### Marking Scheme Strictly Confidential

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

#### **ECONOMICS (SUBJECT CODE – 030)**

(PAPER CODE - 58/2/2)

<b>General Instructions: -</b>
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- 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: 58/2/2]

Maximum Marks: 80

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks
	SECTION -A	
	(Macro Economics)	
1.	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
2.	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
<b>3.</b>	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) $\times$ (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
4.	Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct	
	options given below :	
	<b>Assertion</b> (A): In case of public goods no one can be excluded from enjoying the benefits.	
	<b>Reason</b> (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).	
<b>5.</b>	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) Aggreg	gate demand curve	
	(C) Reference line (D) Investr	ment curve	
	Ans. (C) Reference line		1
6.	Identify, which of the following is <b>not</b> 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 fly	over	1
7.	The monetary policy is formulated by the in the I	ndian economy.	
	(Choose the	correct option to fill up the blank)	
	(A) Central Government (B) State G	Sovernments	
	(C) Reserve Bank of India (D) World	Bank	
	Ans. (C) Reserve Bank of India		1
8.	To arrive at the value of equilibrium level of income, the	ere must exists an equality between	
	· ·	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)	
	(A) (i) and (ii) (B) (i) and (C) (ii) and (iii) (D) (iii) and	` '	
	Ans. (B) (i) and (iv)	u (IV)	1
9.	Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Rea	son (R) Choose one of the correct	
	options given below:	son (it). Enouse one of the correct	
	<b>Assertion (A):</b> If the value of Marginal Propensity to S	Save is 0.5. Marginal Propensity to	
	Consume will be equal to Marginal Propensity to Save.	sure is one, inauginal tropensity to	
	Reason (R): Sum of Marginal Propensity to Consume	e and Marginal Propensity to Save	
	always equals to unity.	and the grant of t	
	Options:		
	(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Rea	son (R) is the correct explanation of	
	Assertion (A).	1	
	(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reas	on (R) is not the correct explanation	
	of Assertion (A).	1	
	(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 tr	ue and Reason (R) is the correct	1
	explanation of Assertion (A).		
10.	The budget under, which the government may spend	an amount equal to the revenue it	
		he correct option to fill up the blank)	
	(A) Surplus (B) Deficit	-	
	(C) Balanced (D) Deflati	onary	
	Ans. (C) Balanced	-	1
11.	"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 of		

	Ans. The highlighted government budget objective is the 'allocation function'.  The government may influence the allocation of resources by imposing higher taxes on	1
	the production of socially undesirable products like cigarettes, tobacco, liquor etc. Consequently, the resources will be withdrawn from the production of these undesirable products and reallocated to the production of goods which are beneficial	2
	for the society.	
	OR	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 words, the liability of paying direct taxes can't be shifted.  Whereas;	1
	Indirect taxes are those taxes whose impact and incidence may lie on different entities.  In other words, the liability of paying indirect taxes can be shifted.	1
		3
12.	Define Real Gross Domestic Product. How is it different from Nominal Gross Domestic Product?  Ans. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the money value of all the final goods and services produced in the domestic territory of an economy, measured at base year	1 1/2
	prices.  Whereas;	4.17
	Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the money value of all the final goods and services produced in the domestic territory of an economy, measured at current year prices.	1 1/2
		3
13. (a)	Justify the following statements with valid arguments: (i) Money supply in an economy is an example of a stock variable.  Ans. Money Supply is a stock variable as it is the total volume of money held by the public at a particular point of time.	2
	(ii) The Central Bank provides several Banking services to the government.  Ans. The Central Bank as a banker to the Government maintains accounts of the government. It accepts receipts, makes payments, carries out exchange, remittance and other banking operations on behalf of the government. It also provides loans to the government to meet its requirements.	2
	OR	4
(b)	Assuming for a hypothetical economy, Central Bank increases the Reserve Ratio from 20% to 25% and the total primary deposits stand at ₹ 1,000. Explain the effect of rise in Reserve Ratio on credit creation by commercial banks. Ans. Given, Primary Deposits = ₹ 1,000	

	Case	Reserve Ratio	Credit	Credit Creation	
		(RR)	Multiplier	(Primary Deposits x	
			$(\frac{1}{RR})$	Credit Multiplier)	
	I	20% = 0.2	$\frac{1}{0.2} = 5$	$1,000 \times 5 = ₹5,000$	1 1/2
	II	25% = 0.25	$\frac{1}{0.25} = 4$	1,000 x 4 = ₹ 4,000	1 1/2
	With the inc	crease in Reserve Ratio		%, the amount of credit creation	1
		· ·	,	an inverse relationship between	1
	Reserve Rat	io and the amount of c	redit creation.		4
14.	(A) On the	basis of the given im	age, explain the s	steps which may be taken by the	-
		of India to control the in	-	± • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
			NON		
		554	Milde		
		₹ NEATON	INDIA		
		₹ ₩			
			The state of the s		
		GOVERNMENT			
				lation, the government may:	11/
			•	ne disposable income (purchasing	1 1/2
	_	er) in the hands of the gregate Demand, thereb	-	nsequently, it may lead to a fall in	
			•	lecrease the level of income in the	1 1/2
			•	ll in Aggregate Demand, thereby	
		ecting the situation of i	•	m niggregate Demand, thereby	
	(R) Define '(	Open Market Operations	,		
	` ′	•		ng of government securities by the	1
	_	k from/to the general p			-
					4
			for the Visually I	npaired Candidates only in lieu	
	of Q. No. 14.		ocure that can be tal	ken up by the Government to control	
	` ′ 1	of inflation prevailing ir		ten up by the Government to control	
		1 0	•	in an economy, the government	
			•	e disposable income (purchasing	3
	power) in the	he hands of the gener	ral public. Conse	quently, it may lead to a fall in	
	Aggregate D	emand, thereby correc	_		
	(D) D-4" (4	Donas Mastert O	, •	int measure to be awarded marks)	
	` ′	Open Market Operations  Narket Operations refe		ng of government securities by the	1
	_	k from/to the general p		•	-
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		4
15.				tment projects for construction of	
	_		estment of ₹ 2400 c	erore. Assuming, 80% of increase in	
	_	nt on consumption.			
	Estimate the f	following on the basis of	above information	1:	

	_	n income ( $\Delta Y$ ). n consumption ( $\Delta C$ ).				
	Ans. Give	en, Change in Investment (ΔI) = ₹ 2,4				
	(a) As we	l Propensity to Consume (MPC) = 0.8 know.	i			
	Investme	ent Multiplier (K) = $\frac{1}{1 - MPC}$				1/2
		$= \frac{1}{1 - 0.8} \\ = 5$				1/2
	Change i	n Income ( $\Delta Y$ ) = $K \times Change in Income = 5 \times 2400$	vestment	$(\Delta \mathbf{I})$		1/ <sub>2</sub> 1/ <sub>2</sub>
	Change i	- 3 \ 2400 n Income (ΔY) = ₹ 12,000 crore				, -
			Change	in Consumpti	<b>on</b> (Δ <b>C</b> )	1
	(b) Marg	inal Propensity to Consume (MPC) =	Chan	ge in Income	$\overline{(\Delta \mathbf{Y})}$	
		0.8 =	Change	in Consumpti	on (ΔC)	1/2
				12,000		1/2
		Change in Consumption	$(\Delta C) = C$	9,600 crore		4
16.	(i) On the	e basis of the data given below, estimate	e the value	of Domestic Ir	ncome (NDP <sub>FC</sub> ):	-
(a)	S. No.	Items		Amount		
	(1)			(₹ in crore)		
	(1)	Private final consumption expenditure		2,000		
	(2)	Government final consumption expend		1,500		
	(3) (4)	Gross domestic fixed capital formation Addition to stock	<u>n</u>	1,000 400		
	(5)	Consumption of fixed capital		50		
	(6)	Net factor income from abroad		100		
	(7)	Net indirect Taxes		200		
	(8)	Net Exports		700		
		mestic Income (NDP <sub>FC</sub> ) = $(1) + (2) + (3)$	3) + (4) +		1	2
	12250 2 02	= 2,000 + 1,50			50 – 200	$\frac{2}{1\frac{1}{2}}$
		= ₹ 5,350 cror	ŕ			1/2
	(ii) Diffe	rentiate between factor income and tran	sfer incon	ne.		
		ctor income is the income earned by vices to the production units.		rs of production	on for rendering	1
		Where r income is unilateral income recei		out rendering	any goods and	1
	services.	OR				6
<b>(b)</b>	Defend of Ans. Th	two sector economy, National Income is or refute the given statement with valid regiven statement is refuted.	reasons.			
		Income = Domestic Income + Net Fa				
		o sector economy, due to no interacti from Abroad has no significance. He			•	2
		rrom Abroad has no significance. He c Income.	met, Mall		arked as a whole)	_
	2 Jinesti			(10 be ille		

