	Marking Scheme
	Strictly Confidential
	(For Internal and Restricted use only)
	Senior School Certificate Examination,2025
	ECONOMICS (SUBJECT CODE – 030)
	(PAPER CODE – 58/7/1)
Gene	eral Instructions: -
1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2	"Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its' leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC."
3	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In Class 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.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after 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.
6	Evaluators will mark($$) 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.
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totalled up and written in the left- hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.

8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note "Extra Question".
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks 80 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot 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:-
14	 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.
15	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
	detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the " Guidelines for spot Evaluation " before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totalled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

MARKING SCHEME

Senior School Certificate Examination 2025

ECONOMICS (Subject Code-030)

[Paper Code: 58/7/1]

Maximum Marks: 80

Q. No.		EXPECTED A	ANSWER / VALU	E POINTS	Marks
			SECTION -A		
		(1	Macro Economics)		
1.	Read the following	statements careful	ly :		
	Statement 1: Keep	ing other things co	onstant, there exists	s positive correlation between the	
	price of foreign exc	change and its dem	and.		
			e rate indicates a	country's purchasing power in	
	international marke				
			-	tion from the following :	
	(A) Statement 1 is				
	(B) Statement 1 is t		t 2 is true.		
	(C) Both Statement				
	(D) Both Statement				1
2	Ans. (B) Statemen			(Chasse the servest option)	1
2.	Using the given inf		e the following table 2016-17	e: (Choose the correct option)	
	Newsing LCDD	2014-15			
	Nominal GDP	6.5	9		
	Real GDP	(i)	7.2		
	GDP Deflator	100	(ii)		
	Options: (A) 125, 100		(B)125,110		
	(C) 6.5, 125		(D) 100, 6.5		
	Ans. (C) 6.5, 125		(D) 100, 0.5		1
3.	,	ases data of money	y supply in India		1
5.		ases data of money		correct option to fill in the blank)	
	(A) Corporation Ba	nk	(choose the		
	(B) Reserve Bank of				
	(C) Commercial Ba				
	(D) State Bank of I	ndia			
	Ans. (B) Reserve l	Bank of India			1
4.	Read the following	statements - Asse	rtion (A) and Reaso	on (R) carefully.	
	Choose the correct option from those given below:				
	Assertion (A): Shipping service provided by an Indian company to foreign companies will				
	be recorded in the current account of Balance of Payments (BOP).				
	<i>Reason (R):</i> Current account of Balance of Payments (BOP) does not alter the status of the				
	asset or liabilities of the residents of India.				
	Options:	(A) and Deere (1		(\mathbf{D}) is the connect second \mathbf{c}	
		(A) and Reason (I	K) are true, and Rea	ason (R) is the correct explanation	
	of Assertion (A).	(Λ) and Dasson (\mathbf{D})) are true but Deese	(\mathbf{P}) is not the correct evaluation	
	of Assertion (A).	(A) and Keason (K)) are une, out Keaso	on (R) is <i>not</i> the correct explanation (R)	
	of Assertion (A).				

	(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Peason (D) is follow	
	(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.	
	Ans. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct	
	explanation of Assertion (A).	1
5.	Commercial banks are regarded as money creators because: (Choose the correct option)	
5.	(A) they purchase securities from the Central Bank.	
	(A) they purchase securities from the Central Bank. (B) loans provided by them create deposits.	
	(C) they act as a banker to the government.	
	(D) they regulate the lending rate in the economyAns. (B) loans provided by them create deposits.	1
6.	Suppose, the consumption function is given as:	1
υ.	C = 205 + 0.9 Y (where $C = Total Consumption and Y = National Income)$	
	The value of Investment Multiplier (K) would be	
	(Choose the correct option to fill in the blank)	
	(A) 0.09 (C) 0.9 (B) 10.0 (D) 9.0	
		1
7	Ans. (B) 10.0 Manainal Duranasity to Consume (MDC) arbibits the slane of function	1
7.	Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC) exhibits the slope of function.	
	(Choose the correct option to fill in the blank)	
	(A) Saving	
	(B) Consumption	
	(C) Production	
	(D) Cost	
0	Ans. (B) Consumption	1
8.	Read the following statements carefully:	
	Statement 1: Open Market Operations refers to purchase/sale of Government Securities (G-	
	Sec) by the Central Bank.	
	Statement 2: To decrease money supply, Central Bank will sell the Government Securities	
	to commercial banks.	
	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.	
0	Ans. (C) Both Statements 1 and 2 are true.	1
9.	Aggregate expenditure in the economy during an accounting year is also known as	
	(Choose the correct option to fill in the blank)	
	(A) Autonomous investment	
	(B) Aggregate supply	
	(C) Aggregate demand	
	(D) Induced investment	_
	Ans. (C) Aggregate demand	1
10.	The 45° line in Keynesian economics indicates	
	(Choose the correct option to fill in the blank)	
	(A) Income > Consumption	
	(B) Savings > Investments	
	(C) Consumption > Income	
	(D) Income = Consumption	
	Ans. (D) Income = Consumption	1

