का	
	आकार निर्धारित किया गया था।	
	कारण (R) : भूमि सीमा निर्धारण का उद्देश्य भू-स्वामित्व को कुछ हाथों में केंद्रित होने से रोकना था।	
	विकल्पः	
	(A) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सत्य हैं और कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) का सही स्पष्टीकरण है।	
	(B) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सत्य हैं, परंतु कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है।	
	(C) अभिकथन (A) सत्य है, परंतु कारण (R) असत्य है।	
	(D) अभिकथन (A) असत्य है, परंतु कारण (R) सत्य है।	
	उत्तर: (D) अभिकथन (A) असत्य है, परंतु कारण (R) सत्य है।	1
22.	अपने खेत/ व्यवसाय आदि का स्वतंत्र रूप से संचालन करने वाले व्यक्तिकहलाते हैं।	
	(रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन करें)	
	(A) कार्यरत कर्मचारी/भाड़े के श्रमिक (B) अनियत दिहाड़ी मजदूर	
	(C) नियमित वेतनभोगी कर्मचारी (D) स्व-नियोजित	
	उत्तर: (D) स्व-नियोजित	1
23.	कृषि विपणन एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया है, जिसमें कृषि वस्तुओं का सिम्मिलित होता है।	-
	(रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति करने के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन करें)	
	(i) निजीकरण (ii) प्रसंस्करण	
	(iii) संजोयन (iv) ग्रेडिंग	
	विकल्पः	
	(A) (i) व (ii) (B) (ii) व (iii)	
	(C) (i), (ii) व (iii) (D) (ii), (iii) व (iv)	
	उत्तर: (D) (ii), (iii) व (iv)	
		1
24.	इस विचार पर आधारित है कि, शिक्षा व स्वास्थ्य मानव कल्याण के अभिन्न अंग हैं।	
	(रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति करने के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन करें)	
	(A) मानव संसाधन (B) मानव विकास	
	(C) मानव पूंजी (D) आर्थिक विकास	



(a)	नध्या व दानिश दोनी के पास अपने खते थे। मध्या ने कुछ कृषि पाठ्यक्रमा में निवश किया, अधिनक कृषि की तकनीकें सीखी व अपने मजदूरों को मृदा उर्वरता, मृदा प्रबंधन, कीट नियंत्रण आदि के सर्वोत्तम तरीकों का प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया। जबिक, दानिश ने उन्नत कृषि मशीनरी, सिंचाई प्रणाली व उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले बीजों के क्रय पर भारी निवेश किया।	
	क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि, दानिश ने मानव पूंजी में निवेश किया है? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में मान्य कारण दें। उत्तर: नहीं, दानिश ने मानव पूंजी में निवेश नहीं किया है। जैसे-जैसे मानव पूंजी में निवेश बढ़ता है, उसके मालिक में ज्ञान, कौशल और क्षमता के भंडार में वृद्धि होती है। यद्यपि, उन्नत कृषि मशीनरी, सिंचाई प्रणाली और उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले बीजों की खरीद पर दानिश का निवेश भौतिक पूंजी में किया गया है। भौतिक पूंजी के अंतर्गत मूर्त प्रकृति की संपत्तियां सम्मिलित होती हैं। यह अपने मालिक से पृथक हो सकती है तथा इसे बाज़ार में क्रय /विक्रय किया जा सकता है। (पूरे उत्तर को एक साथ अंकित किया जाए)	3
	अथवा	
(b)	"प्रतिषेधी आयुर्विज्ञान, चिकित्सीय आयुर्विज्ञान व सामाजिक आयुर्विज्ञान पर व्यय मानव पूंजी व आर्थिक विकास के निर्माण में उपयुक्त सहायता करता है।" क्या आप उपरोक्त कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में मान्य तर्क प्रस्तुत करें। उत्तर: हाँ। एक अर्थव्यवस्था में मानव पूंजी निर्माण के स्रोत के रूप में स्वास्थ्य पर होने वाला व्यय, प्रतिषेधी	
	आयुर्विज्ञान, चिकित्सीय आयुर्विज्ञान व सामाजिक आयुर्विज्ञान आदि पर व्यय जैसे विभिन्न रूप ले सकता है। एक स्वस्थ व्यक्ति दीर्घकाल तक निर्बाध श्रम आपूर्ति प्रदान करने में सक्षम होता है। अतः, इस प्रकार के व्यय से मानव पूंजी निर्माण होता है जो आर्थिक विकास में योगदान देता है। (पूरे उत्तर को एक साथ अंकित किया जाए)	3