	(ii) Gauhar, has recently completed her fashion designing studies and started a boutique. To produce dresses for sale, she purchased various materials, including a sewing machine, fabric, buttons and thread. These items are essential for producing the dresses. Classify the material purchased by Gauhar as Final or Intermediate goods, giving valid reasons in support of the classifications.	1
	Ans. Sewing machine purchased by Gauhar for her boutique can be classified as a Final Good.	1
	As the same will be used for investment purposes.	1
	Fabric, buttons and thread can be classified as intermediate goods.	1
	As they are completely used up in the further production of goods and services in the	1
	same year.	6
17.	Read the following text carefully:	U
17.	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:	
	<ul> <li>Non-debt flows such as direct and portfolio investments.</li> </ul>	
	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: <a href="https://mospi.gov.in/109-balance-payments">https://mospi.gov.in/109-balance-payments</a>	
	(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	1
	between the residents of a country and the rest of the world, over a given period of	_
	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.	1 1/2
	Current Account records the trade in goods & services and transfers payments to/from	1 7/2
	abroad. The current account may be sub-divided into merchandise account and invisible account.	
	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 1/2
	(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.  Autonomous outflows of foreign exchange > Autonomous inflows of foreign exchange	2
		6
	SECTION – B	
	(Indian Economic Development)	T
18.	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	
10	Ans. (B) Human Development	1
19.	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
20.	The given chart indicates the problem of in the Indian Economy, post 1990-92.	1
20.	(Choose the correct option to fill up the blank)	
	Growth of Employment and Gross Domestic	
	Product, 1951-2012 (%)	
	8.7	
	7 6 5.7 5.8 6.1 6.1	
	5 3.6 1.2 3.3 4.8 3.4	
	3 2 1.99 1.84 1.73 1.89 1.5	
	0.39 0.85 2.03 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.28	
	1961-56 1956-61 1961-66 1969-74 1974-79 1980-85 1985-90 1990-92 1997-2000 1999-2003 2005-10 2010-2012*  ———— 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. 20.	
	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	
	Ans. (C) Jobless Growth	1
21.	Read the following statements carefully:	
	<b>Statement 1:</b> Environmental concerns of waste generation and pollution have become	
	critical, due to reversal of demand and supply relationship.	

	<b>Statement 2:</b> 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 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
22.	of agriculture refers to production of crops for sale in the open market rather than for	
22.	self consumption purpose.	
	(A) Commercialisation (B) Diversification	
		1
22	Ans. (A) Commercialisation	1
23.	Read the following statements carefully:	
	<b>Statement 1:</b> In 1978, commune lands were divided into small plots to the individual	
	households for cultivation.	
	<b>Statement 2:</b> Under commune system, professionals 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 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
24.	Identify, the options that emphasize the role of information and technology.	
	(i) Achieving sustainable development	
	(ii) Attainment of food security	
	(iii) Disseminates information regarding emerging technologies.	
	Options:	
	(A) Only (i) (B) Only (ii)	
	(C) (i) and (ii) (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)	
	Ans. (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)	1
25.	Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct	
	options given below:	
	Assertion (A): Under the land reforms, Indian government fixed the minimum land size	
	which could be owned by an individual.	
	<b>Reason</b> (R): The purpose of land ceiling was to avoid the concentration of land ownership	
	in a few hands.	
	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. (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.	1
26.	are the people who operate their own farms / enterprises.	
	(Choose the correct option to fill up the blank)	
	(Choose the content of the up the olumb)	
<u> </u>		

	(A) Hired Workers	(B) Casual Wage Workers	
	(C) Regular Salaried Employees	(D) Self-Employed	
	Ans. (D) Self-Employed		1
27.	Agricultural marketing is a process that	t involves 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
28		own farms. Medhya invested in a few agricultural	
(a)	_	ques and trained her labourers on best practices related	
	to soil fertility, crop management, pes		
		by purchasing advanced farming machinery, irrigation	
	systems, and high quality seeds.		
		e investment in human capital? Give valid reason in	
	support of your answer.	stment in human capital. As investment in human	
	,	ledge, skill and ability imbibed in the owner of the	
		ent in purchasing advanced farming machinery,	3
	irrigation systems, and high-quality	2 0	
		ich are tangible in nature. It is separable from its	
	owner and can be transacted in the	_	
	owner and can be transacted in the	OR	
<b>(b)</b>	"Expenditure on preventive medicin	e, curative medicine and social medicine helps in	
()	building human capital and economic		
		t? Give valid arguments in support of your answer.	
		as a source of human capital formation, in an	
	_	like expenditure on preventive medicine, curative	
	medicine and social medicine, etc.	A healthy person provides uninterrupted labour	3
		e. Thus, such expenditure leads to human capital	
	formation contributing towards eco	nomic development. (To be marked as a whole)	
29.	Briefly explain the dual pricing policy	adopted by China.	
	Ans. Under the reforms introduced,	China adopted the dual pricing policy. Dual pricing	
	means fixing the prices in two ways,	i.e., farmers and industrial units were required to	3
	buy and sell fixed quantities of inpu	its and outputs on the basis of prices fixed by the	
	government and the rest were purch	ase and sold at market prices.	
		(To be marked as a whole)	
30.	Explain, the volume and direction of fo	oreign trade during the British rule.	
	Ans. During the British rule, India	became an exporter of primary products and an	
	importer of finished goods.		
	Britain maintained a monopoly con-	trol over India's exports and imports. As a result,	4
	more than half of India's foreign t	rade was restricted to Britain while the rest was	
	allowed with a few other countries li	ke China, Ceylon (Sri Lanka) and Persia (Iran).	
		(To be marked as a whole)	
31.	On the basis of the given data, compa	are and analyse the Distribution of workforce and its	
	contribution to Gross Value added in	•	
	I	l l	