11.	Calculate the value of	f 'Sales' from the following data:		
(a)	S. No.	Particulars	Amount	
			(in ₹ lakh)	
	(i)	Subsidies	200	
	(ii)	Operating surplus	500	
	(iii)	Opening stock	100	
	(iv)	Closing stock	600	
	(v)	Intermediate consumption	3,000	
	(vi)	Consumption of fixed capital	700	
	(vii)	Profits	750	
	(viii)	Net Value Added at Factor Cost (NVA _{FC})	2,000	
		$= (viii) - \{(iv) - (iii)\} + (v) - (i) + (vi)$ = 2,000 - (600 - 100) + 3,000 - 200 + 700		$1\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
		=₹ 5,000 lakh		-
		OR		3
(b)		y two precautions that must be taken while e	stimating national income	
	by the income metho		. .	
	_	ns to be taken while estimating National In	come by Income method	
	are:			
		come should not be included as they are un		1 1/2
		n sale of second-hand goods should not be		t 1½
	add to the fle	ow of goods and services in the economy in		
		(Any other valid precaution	on to be awarded marks)
				3
12.	Identify and explain	any one function of the Central Bank as indic	cated in the image given	
	below:			
	F	UNCTIONS OF RESERVE BANK OF I	NDIA	
		Sector Report		
		A CONTRACTOR OF		
			••••	
	Ans. One of the in	dicated functions of the Central Bank i.e.	. Reserve Bank of India	1
		's Bank and Supervisor.		
	· · · ·	ts from commercial banks and also advan	ces loans to them as and	
		naintains reserves of all commercial bank		
	-			
		Being the supreme authority of the banki		·
		course to the commercial banks. RBI su		
	controls the comme	•	on to be awarded marks	
	<i>Note: The following</i> 12.	question is for the Visually Impaired Candid	lates only in lieu of Q. No	
		ction of the Central Bank.		
		and of the Contral Dunk.		
	Ang Control Dorl	acts of the Bankon's Bank and Sunawise	r Control Ronk accort	,
		acts as the Banker's Bank and Superviso mercial banks and also advances loans	-	

	required. It maintains reserves of all commercial banks and utilizes it to settle inter-	
	bank claims. Being the supreme authority of the banking system, it acts as the financier	
	of last recourse to the commercial banks. Central Bank supervises, regulates and controls the commercial banks. (Any other valid function to be awarded marks)	
13.	 (i) "In an economy, ex-ante investment (I) exceeds ex-ante savings (S)." Explain the likely impact of the given situation on output, employment and income. Ans. When ex-ante investment (I) exceeds ex-ante savings (S) it means households are planning to consume more than what the firms expected them to consume. This will lead to unintended decumulation of inventories. To restore the desired/intended level of inventories, producers may expand production in the economy which may increase the output, employment and income level. (To be marked as a whole) 	3
	(ii) Define excess demand. Ans. Excess demand refers to a situation when Aggregate Demand (AD) exceeds Aggregate Supply (AS) corresponding to the full employment level of output.	1
14.	(i) Distinguish between Balance of Payments and Balance of Trade.	-
(a)	Ans. Balance of Payments (BoP) is an accounting statement that provides a systematic record of all economic transactions between residents of a country and the rest of the world over a givrn period of time. It includes transactions in goods, services and assets. Whereas,	1 1⁄2
	 Balance of Trade (BOT) is the difference between the value of exports and value of imports of goods of a country over a given period of time. It includes transactions in goods only. (ii) Define Current Account Surplus. 	1 1/2
	Ans. Current Account Surplus (CAS) arises when receipts from exports of goods & services and unilateral transfers are greater than the payments for imports of goods & services and unilateral transfers.	1
	OR	4
(b)	(i) Using suitable example, distinguish between Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) and Foreign Institutional Investments (FII).	
	Ans. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) refers to direct investments from abroad in physical assets with a considerable degree of influence and control over the firm. Whereas;	1 1/2
	Foreign Institutional Investment (FII) refers to investments from abroad in stocks, bonds or other financial assets and do not entail active management or control over the firm.	1 1/2
	(ii) State one example of External Assistance as a component of capital account.Ans. Bilateral loans (Any other valid example to be awarded marks)	1
15.	"Margin requirements are extremely helpful in correcting the situation of deflationary gap	4
1.2.	in an economy". Justify the given statement with valid arguments.	