30.	"अंग्रेजों ने ऐसे कई संरचनात्मक विकास कार्य लागू किए, जो कि मुख्य रूप से उनके निजी स्वार्थ से प्रेरित थे।" औपनिवेशिक सरकार द्वारा किए गए संरचनात्मक विकास के पीछे के किन्हीं दो कारणों की संक्षेप में व्याख्या करें।	
	उत्तर: अंग्रेजों द्वारा संरचनात्मक विकास के पीछे दो मुख्य कारण थे:	
	 सड़कें मुख्य रूप से भारत के भीतर सेना के आवागमन की सुविधा के उद्देश्य से बनाई गई थीं रेलवे व सड़कों के प्रारंभ ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से कच्चे माल को निकटतम रेलवे स्टेशन/बंदरगाह तक लाने में सहायता की। (अन्य कोई वैध कारण के लिए भी अंक प्रदान किए जाए) 	2
		4
31. (a)	"हाल के दिनों में विभिन्न योजनाओं व नीतियों के माध्यम से भारत सरकार ने प्रत्यक्ष/परोक्ष रूप से रोज़गार सृजन के लिए महत्वपूर्ण पहल की है।" मान्य तर्कों के साथ उपरोक्त कथन की पुष्टि करें। उत्तर: स्वतंत्रता उपरांत से ही सरकार ने प्रत्यक्ष/परोक्ष रूप से रोजगार सृजन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है।	
	विभिन्न सरकारी विभाग/उद्यम लोगों को रोजगार प्रदान करते हैं तथा वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करते हैं, जिससे प्रत्यक्ष रोजगार उत्पन्न होता है। जब सरकारी उद्यमों से वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का उत्पादन बढ़ता है, तो सरकारी उद्यमों से कच्चा माल प्राप्त करने वाले निजी उद्यम भी अपना उत्पादन बढ़ाते हैं। इन निर्गतों का उपयोग करने वाले निजी उद्यम उत्पादन के पैमाने में वृद्धि के साथ अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से लाभान्वित होते हैं। इससे अर्थव्यवस्था में अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से रोजगार के अवसरों में वृद्धि होती है।	4
	(पूरे उत्तर को एक साथ अंकित किया जाए)	
(b)	अथवा "भारत ने ग्रामीण विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने व आजीविका संवर्धन में सूक्ष्म साख (micro credit) कार्यक्रम अति उपयोगी रहे हैं।"	
	क्या आप दिए गए कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में वैध कारण प्रस्तुत करें। उत्तर: हां। औपचारिक साख व्यवस्था में कमियों की पूर्ति हेतु सूक्ष्म साख (micro credit) कार्यक्रम की उत्पत्ति हुई है। औपचारिक साख वितरण तंत्र को ग्रामीण सामाजिक संरचना में पूरी तरह से एकीकृत	4

i i	o: 0	•	c		_	٠, ٢	0 0	> •	ı	1
	नहीं किया गया है। ऋणाधार की अनुपलब्धता के कारण, निर्धन ग्रामीण परिवारों का एक बड़ा भाग									
	औपचारिक साख व्यवस्था से वंचित रह जाता है। सूक्ष्म साख (micro credit) कार्यक्रम इन निर्धन परिवारों को रियायती ब्याज दर पर ऋण प्रदान करके औपचारिक साख व्यवस्था के दायरे में सम्मिलित									
	कर पाई है। (पूरे उत्तर को एक साथ अंकित किया जाए)									
32.										
52.	की तुलना क		-11 (13, 11			1000		X 1 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 (((((((((((((((((((
	2018-2019 में रोजगार और GVA (%) का क्षेत्र अंश									
	क्षेत्र GVA को योगदान कार्यबल का वितरण									
			भारत	चीन	पाकिस्तान	भारत	चीन	पाकिस्तान		
		कृषि	16	7	24	43	26	41		
		उद्योग	30	41	19	25	28	24		
		सेवा	54	52	57	32	46	35		
	L	कुल	100	100	100	100	100	100		
					Report 2019					
					मूल्य वर्धित (थतियों के का					
				_	पातपा के की A में कृषि क्षे	-			_	
					, जो 43% का				19(1 9/1	4
	•				सकल मूल्य		•	•	योगदान	-
					बकि भारत में				·	
	दोनों देशों व	ग सकल	मूल्य वर्धित	त(GVA) में	सेवा क्षेत्र का	योगदान स	मान रूप रं	ने 54% और !	52% है,	
	जबकि भारत	त और ची	न में इस क्षे	त्र में क्रमशः	32% और 4					
								अंकित किय	ा जाए)	
33.										