<b>~</b> .		ribution to	yment and GVA	1 /	ution of Wo	
Sector	India	China	Pakistan	India	China	Pakistan
griculture	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
			019: Key Ind			
	-	-	•			loyment and
_		_	_		_	he cultivable
	•	•				oution of the
		•				s workforce,
•			43% of its w	<b>.</b>		
					f the indust	rial sector to
_						ng figures of
% and 25%		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	.,,	<b>g</b>		
		nilar contrib	oution of the	Service sec	tor to GVA	standing at
						spectively in
idia and Chi	na.	_		T)	o be marke	d as a whole)
n recent time	s through va	rious scheme	s and policie	s, the Govern	nment of Ind	ia has taken
	•		directly/indir	ectly."		
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	-	_	- '	_		n generating
	lirectly / indi	irectly. Vario				
						rises employ
	crease their	output of go	ods and serv	vices, leading	g to direct e	mployment.
hen the out	crease their put of good	output of go s and servic	ods and serves from gov	vices, leading ernment ent	g to direct en terprises inc	mployment. creases, then
When the out rivate enterp	crease their put of good orises which	output of go s and servic receive raw	ods and serves from goves materials fr	vices, leading ernment ent om governm	to direct enterprises inc nent enterpr	mployment. creases, then rises will also
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32. (a)

**(b)** 

33. (a)

sector companies  By outright sale of public sector companies.  (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 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 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.  (To be marked as a whole)  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 alarming melting of arctic ice and Himalayan Glaciers. Wildfires have become more frequent and intense.  In this context, sustainable agriculture emerges as a crucial solution.  This refers to those farming practices that meet today's requirements while preserving resources for the future generation. This means adopting methods that protect the environment, reduce dependence on chemical inputs, efficiently use water and land and ensuring socio-		<ul> <li>(ii) As per a news report dated, 8<sup>th</sup> 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.</li> <li>(1) Identify the step taken by the Government of India.</li> <li>Ans. The step taken by the Government of India is Privatisation.</li> <li>(2) State any two ways in which identified step can be executed by the government.</li> <li>Ans. Government companies are converted into private companies in two ways:</li> </ul>	1
(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 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 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.  (To be marked as a whole)  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 winessed a surge in extreme weather events including severe droughts, cloud bursts, floods, land slides, receding coastlines and the alarming melting of arctic ice and Himalayan Glaciers. Wildfires have become more frequent and intense.  In this context, sustainable agriculture emerges as a crucial solution.  This refers to those farming practices that meet today's requirements while preserving resources for the future generation. This means adopting methods that protect the environment, reduce dependence on chemical inputs, efficiently use water and land and ensuring socio-economic equity for farmers.  On one hand sustainable agric			1
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On the basis of the given text and common understanding, answer the following questions:	
(a) Give the meaning of 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 emerges as a crucial solution to the problem of climate change."	
Do you agree with the given statement? Give valid explanation in support of your answer.	
Ans. Yes. Sustainable Agriculture emerges as a crucial solution to the problem of	
climate change. Adopting sustainable practices helps to protect the environment. Such	3
practices help to avoid extreme weather events, including severe droughts, cloud	
bursts, floods, landslides, receding coastlines and the alarming melting of arctic ice and	
Himalayan Glaciers. (To be marked as a whole)	
(Any other valid explanation to be awarded marks)	
(c) State any two ways to achieve sustainable development.	
Ans. Two ways to achieve sustainable development are:	
Use of Solar Power	1
Use of Mini-Hydel Plants	1
(Any other relevant way 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 - 58/2/2)

### **General Instructions: -**

- 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 : 58/2/2]

अधिकतम अंक : 80

प्र. सं.	अपेक्षित उत्तर/ मूल्य बिंदु	अंक
	खंड – क	
4	<b>(समष्टि अर्थशास्त्र)</b> बैंकों के बैंकर के रूप में, भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के अतिरिक्त सभी कार्य करता है।	
1.	बका के बकर के रूप में, मारताय रिज़व बके के आतारक्त सभा काय 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
2.	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 (C) 100 (B) 80 (D) 130	
	उत्तर: (A) 30	4
•	मूल्य संवर्धन = मध्यवर्ती उपभोग का मूल्य	1
3.	मूल्य सवधन = मध्यवता उपमाग का मूल्य (उपरोक्त सूत्र की पूर्ति के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन करें)	
	(उपरापत सूत्र पत्र पत्र पत्र पत्र पत्र पत्र पत्र प	
	(ii) बिक्री - स्टॉक में परिवर्तन	
	(iii) उत्पादन का मूल्य	
	(iv) (उत्पादित इकाइयों की संख्या) × (मूल्य प्रति इकाई)	
	विकल्प:	
	(A) (i) ਰ (ii) (B) (ii) ਰ (iii)	
	(C) (ii), (iii) व (iv) (D) (iii) व (iv)	1
4.	उत्तर: (D) (iii) व (iv) निम्नलिखित कथनों – अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) का अध्ययन करें। निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से एक सही	
₹.	विकल्प का चयन करें:	
	अभिकथुन (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। 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 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
5.	स्पष्टीकरण है। कीन्स से अर्थशास्त्र के अंतर्गत, को मूल बिंदु से प्रारंभ कर 45° कोण पर खींचा जाता है।	
Э.	कान्स स जयशास्त्र के जतनत, का मूल बिंदु स प्रारम कर 45° कार्ण पर खाया जाता है। (सही विकल्प द्वारा रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति करें।)	
	(A) उपयोग वक्र (B) समग्र मांग वक्र	
	(C) संदर्भ रेखा (D) निवेश वक्र	1
	उत्तर: (C) संदर्भ रेखा	•

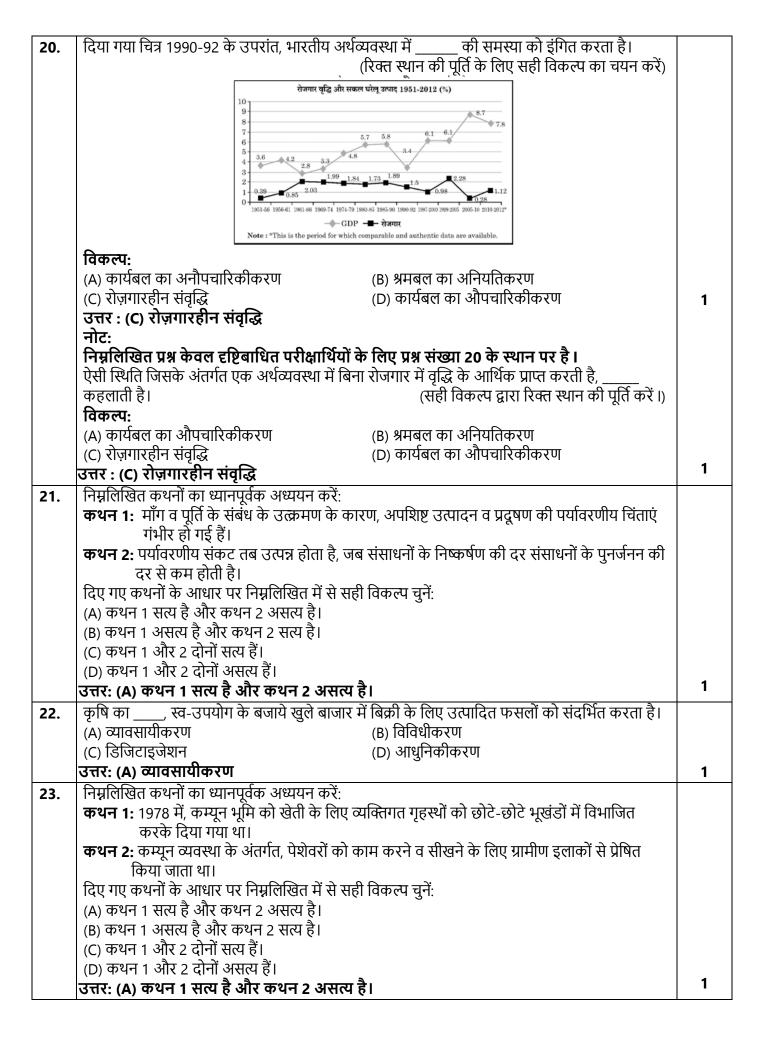
6.	पहचान करें कि, किसी देश के राजस्व घाटे का अनुमान लगाते समय निम्नलिखित में से किस पर विचार	
	" <u>न<b>हीं</b>"</u> किया जाना चाहिए। (सही विकल्प का चयन करें।)	
	(A) सरकार द्वारा भुगतान की गई मजदूरी व वेतन	
	(B) केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया गया ब्याज भुगतान	
	(C) प्रत्येक्ष कर संग्रह	
	(D) ऊपरीगामी पथ (flyover) के निर्माण पर व्यय	
	उत्तर: (D) ऊपरीगामी पथ (flyover) के निर्माण पर व्यय	1
7.	भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में मौद्रिक नीति द्वारा प्रतिपादित की जाती है।	
7.		
	(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
8.	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	
	(ii) समग्र माँग, बचत	
	(iii) समग्र माँग, निवेश	
	(iv) बचत, निवेश	
	विकल्पः	
	(A) (i) $\overline{a}$ (ii) (B) (i) $\overline{a}$ (iv)	
	(C) (ii) व (iii) (D) (iii) व (iv)	1
	उत्तर: (B) (i) व (iv)	
9.	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।	
	(C) जिम्मेयम (A) सत्य है, परंतु कारण (R) सत्य है।	
	(D) जामकवन (A) जसल है, परंतु कारण (R) सल है। उत्तर: (A) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सत्य हैं और कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) का सही	1
		•
	स्पष्टीकरण है।	
10.	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 (D) अवस्फीतिकारी	
	उत्तर: (C) संतुलित	1
11.	"सरकार प्रायः सामाजिक रूप से अवांछनीय उत्पादों जैसे सिगरेट, तम्बाकू, मदिरा आदि पर अधिक वस्तु व	
(a)	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।	1
	3 3 3 3	•
	सरकार सिगरेट, तंबाकू, मदिरा आदि जैसे सामाजिक रूप से अवांछनीय वस्तुओं के उत्पादन पर उच्च	2
	कर लगाकर संसाधनों के आवंटन को प्रभावित कर सकती है। परिणामस्वरूप, इन अवांछनीय वस्तुओं	2
	The state of the s	