	_	
J	n requirement refers to the difference between the amount of the loan and	
	f the security offered by the borrower against the loan. To correct the	
	f the deflationary gap, the Central Bank may reduce the margin t. It may lead to an increase in the amount of loan available on the security	4
	is will increase the availability of credit and consequently, the Aggregate	
	the economy will increase. Thus, by altering the margin requirements, the	
	ik can alter the amount of loans made against securities by the banks.	
	(To be marked as a whole)	
16. (i) "Domesti	c income is always less than national income."	
(a) Do you agree	e with the given statement? Support your answer with valid arguments.	
Ans. No. N	et Factor Income from Abroad (NFIA) needs to be added to Domestic	
Income to a	arrive at the value of National Income. Domestic Income will be less than	
National Inc	come, when NFIA is positive, i.e. factor income from abroad is greater than	
	me to abroad. Whereas, Domestic Income will be more than National	3
	en NFIA is negative i.e. factor income from abroad is less than factor income	
,	On the other hand, if NFIA is zero, Domestic income will be equal to National	
Income.	(To be marked as a whole)	
	hish between positive externalities and negative externalities with suitable	
examples.	isit between positive externances and negative externances with suitable	
	ve externalities refer to benefits caused by one entity to another without	1
being paid f	• •	
	ewly developed public park.	1/2
	Whereas;	
_	ternalities refer to harms caused by one entity to another, without being	1
penalised fo		1/2
Example: S	moke emitted by a factory.	-/2
	(Any other suitable example to be awarded marks)	6
	OR	6
	b-sector economy, consumption expenditure by households is always equal to	
00 0	penditure on goods and services produced by the firms."	
	e with the given statement ? Support your answer with a valid explanation.	
	n a two-sector economy model, households are the owners of factors of	
-	(Land, Labour, Capital, Entrepreneur). Firms combine these factors of	
-	to produce goods and services. They make factor payments (Rent, Wages,	3
· · · · ·	ofits) to households, which in turn, are completely spent by the households	U
	Imption of final goods and services.	
	ncome earned by the factors of production flows back to the production	
units in the	form of aggregate consumption expenditure. (To be marked as a whole)	
(ii) "Probler	n of Double Counting leads to overestimation of output in an economy."	
Justify the g	iven statement with the help of suitable example.	
Ans. Proble	m of double counting refers to counting the value of goods and services	11/2
more than o	once. This leads to an overestimation of the output in the economy.	
Example: A	farmer had produced ₹ 100 worth of wheat for which no inputs were	
required. T	he baker had to buy ₹ 50 worth of wheat to produce bread worth ₹ 200. To	11/2
-	e net contribution of the baker, the value of wheat $(₹ 50)$ needs to be	
	from the value of bread. Otherwise, ₹ 50 worth of wheat will be counted	
twice leadin	g to the problem of double counting.	
		6