(a)										
	कृषि उपदान जारी रखने के पक्ष में तर्क: • उपदान समाप्त करने से धनी और निर्धन कृषकों के मध्य आय की असमानता में वृद्धि हो सकती है।								4.17	
	अधिकांश (छोटे और सीमांत) कृषक उपदान के बिना महंगे कृषि आगत खरीदने में सक्षम नहीं हो								1 ½ 1 ½	
	पाएंगे।	•	,	•	•	, ,		•		1 72
			0	2				0 0 0	0 0	
	(ii)"8 अक्टूब	₹, 2021 व	की एक खब	र के अनुसार	र, भारत सरका	र ने एयर इहि	डेया में अपने	ी 100% हिस्से च्ये - 12,222	दिर्शिकी	
	ाबक्रा कर दा क्रय किया।"	। एयर इा	डया क मूल	सस्यापक ट	गटा संस ने बो	ता वापकर्	एयर लाइन व	का ₹18,000 व	कराइ म	
	ग्रन्था प्रमा 1. भारत सं	रकार दार	। उठाए इस	कदम की प	हचान करें।					
					। निजीकरण है	} I				1
	2. सरकार	द्वारा पहच	ाने गए कदम	। को क्रियानि	वेत करने के वि	केन्हीं दो तरी				
					ो कंपनियों में					
					के स्वामित्व अ	रि प्रबंधन र	ने बाहर होने	सं		1
	• सार्वजनिक) दात्रक व	१। कपानया	का प्रत्यक्ष	।षक्रा स अथवा					1
(b)	(i)"1991 के 3	उपगंत हि	नेट्रेशी क्षेत्रक	में सधारों के	जयपा कारण विदेर्श	ਸਫਾ ਹੁਨਾਵ	के आगमन ह	में तद्भि हुई।"		6
(5)	उपरोक्त कथ				771\Y11 YY *I	GINER IXE	ar >111111111	ा शब्द हुई।		
					ग्न महत्वपूर्ण स्	पुधार के रूप	ग में, विदेशी	मुद्राओं की त्	नुलना में	
	रुपये का उ	अवमूल्यन	किया गर	ग्रा। परिणा	मस्वरूपं, भा	रत ऑटो	पार्ट्स, फा	र्मास्युटिकल	सामान,	
	इंजीनियरिंग	सामान,	आईटी सॉप	म्ट्वेयर् और	र वस्त्रों के एक	र सफल निर	र्यातक के रू	प में स्थापित	हो गया	3
					ई। इसके अ					
	कारण विदेश	प्ती मुद्रा भं	डार में कई	गुना वृद्धि र्	हुई।	(पूरे उत्तर व	गे एक साथ	अंकित किय	ा जाए)	

	(ii)"योजना अवधि के दौरान सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में सशक्त भूमिका प्रदान की गई थी।"	
	भारत सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम के पीछे के तर्क को सत्यापित करें।	
	उत्तरः स्वतंत्रता के समय, भारतीय उद्योगपतियों के पास राष्ट्र के आधुनिकी करण और आत्मनिर्भर होने	
	के लिए आवश्यक वित्तीय और तकनीकी संसाधनों का अभाव था। साथ ही, बाजार इतना बड़ा नहीं था	
	कि उद्योग्प्तियों को बड़ी परियोज्नाएं शुरू करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके, भले ही उनके पास	3
	ऐसा करने के लिए पूंजी हो। इसके अतिरिक्त, समाजवादी तर्ज पर भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को विकसित	
	करने के निर्णय ने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के लिए अग्रणी भूमिका निभाना आवश्यक बना दिया।	
	(पूरे उत्तर को एक साथ अंकित किया जाए)	
		6
34.	निम्नलिखित गद्य का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें:	
	जलवायु परिवर्तन व पर्यावरणीय वहनीयता दो ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे हैं, जिन्होंने वैश्विक स्तर पर ध्यान आकर्षित	
	किया है। विगत वर्षों में, विश्व में प्रतिकूल जलवायु संबंधित घटनाओं में वृद्धि अनुभव की गई है। इसमें गंभीर	