		से संसाधनों का स्थ ह लिए लाभकारी हैं		ओं के उत्पादन के लिए पुनः आवंटित किए जाते हैं			
				खा	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						
	है। रमश प्रांत वर्ष र ४,००,००० कमाता है, जिसके की बिक्री पर वस्तु व सेवा कर (GST) एकत्रित करती						
	दिए गए गद्य			क्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष कर का भुगतान कर रहा है। दोनों			
		p मध्य वैध अन्तर की <b>प्रत्यक्ष कर का भुग</b>					
				ग दायित्व एक ही इकाई पर पड़ता है। दूसरे शब्दों	1		
	में, प्रत्यक्ष क	रों का भुगतान कर	ने की देयता को स्थ जब	ानांतरित नहीं किया जा सकता है।	1		
			प्रभाव तथा भुगतान	का दायित्व अलग-अलग इकाइयों पर पड़ सकता	1		
	है। दूसरे श	द्धों में, अप्रत्यक्ष करो	का भुगतान करने	की देयता को स्थानांतरित किया जा सकता है।	3		
12.	वास्तविक स	कल घरेलू उत्पाद को	परिभाषित करें। यह	किस प्रकार मौद्रिक सकल घरेलू उत्पाद से भिन्न है?			
	उत्तर: वास्त	विक सकल घरेलू उ	त्पाद (GDP) किसी	अर्थव्यवस्था के घरेलू क्षेत्र में उत्पादित सभी अंतिम धार वर्ष की कीमतों पर मापा जाता है।	1 ½		
			DP) किसी अर्थव्यव	ापः; स्था के घरेलू क्षेत्र में उत्पादित सभी अंतिम वस्तुओं कीमतों पर मापा जाता है।	1 ½		
			,		3		
13.		कथनों की मान्यता को					
(a)	(i) किसी अथ	व्यिवस्था में मुद्रा आपृ	र्ति स्टॉक् चर का उव	राहरण है।			
		आपूर्ति एक स्टॉक च ो मात्रा द्वारा मापा ज		नय के एक विशेष बिंदु पर जनता के पास उपलब्ध	2		
	(ii) केंद्रीय बैं	क सरकार को विभिन्न	। बैंकिंग सेवाएं पटान	करता 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।						
			अथ		4		
(b)	किसी काल्पनिक अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए यह मानते हुए कि, केंद्रीय बैंक आरक्षित अनुपात को 20% से बढ़ाकर						
		ा है तथा कुल प्रारंभिव ———————					
	वााणाज्यक ब	का द्वारा साख सृजन	पर आराक्षत अनुपात	। में वृद्धि के प्रभाव को व्याख्या करें।			
	स्थिति	ाया है, कुल प्रारंभिव अरक्षित अनुपात	<u> </u>				
	स्यात	जरादात जनुपात (RR)	$(\frac{1}{RR})$	साख सृजन (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 अन	। पात में २०% से २६९	% की वद्धि के साथ	. साख सृजन की राशि ₹ 5,000 से घटकर ₹ 4,000			
				, vii Gi Van i ani vii vii v 2,000 vi 404/ / 4,000	_		
	हो जाती है।	अत: अरक्षित अना	ग्रात और साख सज	न की मात्रा के बीच विपरीत संबंध पाया जाता है।	1		

14.	(A) दिए गए चित्र के आधार पर, निर्दिष्ट समष्टिगत आर्थिक मुद्दे को नियंत्रित करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा	
	अपनाएं जा सकने वाले कदमों की व्याख्या करें।	
	₹ NAME INDIA	
	GOVERNMENT	
	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	1 1/2
	सकती है। परिणामस्वरूप, इससे समग्र मांग में कमी आ सकती है, जिससे मुद्रास्फीति की स्थिति	1 /2
	नियंत्रित की जा सकती है।	
	<ul> <li>सार्वजनिक व्यय में कमी कर सकती है जिससे अर्थव्यवस्था में आय का स्तर कम हो सकता है।</li> </ul>	1 ½
	परिणामस्वरूप, इससे समग्र मांग में कमी आ सकती है, जिससे मुद्रास्फीति की स्थिति नियंत्रित की जा	1 72
	सकती है।	
	(B) 'खुली बाजार कार्यवाही' को परिभाषित करें।	
	(ठ) खुरा बाजार कार्यवाही को बारमावित करें।   उत्तर: 'खुले बाजार कार्यवाही' से तात्पर्य केंद्रीय बैंक द्वारा खुले बाजार में आम जनता से/को सरकारी	
	प्रतिभूतियों के क्रय/विक्रय से है।	1
	אווקוושו אי אישוושאיש ק פו	A
	ما الما الما الما الما الما الما الما ا	4
	नोट: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 14 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	3
	समग्र मांग में गिरावट आ सकती है, जिससे मुद्रास्फीति की स्थिति नियंत्रित की जा सकती है।	
	(अन्य कोई वैध उपाय को भी अंक दिए जाएँ।)	
	(अप्य प्रार्थ पर उपाप प्राप्त आप । (८) 'खुली बाजार कार्यवाही' को परिभाषित करें।	
	उत्तर: 'खुले बाजार कार्यवाही' से तात्पर्य केंद्रीय बैंक द्वारा खुले बाजार में आम जनता से/को सरकारी	1
	प्रतिभृतियों के क्रय/विक्रय से है।	
	~ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4
15.	।  मान लीजिए कि, किसी अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए सरकार ₹ 2400 करोड़ के वृद्धिशील निवेश के साथ द्रुतगामी मार्गों	7
ıJ.	के निर्माण की दो परियोजनाओं का प्रस्ताव रखती है। मान लीजिए कि, आय में वृद्धि का 80% उपभोग पर व्यय	
	किया जाता है।	
	उपरोक्त सूचना के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित का अनुमान लगाइये :	
	उपराक्त सूचना के आधार पर, ानम्नालाखत का अनुमान लगाइय :  (a) आय में परिवर्तन (ΔΥ)	
	(b) उपभोग में परिवर्तन (ΔC)	
	उत्तर: दिया गया है, निवेश में परिवर्तन (∆I) = ₹ 2,400 करोड़	
	सीमांत उपभोग प्रवृत्ति (MPC) = 0.8	
	(a) जैसा कि हम जानते हैं, निवेश गुणक (K) = $\frac{1}{1-MPC}$	1/2
		1/2
	$=\frac{1}{1-0.8}=5$	
	आय में परिवर्तन (ΔΥ) = K × निवेश में परिवर्तन (ΔΙ)	1/2
	= 5 × 2400	
	आय में परिवर्तन (∆Y) = ₹ 12,000 करोड़	1/2