	Read the following text carefully :	
17.	The Union Budget 2025-26 introduces a series of measures aimed at strengthening the	
	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector. It recognizes the role of MSMEs as	
	1 1 0	
	one of the key engines in India's journey of development, along with agriculture, investment	
	and exports.	
	As a vital contributor to India's industrial landscape, the MSME sector plays a crucial role	
	in manufacturing sector, exports and employment generation.	
	The new budgetary provisions aim to build on this strong foundation by fostering innovation,	
	enhancing competitiveness and ensuring better access to resources.	
	Furthermore, the Government's ongoing initiatives like the Udyam registration portal, PM	
	Vishwakarma, PMEGP, SFURTI, and the Public Procurement Policy continue to	
	demonstrate a combined effort towards integrating and empowering MSMEs.	
	On the basis of given text and common understanding, answer the following questions:	
	(a) "MSMEs play a pivotal role in the India's journey of development"	
	Do you agree with the given statement? Give valid reason in support of your answer.	
	Ans. Yes, Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector is one of the key	~
	engines in India's journey of development, along with agriculture, investment, and	3
	exports. The MSME sector plays a pivotal role in manufacturing sector, exports and	
	employment generation. (To be marked as a whole)	
	(b) Explain key measures initiated by the Government for strengthening MSMEs.	
	Ans. The key measures initiated by the Government for strengthening MSMEs are	
	supportive initiatives like Udvam registration portal, PM Vishwakarma, PMEGP,	3
	supportive initiatives like Udyam registration portal, PM Vishwakarma, PMEGP, SEURTL and the Public Procurement Policy to integrate and empower MSMEs	3
	SFURTI, and the Public Procurement Policy to integrate and empower MSMEs.	3
	SFURTI, and the Public Procurement Policy to integrate and empower MSMEs. (To be marked as a whole)	3
	SFURTI, and the Public Procurement Policy to integrate and empower MSMEs.	
8.	SFURTI, and the Public Procurement Policy to integrate and empower MSMEs. (To be marked as a whole) SECTION – B (Indian Economic Development)	
18.	SFURTI, and the Public Procurement Policy to integrate and empower MSMEs. (To be marked as a whole) SECTION – B (Indian Economic Development) Identify, which of the following is <i>not</i> a feature of physical capital.	
18.	SFURTI, and the Public Procurement Policy to integrate and empower MSMEs. (To be marked as a whole) SECTION – B (Indian Economic Development) Identify, which of the following is <i>not</i> a feature of physical capital. (Choose the correct option)	
8.	SFURTI, and the Public Procurement Policy to integrate and empower MSMEs. (To be marked as a whole) SECTION – B (Indian Economic Development) Identify, which of the following is <i>not</i> a feature of physical capital. (Choose the correct option) (i) Tangibility	
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9.	SFURTI, and the Public Procurement Policy to integrate and empower MSMEs. (To be marked as a whole) SECTION – B (Indian Economic Development) Identify, which of the following is not a feature of physical capital. (Choose the correct option) (i) Tangibility (ii) Tradability (iii) Immobility Options: (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii) (C) (i) and (iii) (D) (i), (ii), and (iii) Ans. (B) (ii) and (iii) or (C) (i) and (iii) or (D) (i), (ii) and (iii) Prime beneficiary of the Minimum Support Price (MSP) fixed by the government is (Choose the correct option to fill in the blank) (A) Labourer (B) Consumer (C) Trader (Buyer) (D) Farmer Identify, the <i>incorrect</i> feature associated with the formal sector of employment in any	6
18. 19.	SFURTI, and the Public Procurement Policy to integrate and empower MSMEs. (To be marked as a whole) SECTION – B (Indian Economic Development) Identify, which of the following is not a feature of physical capital. (Choose the correct option) (i) Tangibility (ii) Tradability (iii) Immobility Options: (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii) (C) (i) and (iii) (D) (i), (ii), and (iii) Ans. (B) (ii) and (iii) or (C) (i) and (iii) or (D) (i), (ii) and (iii) Prime beneficiary of the Minimum Support Price (MSP) fixed by the government is (Choose the correct option to fill in the blank) (A) Labourer (B) Consumer (C) Trader (Buyer) (D) Farmer Ans. (D) Farmer Identify, the <i>incorrect</i> feature associated with the formal sector of employment in any economy.	6
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	Statement 1. In order to oddress the muchless	of motor and air nollection in India that	
	Statement 1: In order to address the problem	•	
	Government of India had established the Central I		
	Statement 2: Deforestation leads to the permanent	destruction of indigenous forests.	
	In the light of the given statements, choose the co	rrect 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.	Modernization is an important economic planning		
44.		bose the correct option to fill in the blank)	
	(i) Adoption of innovative technology	ose the correct option to rm in the blank)	
	(i) Bringing positive change in social outlook		
	(iii) Equal distribution of income and wealth		
	(iv) Abolition of intermediaries		
	Options : (A) (i) and (iv) (B) (i) and (iii)	
		i) and (iii)	
		i) and (ii)	1
<u>.</u>	Ans. (D) (i) and (ii)		
23.	Recently, India hosted and chaired the summit	-	
	0 1 0	oose the correct option to fill in the blank)	
	(A) SAARC (B) C		
	(C) ASEAN (D) C	20 ت	
	Ans. (D) G20		1
24.	Under unemployment the marginal p	productivity of a worker is equal to zero.	
		ose the correct option to fill in the blank)	
		Structural	
	(C) Involuntary (D)	Disguised	
	(C) Involuntary (D) Ans. (D) Disguised	Disguised	1
25	Ans. (D) Disguised		1
25.	Ans. (D) Disguised is one of the demographic indicators	in which Pakistan is ahead of India and	1
25.	Ans. (D) Disguised	in which Pakistan is ahead of India and pose the correct option to fill in the blank)	1
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(a)	Justify the given statement with any one valid argument. Ans. During British rule, India was transformed into a mere exporter of raw materials for British industries, leading to a large export surplus. However, this came at a significant cost to India's economy, with essential commodities like food grains, clothes etc. becoming scarce in the domestic market. Policies like the commercialization of agriculture ensured maximum benefit for Britain. While India's exports grew, the benefits rarely reached the Indian population. (Any other valid argument to be awarded marks) OR	3
(b)	Critically appraise, infrastructural development in India during the British rule. Ans. Under colonial rule, basic infrastructure facilities were developed in India. It enabled people to travel long distances thereby breaking geographical and cultural barriers. Moreover, it fostered commercialisation of Indian agriculture which adversely affected the self-sufficiency of the village economies in India. Furthermore, the colonial dispensation also took measures for developing the inland trade and sea lanes. Nevertheless, these measures were far from satisfactory. (To be marked as a whole) (Any other valid explanation to be awarded marks)	3
29.	Some economists argue that : "Post-1991 economic reforms, globalisation played a major role in poor performance of the industrial sector." Present your arguments to justify the given statement. Ans. With the onset of globalisation post-1991 economic reforms, developing countries are compelled to open up their economies to the greater flow of goods and capital from developed countries. Cheaper imports have, thus, replaced the demand for domestic goods. Domestic manufacturers are facing competition from foreign producers leading to a slowdown of industrial growth. Hence, Globalisation adversely affected the performance of the industrial sector. (To be marked as a whole)	3
30.	Compare and analyse the following information related to distribution of employment in India : Distribution of Employment (Male-Female) in Different Sectors	4