	अकाल, बादल फटना, बाढ़, भूस्खलन, घटते समुद्री तट, आर्कटिक बर्फ व हिमालय के ग्लेशियरों का खतरनाक	
	रूप से पिघलना सम्मिलित है। जंगल में आग लगने की घटनाओं में निरंतर वृद्धि हो रही है। इस संदर्भ में, धारणीय	
	कृषि एक महत्वपूर्ण समाधान के रूप में उभर कर आयी है। इससे तात्पर्य उन कृषि पद्धतियों से है, जो वर्तमान	
	आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करते हुए भविष्य की पीढ़ियों के लिए संसाधनों को संरक्षित करती हैं। इसका अर्थ है	
	कि, ऐसे उपाय अपनाना जो पर्यावरण की रक्षा करते हैं, रासायनिक कारकों पर निर्भरता कम करते हैं, जल व	
	भूमि का कुशलतम प्रयोग करते हैं तथा कृषकों के लिए सामाजिक आर्थिक समानता सुनिश्चित करते हैं।	
	एक तरफ धारणीय कृषि पद्धतियां आवश्यक हैं, दूसरी ओर इन्हें लागू करना पारंपरिक कृषि की तुलना में प्रायः	
	अधिक महंगा होता है। जैविक कृषि, स्मार्ट जलवायु तकनीक, आधुनिक सिंचाई प्रणाली जैसी धारणीय प्रथाएं	
	प्रारंभ में महंगी लग सकती हैं, परंतु वे उत्पादकता व पर्यावरण संरक्षण में सुधार करके दीर्घकालिक लाभ प्रदान	
	करती हैं। सुलभ व किफायती वित्तीय विकल्पों के बिना कृषि प्रथाओं में आवश्यक परिवर्तन कई लोगों के लिए	
	दूर का सपना ही बना रहेगा।	
	इंसलिए, धारणीय वित्त को न केवल पर्यावरण अनुकूल प्रथाओं को प्रोत्साहित करना, बल्कि यह भी सुनिश्चित	
	करना चाहिए कि जरूरतमंद कृषकों को वित्तीय संसाधन उपलब्ध हों।	
	Source : https://website.vbi.org.in/web/rbi/-/speeches-interview/financing-for-sustainable-	
	agriculture (adopted and modified)	
	उपरोक्त गद्य व सामान्य ज्ञान के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:	
	(a) धारणीय कृषि को परिभाषित करें।	
	उत्तर: धारणीय कृषि से तात्पर्य उन कृषि पद्धतियों से है जो भावी पीढ़ियों के लिए संसाधनों को संरक्षित	1
	करते हुए वर्तमान की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करती हैं।	
	(b) "जैविक कृषि जैसी धारणीय कृषि पद्धतियाँ प्रारंभ में महंगी लग सकती हैं, परंतु वे दीर्घकालिक लाभ प्रदान	
	करती हैं।"	
	इन प्रथाओं में मिलने वाले दीर्घकालिक लाभों पर चर्चा करें।	
	उत्तर: जैविक कृषि जैसी धारणीय कृषि पद्धतियाँ प्रारंभ में महंगी लग सकती हैं, किन्तु दीर्घकालिक लाभ	
	प्रदान करती हैं। ऐसी पद्धतियाँ उत्पादकता में सुधार करती हैं, पारिस्थितिक संतुलन को बहाल करती	3
	हैं, बनाए रखती हैं और बढ़ाती हैं। वे रासायनिक आगतों पर निर्भरता कुम करती हैं तथा मृद्ा संरक्षण में	
	सहायता करती हैं। (पूरे उत्तर को एक साथ अंकित किया जाए)	
	(c) भारत ज़ैसे विकासशील राष्ट्र में धारणीय विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए किन्हीं दो रणनीतियों का	
	उल्लेख करें।	
	उत्तर : भारत जैसे विकासशील राष्ट्र में धारणीय विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए दो रणनीतियां	
	निम्नलिखित हैं:	4
	• सौर ऊर्जू का उपयोग	1
	• लघु जलीय प्लांट का उपयोग	1
	(अन्य कोई प्रासंगिक उपाय के लिया भी अंक प्रदान किए जाए)	
		6