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जबकि; हस्तांतरण आय वह एकतरफा आय है जो बिना किसी वस्तु या सेवा को प्रदान किए प्राप्त की जाती है। अथवा (i) "एक द्वि-क्षेत्रक अर्थव्यवस्था में, राष्ट्रीय आय सदैव घरेलू आय से कम होती है।" मान्य कारणों द्वारा उपरोक्त कथन का समर्थन अथवा खंडन करें। उत्तर: दिए गए कथन का खंडन किया जाता है। राष्ट्रीय आय = घरेलू आय + विदेश से शुद्ध कारक आय दो क्षेत्र वाली अर्थव्यवस्था में, बाहरी क्षेत्र के साथ कोई संपर्क न होने के कारण, विदेश से प्राप्त शुद्ध कारक आय का कोई महत्व नहीं होता। इसलिए, राष्ट्रीय आय सदैव घरेलू आय के बराबर होती है। (पूरे उत्तर को एक साथ अंकित किया जाए।) (ii) गौहर ने हाल ही में, अपनी फैशन डिज़ाइनिंग की पढ़ाई पूरी की है तथा बुटीक प्रारंभ किया है। बिक्री के लिए कपड़े बनाने के लिए उसने एक सिलाई मशीन, कपड़ा, बटन व धागे क्रय किए हैं। ये सभी वस्तुएं कपड़े बनाने के लिए आवश्यक हैं। गौहर द्वारा क्रय किए गए सामान को अंतिम वस्तुओं व मध्यवर्ती वस्तुओं में वैध कारणों द्वारा वर्गीकृत करें। उत्तर: गौहर द्वारा अपने बुटीक के लिए क्रय की गई सिलाई मशीन को अंतिम वस्तु के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है। क्योंकि इसका उपयोग निवेश उद्देश्यों के लिए किया जाएगा। कपड़े, बटन और धागे को मध्यवर्ती वस्तु के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है। क्योंकि वे उसी वर्ष के दौरान अन्य वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के उत्पादन में पूर्ण रूप से प्रगोग कर लिए जाते हैं।						

17.	निम्नालाखतं गद्यं का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययनं करः	
	भुगतान संतुलन (BoP) एक निश्चित समयावधि 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।	
	<ul> <li>ऐसे अंतरण जिनमें विनिमय में कोई मूल्य सिम्मिलित नहीं होता है।</li> </ul>	
	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	
	<ul> <li>त्रश्नुवाह जैसे बाह्य सहायता, वाणिज्यिक उधार, अनिवासी जमा आदि।</li> </ul>	
	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।	
	उत्तरः भुगतान सूतुलन् को दो खातों में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है: चालू खाता तथा पूंजी खाता ।	
	चालू खाँता किसी अर्थव्यवस्था व शेष विश्व के मध्य वस्तुओं, सेवाओं, आयू व अंतरण के हस्तांतरण को	1 1/2
	मापता है। चालू खाते को दृश्य खाते तथा अदृश्य खाते में उप-विभाजित किया जा सकता है।	
	जबिक;	
	पूंजी खाता शेष विश्व पर वित्तीय दावों में शुद्ध परिवर्तन को दर्शाता है। पूंजी खाते को गैर-ऋण प्रवाह	1 1/2
	तथा ऋण प्रवाह में विभाजित किया जा सकता है।	
	(c) भुगतान संतुलन के घाटे का अर्थ सूत्र सिहत बताएं।	
	उत्तर: भुगतान संतुलन (BOP) घाटा एक ऐसी स्थिति को संदर्भित करता है, जिसमे एक वर्ष के दौरान,	2
	स्वायत्त लेन्देन 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	
		6
	खंड - ख	
	(भारतीय आर्थिक विकास)	
18.	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	
	उत्तर: (B) मानव विकास	4
		1
19.	हाल के वर्षों में, सभी वयस्कों को योजना के अंतर्गत खाता खोलने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है।	
	(रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति करने के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन करें)	
	(A) जन-धन योज्ना (B) जन-औष्धि यो्जना	
	(C) जन-सूचना योजना (D) जन-आरोग्य योजना	
	उत्तर: (A) जन-धन योजना	1



24.	उन विक्रुत्पों का चयन करें, जो कि सूचना और प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका को उजागर करते हैं।						
	(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					
25.	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					
26.	अपने खेत/ व्यवसाय आदि का स्वतंत्र रूप से संचालन करने वाले व्यक्ति कहलाते हैं।						
26.							
	(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					
27.	कृषि विपणन एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया है, जिसमें कृषि वस्तुओं का सिम्मिलित होता है।						
27.	(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)	1					
	उत्तर: (D) (ii), (iii) व (iv)	'					
28	मेध्या व दानिश दोनों के पास अपने खेत थे। मेध्या ने कुछ कृषि पाठ्यक्रमो में निवेश किया, आधुनिक कृषि की						
(a)	तकनीकें सीखी व अपने मजदूरों को मृदा उर्वरता, मृदा प्रबंधन, कीट नियंत्रण आदि के सर्वोत्तम तरीकों का						
(a)	प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया।						
	जबिक, दानिश ने उन्नत कृषि मशीनरी, सिंचाई प्रणाली व उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले बीजों के क्रय पर भारी निवेश						
	किया।						
	क्या आप इस् बात से सह्मत 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,	_					
		3					
	सिंचाई प्रणाली और उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले बीजों की खरीद पर दानिश का निवेश भौतिक पूंजी में किया	3					
	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	3					
	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।	3					
	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	3					