 b) Elaborate the role of land ceiling as an institutional reform in agricultural sector during the planning period of India. Ans. After India attained independence, institutional reforms such as land ceiling were introduced to promote equity in the agricultural sector. Land ceiling refers to fixing the maximum size of agricultural land that could be owned by an individual. The purpose of the land ceiling was to reduce the concentration of land ownership in a few hands. By ensuring a more equitable distribution of land, the land ceiling was seen as a crucial measure to enhance agricultural productivity and contribute to overall growth in the sector. (To be marked as a whole) 2. Argue in favour of the need for different forms of government intervention in the education and health sectors. Ans. Education and healthcare services play a vital role in socio-economic welfare for the masses. Government intervention is essential as spending on these sectors has longterm, irreversible impacts. Moreover, consumers often lack complete information about service quality and costs, leading to monopoly power and potential exploitation by private providers. To avoid this, the government must regulate these services, ensuring adherence to standards and fair pricing. Hence, it is imperative for the government to make these essential services accessible to all sections of society. (To be marked as a whole) 3. (i) Explain any two similar developmental strategies followed by India and Pakistan in the public as well as the private sector. Both the antions have followed the path of mixed economic system involving the public as well as the private sector. Both the antions have followed the path of mixed economic system involving the public as well as the private sector. Both the antions have followed import substitution policy in order to protect their domestic industries from foreign competition. (Any other valid strategy to be awarded marks) (ii) State a		female members from taking up jobs. (To be marked as a whole)	
Ans. The steps initiated by Government of India for the protection and promotion of Small-scale Industries between 1950 – 1990 are: Reservation of products: The production of several products was reserved for SSIs, depending upon their ability to manufacture these goods. Financial Incentives: They were given concession such as lower excise duty and bank loans at lower interest rates. OR Financial Incentives: They were given concession such as lower excise duty and bank loans at lower interest rates. OR Elaborate the role of land ceiling as an institutional reforms such as land ceiling were introduced to promote equity in the agricultural sector. Land ceiling refers to fixing the maximum size of agricultural land that could be owned by an individual. The purpose of the land ceiling was to reduce the concentration of land ownership in a few hands. By ensuring a more equitable distribution of land, the land ceiling was seen as a crucial measure to enhance agricultural productivity and contribute to overall growth in the sector. Argue in favour of the need for different forms of government intervention in the education and health sectors. Ans. Education and healthcare services play a vital role in socio-economic welfare for the masses. Government intervention is essential as spending on these sectors has long- term, inverseible impacts. Moreover, consumers often lack complete information about service quality and costs, leading to monopoly power and potential exploitation by private providers. To avoid this, the government must regulate these services, ensuring adherence to standards and fair pricing. Hence, it is imperative for the government to make these essential strategies followed by India and Pakistan for their respective developmental strategi			
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overdependence on remittances, rising foreign loans and increased difficulty in paying back the loans. $1/2 + 1$		• 0	
		overdependence on remittances, rising foreign loans and increased difficulty in	1⁄2 +
(The value reason to be awarded marks)		naving back the loans.	

(b)	(i) "China used the tool of Special Economic Zones for its economic development very	
	effectively."	
	Justify the given statement with valid explanation.	
	Ans. The setting up of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in China led to a substantial	
	increase in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the economy. With the massive inflow	3
	of foreign capital and technology, the productive capacity increased manifold, thereby contributing to the rapid economic development of China.	
	contributing to the rapid economic development of China.	
	(ii) Mention and discuss any two indicators of human development, where China has	
	performed well.	
	Ans. The two indicators of human development, where China has performed well are:	1/
	• Maternal Mortality Rate: The Maternal Mortality Rate in China is low due to	1/2+
	better public health facilities.	1/
	• Poverty: The proportion of the population below the poverty line in China has	1/2+
	reduced over time. (Any other valid indicator to be awarded marks)	
		6
I.	Read the following text carefully:	
	The National-Level Multi-State Cooperative Society recently approved by the Union	
	Cabinet for promoting organic production and exports, will help the farmers to increase their income manifold.	
	The arrangements for testing of land and selection of natural form of products will be set up	
	in each district in the coming five years.	
	Government has also decided to set up a cooperative society in all Panchayats, which will	
	ensure that the Central Government's schemes reach the farmers.	
	Wide use of urea has spoiled farmland, and lakhs of farmers have moved towards organic	
	farming.	
	To get better prices, there is a need for marketing and certification of such produce.	
	Furthermore, steps must be taken to ensure that fake organic products do not hit the market.	
	On the basis of the given text and common understanding, answer the following questions:	
	(a) Define organic farming.	
	Ans. Organic farming is a whole system of farming that restores, maintains and	1
	enhances the ecological balance.	
	(b) State any two benefits of organic farming.	
	Ans. Advantages of Organic farming are:	
	 Soil conservation. 	1
	 Nutritional food. (Any other valid benefit to be awarded marks) 	1
	(,	1
	(c) Explain the steps taken by the government to promote organic products.	
	Ans. The steps taken by the government to promote organic products are:	
	• Testing of land and selection of natural form of products will be set up in each	
	· · ·	1/
	district in the coming five years.	14
	district in the coming five years.Set up a cooperative society in all Panchayats, which will ensure that the Central	
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	Marking Scheme Hindi Medium Strictly Confidential (For Internal and Restricted use only) Senior School Certificate Examination,2025 ECONOMICS (SUBJECT CODE – 030)
Gen	(PAPER CODE – 58/7/1) eral Instructions: -
1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2	"Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its' leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC."
3	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In Class 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.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after 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.
6	Evaluators will mark($$) 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.
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left- hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.