(b)	"गतिषेशी ,थ	गरार्तिज्ञान <sup>ी</sup>	चिकित्मीरा ३	ग्रागर्तिज्ञान त	सामाजिक आ	गर्तिज्ञान गर	लाग प्रान्त १	ांची त आर्शिक	तिकाम	
	के निर्माण मे	ानु।पशान, । ों उपयक्त	.यायम्स्याय सहायता कर	गानुगवसारा व ता है।"	सामाजक जा	યુાવશાના વર	ञ्चन मानव	ion a omaa	1997(1	
	क्या आप उ	परोक्त कः	<sup>प्र</sup> न से सहमत	र . ा हैं? अपने र	उत्तर के समर्थन	न में मान्य तर्व	हे प्रस्तुत करे	İ		
	उत्तर: हाँ।	एक अर्थव	यवस्था में ग	मानव पूंजी	निर्माण के स्र	ोत के रूप	में स्वास्थ्य	पर होने वाल		
					ा व सामाजिक					3
					क निर्बाध श्रम्				। अतः,	
	इस प्रकार	के व्यय से	मानव पूजी	निर्माण हो	ता है जो आरि					
	<del></del>		<del>}                                    </del>	<del>&gt;</del>	<del></del>		भारक सार	। अंकित किय	।। जाए)	
29.					ने का संक्षिप्त व		<del>20</del>		<del> 0</del>	
					.चीन ने दोहर्र 1य करना, अ					2
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30.	त्रिटिश शास	 न काल के	टौरान भारत	न के तिट्रेशी	व्यापार की दि				11 9119)	
50.					प्यायार प्रमाप्त <b>ाल का निर्यात</b>				ायातक	
	बन गया।	21 211 VE	ः प्राराः ीृप	1 <b>1 1 1 2 2 2</b> 7	11 TO TO 1 TO	TO SHIT INC	TAME	न रसुजा गरा ज	1 71 NI <b>97</b>	
	1	रत के आ	यात-निर्यात	। पर एका	धेकार बनाए र	रखा। परिण	ामस्वरूप.	भारत का आ	धिकांश	4
					के शेष व्यापा					-
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31.					में कार्यबल के					
	हिस्सेदारी व		<b>ग्रें</b> ।		_					
					ागार और GV				,	
		क्षेत्र	G\	/A को योग		का	र्यबल का वि	_		
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		कृषि	16	7	24	43	26	41		
		उद्योग	30	41	19	25	28	24		
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	में अपेक्षाकृ	न्त छोटा है	। इसलिए,	चीन में GV	'A में कृषि क्षेत्र	न्न का योगद	न 7% है, र	नो 26% कार्य	_	4
	में अपेक्षाकृ रोजगार देत	न्त छोटा है ता है, जर्बा	। इसलिए, के भारत में	चीन में GV यह 16% है	A में कृषि क्षेत्र , जो 43% क	त्र का योगद ।र्यबल को र	ान 7% है, प ोजगार देता	नो 26% कार्य <sup>·</sup> है।	बल को	4
	में अपेक्षाकृ रोजगार देत चीन में तेर्ज	न्त छोटा है ता है, जर्बा ोी से औद्यो	। इसलिए, के भारत में गिकीकरण	चीन में GV यह 16% हैं के कारण,	A में कृषि क्षेत्र हे, जो 43% क सकल मूल्य व	त्र का योगद ।र्यबल को र वर्धित(GVA	न 7% है, ज ोजगार देता ) में औद्योि	नो 26% कार्य <sup>·</sup> है। ोक क्षेत्र का य	बल को	4
	में अपेक्षाकृ रोजगार देत चीन में तेर्ज 41% है जि	न्त छोटा है ता है, जर्बा गे से औद्यो समें 28%	है। इसलिए, के भारत में गिकीकरण कार्यबल श	चीन में GV यह 16% हैं के कारण, ामिल है , ज	A में कृषि क्षेत्र है, जो 43% क सकल मूल्य बिकि भारत मे	न का योगदा ार्यबल को र वर्धित(GVA i यह आंकड़	न 7% है, जे जिगार देता ) में औद्योग इा 30% औ	नो 26% कार्य <sup>:</sup> है। गेक क्षेत्र का य र 25% है।	बल को ग्रोगदान	4
	में अपेक्षाकृ रोजगार देत चीन में तेर्ज 41% है जि दोनों देशों	न्त छोटा है ता है, जर्बा ही से औद्यो समें 28% का सकल	। इसलिए, के भारत में ।गिकीकरण कार्यबल श । मूल्य वर्धिः	चीन में GV यह 16% हैं के कारण, ामिल है , ज त(GVA) में	A में कृषि क्षेत्र हे, जो 43% क सकल मूल्य विके भारत में सेवा क्षेत्र का	न का योगद ार्यबल को रं वर्धित(GVA iं यह आंकड् योगदान स	न 7% है, ज ोजगार देता ) में औद्योि ज 30% औ मान रूप स	नो 26% कार्य <sup>:</sup> है। गेक क्षेत्र का य र 25% है।	बल को ग्रोगदान	4
	में अपेक्षाकृ रोजगार देत चीन में तेर्ज 41% है जि दोनों देशों	न्त छोटा है ता है, जर्बा ही से औद्यो समें 28% का सकल	। इसलिए, के भारत में ।गिकीकरण कार्यबल श । मूल्य वर्धिः	चीन में GV यह 16% हैं के कारण, ामिल है , ज त(GVA) में	A में कृषि क्षेत्र है, जो 43% क सकल मूल्य बिकि भारत मे	न का योगदा गर्यबल को र वर्धित(GVA ां यह आंकड् योगदान स 6% कार्यबल	न 7% है, ज जिगार देता ) में औद्योि ज 30% औ मान रूप र त है।	नो 26% कार्य 'है। ोक क्षेत्र का य र 25% है। ो 54% और 5	बल को ग्रोगदान 52% है,	4
32.	में अपेक्षाकृ रोजगार देत चीन में तेर्ज 41% है जि दोनों देशों जबकि भार	न्त छोटा है ता है, जर्बा गी से औद्यो समें 28% का सकल रत और ची	। इसलिए, के भारत में गिकीकरण कार्यबल श मूल्य वर्धि न में इस क्षे	चीन में GV यह 16% हैं के कारण, ामिल है , ज त(GVA) में त्र में क्रमश	A में कृषि क्षेत्र है, जो 43% क सकल मूल्य व बिक भारत में सेवा क्षेत्र का : 32% और 4	न का योगद्व ार्यबल को र वर्धित(GVA ां यह आंकड् योगदान स 6% कार्यबल् (पूरे उत्तर र	न 7% है, र ोजगार देता ) में औद्योि ऽ 30% औ मान रूप से त है। को एक साथ	नो 26% कार्य : है। ोक क्षेत्र का य र 25% है। ो 54% और 5 । अंकित किय	बल को गोगदान 52% है, गा जाए)	4
32. (a)	में अपेक्षाकृ रोजगार देत चीन में तेर्ज 41% है जि दोनों देशों जबकि भार	न्त छोटा है ता है, जर्बा तो से औद्यो समें 28% का सकल रत और ची	। इसलिए, के भारत में गिकीकरण कार्यबल श मूल्य वर्धि न में इस क्षे	चीन में GV यह 16% हैं के कारण, ामिल हैं , ज त(GVA) में त्र में क्रमश	A में कृषि क्षेत्र हे, जो 43% क सकल मूल्य बिके भारत में सेवा क्षेत्र का	न का योगद्व ार्यबल को र वर्धित(GVA ां यह आंकड् योगदान स 6% कार्यबल् (पूरे उत्तर र	न 7% है, र ोजगार देता ) में औद्योि ऽ 30% औ मान रूप से त है। को एक साथ	नो 26% कार्य : है। ोक क्षेत्र का य र 25% है। ो 54% और 5 । अंकित किय	बल को गोगदान 52% है, गा जाए)	4
32. (a)	में अपेक्षाकृ रोजगार देत चीन में तेर्ज 41% है जि दोनों देशों जबिक भार "हाल के दिर सृजन के लि मान्य तर्कों व	त्त छोटा है ता है, जबा ती से औद्यो समें 28% का सकल रत और ची नों में विभिन्न हो साथ उप	। इसलिए, के भारत में गिकीकरण कार्यबल श मूल्य वर्धित नेन में इस क्षे त्र योजनाओं ग पहल की है रोक्त कथन	चीन में GV यह 16% हैं के कारण, ामिल हैं , ज त(GVA) में त्र में क्रमश व नीतियों के हैं।" की पुष्टि करे	A में कृषि क्षेत्र है, जो 43% क सकल मूल्य बिकि भारत में सेवा क्षेत्र का : 32% और 4	न का योगद ार्यबल को र वर्धित(GVA ां यह आंकड् योगदान स 6% कार्यबल (पूरे उत्तर व रत सरकार	न 7% है, र ोजगार देता ) में औद्योि हा 30% औ मान रूप से त है। हो एक साथ	नो 26% कार्य है। गेक क्षेत्र का य र 25% है। ो 54% और 5 । अंकित किय ।क्ष रूप से रोज़	बल को ग्रोगदान 52% है, ग्रा जाए)	4
	में अपेक्षाकृ रोजगार देत चीन में तेर्ज 41% है जि दोनों देशों जबिक भार "हाल के दिर सृजन के लि मान्य तर्कों दे उत्तर: स्वतं	न्त छोटा है ता है, जर्बा तो से औद्यो समें 28% का सकल रत और ची नों में विभिन्न हिल्ला हिला हिल्ला हिला हिला हिला हिला हिला हिला हिला हि	है। इसलिए, के भारत में गिकीकरण कार्यबल श म्रूल्य वर्धि तेन में इस क्षे त्र योजनाओं ग्रिपहल की गरोक्त कथन ांत से ही स	चीन में GV यह 16% हैं के कारण, ामिल हैं , ज त (GVA) में त्र में क्रमश व नीतियों के हैं।" की पुष्टि करे रकार ने प्र	A में कृषि क्षेत्र हे, जो 43% क सकल मूल्य बिक भारत में सेवा क्षेत्र का 32% और 4 माध्यम से भा त्यक्ष/परोक्ष र	न का योगदा र्यंबल को रं वर्धित(GVA ं यह आंकड् योगदान स 6% कार्यंबल (पूरे उत्तर व रत सरकार	न 7% है, जे जिगार देता ) में औद्योि जि 30% औ मान रूप से ते है। को एक साथ ने प्रत्यक्ष/पर	नो 26% कार्य है। ोक क्षेत्र का य र 25% है। ो 54% और 5 म अंकित किय क्ष रूप से रोज़	बल को गोगदान 52% है, गा जाए) गगर	4
	में अपेक्षाकृ रोजगार देत चीन में तेर्ज 41% है जि दोनों देशों जबिक भार "हाल के दि सृजन के लि मान्य तर्कों व उत्तर: स्वतं निभाई है।	त्त छोटा है ता है, जबा ती से औद्यो समें 28% का सकल रत और ची मों में विभिन्न हो साथ उप के साथ उप विभिन्न स	है। इसलिए, के भारत में गिकीकरण कार्यबल श मूल्य वर्धित न में इस क्षे ज योजनाओं ग्रिपहल की ग्रिक्त कथन ांत से ही स रकारी विभ	चीन में GV यह 16% हैं के कारण, ामिल हैं , ज त(GVA) में त्र में क्रमश व नीतियों के हैं।" की पुष्टि करे रकार ने प्र ाग/उद्यम ल	A में कृषि क्षेत्र हे, जो 43% क सकल मूल्य व बिक भारत में सेवा क्षेत्र का विक्र और 4 माध्यम से भा त्यक्ष/परोक्ष र तांगों को रोजग	न का योगदार्थिबल को रं वर्धित(GVA वर्धित(GVA वर्धित(GVA योगदान स 6% कार्यबल (पूरे उत्तर व रत सरकार व रत सरकार व	न 7% है, जे जिगार देता ) में औद्योि जि 30% औ मान रूप से ते है। को एक साथ ने प्रत्यक्ष/पर	नो 26% कार्य है। ोक क्षेत्र का य र 25% है। ो 54% और 5 म अंकित किय क्ष रूप से रोज़	बल को गोगदान 52% है, गा जाए) गगर	4
	में अपेक्षाकृ रोजगार देत चीन में तेर्ज 41% है जि दोनों देशों जबिक भार "हाल के दिल् सृजन के लि मान्य तर्कों वे उत्तरः स्वतं निभाई है। के उत्पादन	त्त छोटा है ता है, जबा तो से औद्यो समें 28% का सकल रत और ची मों में विभिन्न के साथ उप तिभिन्न सन् विभिन्न सन् में वृद्धि व	है। इसलिए, के भारत में गिकीकरण कार्यबल श मूल्य वधित ने में इस क्षे ज्ञ योजनाओं ग्रिपहल की ग्रिक्त कथन ग्रिक्त कथन ग्रिक्त किभ हरते हैं, जिस्	चीन में GV यह 16% हैं के कारण, ामिल हैं , ज त(GVA) में त्र में क्रमश व नीतियों के हैं।" की पुष्टि करे रकार ने प्र ाग/उद्यम ल ससे प्रत्यक्ष	A में कृषि क्षेत्र है, जो 43% क सकल मूल्य व बिक भारत में सेवा क्षेत्र का है 32% और 4 माध्यम से भा त्यक्ष/परोक्ष र गोगों को रोजग रोजगार उत्पन्न	न का योगद्वार्यबल को रं वर्धित(GVA वर्धित(GVA वर्धित(GVA योगदान स 6% कार्यबल (पूरे उत्तर व रत सरकार हम से रोजन हमेता है।	न 7% है, उ ोजगार देता ) में औद्योि हा 30% औ मान रूप से त है। हो एक साथ ने प्रत्यक्ष/पर	नो 26% कार्य है। ोक क्षेत्र का य र 25% है। ो 54% और 5 प अंकित किय क्षि रूप से रोज़ में महत्वपूर्ण क्षे वस्तुओं और	बल को ग्रोगदान 52% है, ग्राजाए) नगार भूमिका सेवाओं	
	में अपेक्षाकृ रोजगार देत चीन में तेर्ज 41% है जि दोनों देशों जबिक भार "हाल के दिर सृजन के लि मान्य तर्कों ते उत्तर: स्वतं निभाई है। के उत्पादन जब सरका	त्त छोटा है ता है, जर्बा तो से औद्यो समें 28% का सकल रत और ची मों में विभिन्न हिम्मा उपर विभिन्न सन् । में वृद्धि व री उद्यमों	है। इसलिए, के भारत में गिकीकरण कार्यबल श म्रूल्य वर्धित न में इस क्षे त्र योजनाओं गिपहल की गिरोक्त कथन गिर से ही स रकारी विभ करते हैं, जिस्सुओं से वस्तुओं	चीन में GV यह 16% हैं के कारण, गमिल है , ज त (GVA) में त्र में क्रमश व नीतियों के है।" की पुष्टि करे रकार ने प्र रकार ने प्र ग/उद्यम ल ससे प्रत्यक्ष :	A में कृषि क्षेत्र हे, जो 43% क सकल मूल्य व बिक भारत में सेवा क्षेत्र का विक्र और 4 माध्यम से भा त्यक्ष/परोक्ष र तांगों को रोजग	न का योगद्व ार्यबल को र वर्धित(GVA । यह आंकड् योगदान स 6% कार्यबल् (पूरे उत्तर क रत सरकार न्य से रोजन् ार प्रदान क । होता है। बढ़ता है, त	न 7% है, र ोजगार देता ) में औद्योि इा 30% औ मान रूप से त है। को एक साध रित हैं तथा ो सरकारी	नो 26% कार्य है। गेक क्षेत्र का य र 25% है। गे 54% और 5 में अंकित किय विस्तुओं और उद्यमों से कच	बल को गोगदान 52% है, गा जाए) गगर भूमिका सेवाओं	

	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।	
	(पूरे उत्तर को एक साथ अंकित किया जाए)	
(b)	<b>अथवा</b> "भारत ने ग्रामीण विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने व आजीविका संवर्धन में सूक्ष्म साख (micro credit) कार्यक्रम	
(6)	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	
	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	4
	परिवारों को रियायती ब्याज दर पर ऋण प्रदान करके औपचारिक साख व्यवस्था के दायरे में सम्मिलत	
	कर पाई है। (पूरे उत्तर को एक साथ अंकित किया जाए)	
33.	(i) "हरित क्रांति को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने उर्वरकों पर उपदान प्रदान किया था।"	
(a)	इस प्रकार के उपदान के पक्ष में किन्हीं दो मान्य तर्कों की संक्षिप्त व्याख्या करें।	
	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। • अधिकांश (छोटे और सीमांत) कृषक उपदान के बिना महंगे कृषि आगत खरीदने में सक्षम नहीं हो	1 1/2
	पाएंगे।	1 ½
	(ii)"8 अक्टूबर, 2021 की एक खबर के अनुसार, भारत सरकार ने एयर इंडिया में अपनी 100% हिस्सेदारी	
	की बिक्री कर दी। एयर इंडिया के मूल संस्थापक टाटा संस ने बोली जीतकर एयर लाइन को ₹18,000 करोड़	
	में क्रय किया।"	
	(1) भारत सरकार द्वारा उठाए इस कदम की पहचान करें।	4
	उत्तर: भारत सरकार द्वारा उठाया गया कदम निजीकरण है।	1
	(2) सरकार द्वारा पहचाने गए कदम को क्रियान्वित करने के किन्हीं दो तरीकों का उल्लेख करें। उत्तर: सरकारी उद्यमों को दो तरीकों से निजी कंपनियों में परिवर्तित किया जा सकता है:	
	• सरकार का सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कंपनियों के स्वामित्व और प्रबंधन से बाहर होने से	1
	• सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक की कंपनियों की प्रत्यक्ष बिक्री से	1
	अथवा	6
(b)	(i)"1991 के उपरांत, विदेशी क्षेत्रक में सुधारों के कारण विदेशी मुद्रा प्रवाह के आगमन में वृद्धि हुई।"	
	उपरोक्त कथन की वैध तर्कों द्वारा पुष्टि करें। उत्तर: 1991 के उपरांत, विदेशी क्षेत्रक में एक महत्वपूर्ण सुधार के रूप में, विदेशी मुद्राओं की तुलना में	
	रुपये का अवमूल्यन किया गया। परिणामस्वरूप, भारत ऑटो पार्ट्स, फार्मास्युटिकल सामान,	3
	इंजीनियरिंग सामान, आईटी सॉफ्टवेयर और वस्त्रों के एक सफल निर्यातक के रूप में स्थापित हो गया	3
	है। इससे विदेशी मुद्रा के अंतर्वाह में वृद्धि हुई। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश में तीव्र गति के	
	कारण विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार में कई गुना वृद्धि हुई।	
	(पूरे उत्तर को एक साथ अंकित किया जाए)	
	(ii)"योजना अवधि के दौरान सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में सशक्त भूमिका प्रदान की गई थी।"	
	भारत सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के पीछे के तर्क को सत्यापित करें। उत्तर: स्वतंत्रता के समय, भारतीय उद्योगपतियों के पास राष्ट्र के आधुनिकीकरण और आत्मनिर्भर होने	
	के लिए आवश्यक वित्तीय और तकनीकी संसाधनों का अभाव था। साथ ही, बाजार इतना बड़ा नहीं था	3
	कि उद्योगपतियों को बड़ी परियोजनाएं शुरू करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके, भले ही उनके	3
	पास 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)	
	(यूर उत्तर का दक साथ जाकत किया जाद)	6