8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note "Extra Question".
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks 80 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).
13	 Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- 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. Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. 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.
15	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 detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the " Guidelines for spot Evaluation " before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

अंकन योजना हिन्दी माध्यम सीनियर स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट परीक्षा, 2025 अर्थशास्त्र (विषय कोड – 030) [प्रश्न-पत्र कोड : 58/7/1]

अधिकतम अंक : 80

				आधकतम अक	
प्र.सं		अपेक्षित उत्तर/मूल	म बिंदु		अंक
		खण्ड - व		L. L	
		(समष्टि अर्थश्	गास्त)		
1.	निम्नलिखित कथनों का ध्यानपूर्वव	क अध्ययन कीजिए <u>:</u>			
	कथन 1: अन्य बातें समान रहने			मक संबंध है।	
	कथन 2: विदेशी विनिमय दर एव दिए गए कथनों के आलोक में, नि				
	(A) कथन 1 सत्य है और कथन		१। यथन कालिए :		
	(B) कथन 1 असत्य है और कथन				
	(C) कथन 1 और 2 दोनों सत्य है				
	(D) कथन 1 और 2 दोनों असत्य	हैं।			
	उत्तर - (B) कथन 1 असत्य है	और कथन 2 सत्य है।			1
2.	उपलब्ध सूचना का उपयोग करले	ते हुए, निम्नलिखित तालिका को	। पूरा कीजिए : (सही विकल्प	का चयन कीजिए)	
		2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016		
	-30			_	
	मौद्रिक GDP	6.5	9	_	
	वास्तविक GDP	(i)	7.2		
	GDP अपस्फीतिकारक	100	(ii)		
	विकल्प :				
	(A) 125, 100	(B) 125,			
	(C) 6.5, 125	(D) 100	, 6.5		
	उत्तर - (C) 6.5, 125			_	
					1
3.	भारत में मुद्रा आ	पूर्ति के आँकड़े जारी करता है फिक्न ग	। थान भरने के लिए सही विकल्प	का नगन कीजिग	
	(A) कॉर्पोरेशन बैंक	(१९५८) स	यान मरन के लिए सहा विकल्प	का वयन कालिए)	
	(B) भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक				
	(C) वाणिज्यिक बैंक				
	(D) भारतीय स्टेट बैंक				
	उत्तर - (B) भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंव				1
4.	निम्लिखित कथनों – अभिकथन		पूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए। नीचे वि	देए गए विकल्पों में	
	से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजि।		، ار ار ار ۱	····	
	अभिकथन (A) : किसी भारतीय व को भुगतान संतुलन (BOP) के च			shipping) सवाआ	
	कारण (R) : भुगतान संतुलन (BCP)			रेयताओं की स्थिति	
	में परिवर्तन नहीं करता है।				
	विकल्प :				
	(A) अभिकथन (A) एवं कारण (I	२) दोनों सत्य हैं और कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्यार	ख्या है।	
	(B) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सत्य हैं, लेकिन कारण			
	(C) अभिकथन (A) सत्य है, लेकि				
	(D) अभिकथन (A) असत्य है, ले	।कन कारण (R) सत्य है।			

	उत्तर - (A) अभिकथन (A) एवं कारण (R) दोनों सत्य हैं और कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है।	1
5.	वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को साख सृजक कहा जाता है, क्योंकि : (सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए) (A) वे केंद्रीय बैंक से प्रतिभूतियाँ क्रय करते हैं।	
	(B) उनके द्वारा प्रदत्त ऋण जमा राशि उत्पन्न करते हैं। (C) वे सरकार के बैंकर के रूप में कार्य करते हैं।	
	(D) वे अर्थव्यवस्था में ऋण दर को विनियमित करते हैं। उत्तर - (B) उनके द्वारा प्रदत्त ऋण जमा राशि उत्पन्न करते हैं।	1
5.	मान लीजिए, उपयोग फलन दिया गया है :	
	C = 205 + 0.9Y है। (जहाँ C = कुल उपभोग और Y = राष्ट्रीय आय)	
	निवेश गुणक (K) का मूल्य होगा। (रिक्त स्थान भरने के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए) (A) 0.09	
	(A) 0.03 (B) 10.0	
	(C) 0.9	
	(D) 9.0	
	उत्तर - (B) 10.0	1
•	सीमांत उपभोग प्रवृत्ति (MPC) को फलन के ढलान द्वारा दर्शाया जाता है। (रिक्त स्थान भरने के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए)	
	(रिपरा रिपान मरन के लिए राहा विकल्प की विपन की लिए) (A) बचत	
	(B) उपभोग	
	(C) उत्पादन	
	(D) लागत	
	उत्तर - (B) उपभोग जिन्हे जिन्हे जन्म अपन्य की जिन	1
	निम्नलिखित कथनों का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए : कथन 1 : खुले बाज़ार संचालन से तात्पर्य, केंद्रीय बैंक द्वारा सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों (G-Sec) के क्रय/विक्रय से है।	
	कथन 2 : मुद्रा आपूर्ति को कम करने के लिए, केंद्रीय बैंक वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को सरकारी प्रतिभूतियाँ विक्रय करेगा।	
	दिए गए कथनों के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :	
	(A) कथन 1 सत्य है और कथन 2 असत्य है।	
	(B) कथन 1 असत्य है और कथन 2 सत्य है।	
	(C) कथन 1 और 2 दोनों सत्य हैं। (D) कथन 1 और 2 दोनों असत्य हैं।	
	(D) केवन 1 और 2 दोनों असल हो उत्तर - (C) कथन 1 और 2 दोनों सत्य हैं।	1
).	एक लेखांकन वर्ष के दौरान, अर्थव्यवस्था में समग्र व्यय को के रूप में भी जाना जाता है।	
•	(रिक्त स्थान भरने के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए)	
	(A) स्वायत्त निवेश	
	(B) समग्र पूर्ति (C) राज्य गर्नेंग	
	(C) समग्र माँग (D) प्रेरित निवेश	
	उत्तर - (C) समग्र माँग	1
0.	कीनेसियन अर्थशास्त्र में 45° रेखा की ओर इंगित करती है।	
•••	(रिक्त स्थान भरने के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए)	
	(A) आय > उपभोग	
	(B) बचत > निवेश	
	(C) उपभोग > आय (D) आय = उपभोग	
	(D) आय = उपमाग उत्तर - (D) आय = उपभोग	1
1.	निम्नलिखित आँकड़ों से 'बिक्री' के मूल्य की गणना कीजिए :	
न)		

	क्रम संख्या	विवरण	राशि (₹ लाख में)		
	(i)	उपदान	200		
	(ii)	प्रचालन अधिशेष	500		
	(iii)	प्रारंभिक स्टॉक	100		
	(iv)	अंतिम स्टॉक	600		
	(v)	मध्यवर्ती उपभोग	3,000		
	(vi)	स्थिर पूंजी का उपभोग	700		
	(vii)	लाभ	750		
	(viii)	साधन लागत पर शुद्ध मूल्य वृद्धि (NVAFC)	2,000		
	उत्तर - बिक्री का	मूल्य = (viii) – {(iv) – (iii)} + (v) – (i) + = 2,000 – (600 – 100) + 3,000 – = ₹ 5,000 लाख अथवा			1 ¹ ⁄2 1 ¹ ⁄2 3
(ख)	कीजिए व समझाई उत्तर: आय विधि • हस्तांतरप • पुरानी वर्ष	द्वारा राष्ट्रीय आय का अनुमान लगाते समय निष् ग आय को सम्मिलित नहीं किया जाना चाहिए व स्तुओं की बिक्री से होने वाली आय को सम्मिति में अर्थव्यवस्था में वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के प्रवा	न्न दो सावधानियाँ बरती क्योंकि वे एकतरफा प्रकृ लेत नहीं किया जाना चा	जानी चाहिए: ति की होती हैं। हिए क्योंकि यह	1 ½ 1 ½
			·	· · · · ·	3
12.		में दर्शाए गए, केंद्रीय बैंक के किसी एक कार्य की प भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के व जिल्ला के व रिज्ला के के व रिज्ला के व रिज्ला के व रिज्ला के व रिज्ला के व रिज्ला के व रिज्ला के व राज के के के के के का के		ų :	
	पर्यवेक्षक' है। RBI वाणिज्यिक सभी वाणिज्यिक के लिए करता है।		न्ता पड़ने पर उन्हें ऋण उपयोग अंतर-बैंकीय द नाते, यह वाणिज्यिक बैंक	भी देता है। यह ावों को निपटाने ों के लिए अंतिम विनियमन और	1 2 3