**34.** निम्नलिखित गद्य का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें :

जलवायु परिवर्तन व पर्यावरणीय वहनीयता दो ऐसे महत्त्वपूर्ण 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 बर्फ़ व हिमालय के ग्लेशियरों का खतरनाक रूप से पिघलना सम्मिलित हैं। जंगल में आग लगने की घटनाओं में निरंतर वृद्धि हो रही है। इस संदर्भ में, धारणीय कृषि एक महत्त्वपूर्ण समाधान के रूप में उभर कर आयी है। इससे तात्पर्य उन कृषि पद्धितयों से है, जो वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करते हुए भविष्य की पीढ़ियों के लिए संसाधनों को संरक्षित करती है। इसका अर्थ है कि, ऐसे उपाय अपनाना जो कि 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 पद्धतियाँ आवश्यक हैं, दूसरी ओर इन्हें लागू करना पारंपरिक कृषि की तुलना में प्रायः अधिक महँगा होता है। जैविक कृषि, स्मार्ट जलवायु तकनीक, आधुनिक सिंचाई प्रणाली जैसी धारणीय प्रथाएँ प्रारंभ में महँगी लग सकती है, परन्तु वे उत्पादकता व पर्यावरण संरक्षण में सुधार करके दीर्घकालिक लाभ प्रदान करती है। सुलभ व किफायती वित्तीय विकल्पों के बिना कृषि प्रथाओं में आवश्यक परिवर्तन कई लोगों के लिए दूर का सपना ही बना रहेगा।

इसलिए, धारणीय वित्त को न केवल पर्यावरण अनुकूल प्रथाओं को प्रोत्साहित करना, बल्कि यह भी सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि जरूरतमंद कृषकों को वित्तीय संसाधन उपलब्ध हो ।

Source: https://website.vbi.org.in/web/rbi/-/speches interview/financing-for-sustainable-agriculture (adopted and modified)

उपरोक्त गद्य व सामान्य ज्ञान के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दे:

(a) धारणीय कृषि के अर्थ का उल्लेख करें।

उत्तर: धारणीय कृषि से तात्पर्य उन कृषि पद्धतियों से है जो आज की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करते हुए भविष्य की पीढ़ियों के लिए संसाधनों को संरक्षित करती हैं।

(b) "जलवायु परिवर्तन की समस्या के समाधान के रूप में धारणीय कृषि महत्त्वपूर्ण रूप से उभर कर आयी है।"

क्या आप उपरोक्त कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में मान्य व्याख्या करें।

उत्तर: हाँ। जलवायु परिवर्तन की समस्या के लिए धारणीय कृषि एक महत्वपूर्ण समाधान के रूप में उभरी है। धारणीय प्रथाओं को अपनाने से पर्यावरण की रक्षा करने में मदद मिलती है। ऐसी प्रथाओं से गंभीर सूखा, बादल फटना, बाढ़, भूस्खलन, समुद्र तट का पीछे हटना और आर्कटिक बर्फ और हिमालयी ग्लेशियरों के खतरनाक रूप से पिघलने सिहत चरम मौसम की घटनाओं से बचने में मदद मिलती है। (पूरे उत्तर को एक साथ अंकित किया जाए)

(c) धारणीय विकास को प्राप्त करने के किन्हीं दो उपायों का उल्लेख करें। उत्तर: धारणीय विकास प्राप्त करने के दो उपाय हैं:

- सौर ऊर्जा का उपयोग
- लघु जलीय प्लांट का उपयोग

(कोई अन्य प्रासंगिक उपाय को अंकित किया जाए)

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