	नोट: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 12 के स्थान पर है। केंद्रीय बैंक के किसी एक कार्य की व्याख्या कीजिए। उत्तर - केंद्रीय बैंक ' बैंकों का बैंक और पर्यवेक्षक' के रूप में कार्य करता है। केंद्रीय बैंक वाणिज्यिक बैंकों से जमा स्वीकार करता है और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर उन्हें ऋण भी देता है। यह सभी वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के भंडार को बनाए रखता है और इसका उपयोग अंतर-बैंकीय दावों को निपटाने के लिए करता है। बैंकिंग प्रणाली का सर्वोच्च प्राधिकरण होने के नाते, यह वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के लिए अंतिम ऋणदाता के रूप में वित्तपोषक का कार्य करता है। केंद्रीय बैंक, वाणिज्यिक बैंकों का पर्यवेक्षण, विनियमन और नियंत्रण करता है। (किसी अन्य प्रासंगिक कार्य के लिए भी अंक प्रदान किए जाएं)	3
13.	(1) "कसी अयव्यवस्या में, प्रत्याशित निवेश (1) प्रत्याशित बचत (5) से अधिक हो।" दी गई स्थिति का उत्पाद, रोजगार व आय पर संभावित प्रभावों की व्याख्या कीजिए। उत्तर - जब प्रत्याशित निवेश (1), प्रत्याशित बचत (S) से अधिक होता है, तो इसका अर्थ है कि गृहस्थ, फर्मों द्वारा अपेक्षित उपभोग से अधिक उपभोग करने की योजना बना रहे हैं। इससे मालसूची का अनपेक्षित विसंचय होगा। मालसूची के वांछित स्तर को बनाए रखने के लिए, उत्पादक अर्थव्यवस्था में उत्पादन में वृद्धि कर सकते हैं जिससे उत्पादन, रोजगार और आय के स्तर में वृद्धि हो सकती है। (पूरे उत्तर को एक साथ अंकित किया जाए) (ii) अधिमांग को परिभाषित कीजिए।	3
	(n) जावमान के नात्पर्य जावरा उत्तर - अधिमांग से तात्पर्य उस स्थिति से है, जब उत्पादन के पूर्ण रोजगार स्तर के अनुरूप समग्र मांग (AD), समग्र पूर्ति (AS) से अधिक हो जाती है।	1
		4
14. (ক)	(i) भुगतान संतुलन व व्यापार संतुलन में विभेद स्पष्ट कीजिए। उत्तर - भुगतान संतुलन (BoP) एक लेखा विवरण है जो, किसी एक राष्ट्र के निवासियों और शेष विश्व के मध्य एक निश्चित समयावधि में होने वाले सभी आर्थिक लेन-देन को अंकित करता है। इसमें वस्तुओं, सेवाओं और परिसंपत्तियों का लेन-देन सम्मिलित होता है।	1 ½
	जबकि, व्यापार संतुलन (BOT) किसी निश्चित अवधि में किसी राष्ट्र के लिए वस्तुओं के निर्यात के मूल्य और आयात के मूल्य के मध्य का अंतर है। इसमें केवल वस्तुओं में लेन-देन सम्मिलित होता है। (ii) चालू खाता अधिशेष को परिभाषित कीजिए।	1 ½
	उत्तर - चालू खाता अधिशेष (CAS) तब उत्पन्न होता है, जब वस्तुओं एवं सेवाओं के निर्यात और एकतरफा हस्तांतरण से प्राप्तियां, वस्तुओं एवं सेवाओं के आयात और एकतरफा हस्तांतरण के लिए भुगतान से अधिक होती हैं।	1
	अथवा	4
(ख)	(i) उपयुक्त उदाहरण का उपयोग करते हुए, प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (FDI) व विदेशी संस्थागत निवेश (FII) में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।	
	उत्तर - प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (FDI) का तात्पर्य भौतिक परिसंपत्तियों में प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश से है, जिसमें फर्म पर काफी हद तक प्रभाव और नियंत्रण होता है। जबकि:	1 ½
	विदेशी संस्थागत निवेश (FII) का तात्पर्य स्टॉक, बॉन्ड या अन्य वित्तीय परिसंपत्तियों में विदेशी निवेश से है। इसमें फर्म पर सक्रिय प्रबंधन या नियंत्रण शामिल नहीं होता है।	1 ½
	(ii) पूंजी खाते के घटक के रूप में विदेशी सहायता (External Assistance) के किसी एक उदाहरण का	
		4
	उत्तर - द्विपक्षीय ऋण (किसी अन्य प्रासंगिक उदाहरण के लिए भी अंक प्रदान किए जाएं)	1 4
15.	"किसी अर्थव्यवस्था में अपस्फीतिकारी अंतराल की स्थिति को सही करने में मार्जिन आवश्यकताएँ अत्यंत	•
13.	सहायक होती हैं।" दिए गए कथन का, मान्य तर्कों सहित औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।	
	उत्तर - मार्जिन आवश्यकता से तात्पर्य ऋण की राशि और ऋण के विरुद्ध उधार प्राप्तकर्ता द्वारा दिए गए ऋणधार के मूल्य के मध्य के अंतर से है। अपस्फीतिकारी अंतराल की स्थिति को ठीक करने के लिए, केंद्रीय बैंक मार्जिन आवश्यकता को कम कर सकता है। इससे दिए गए ऋणाधार पर उपलब्ध ऋण की	4
	मात्रा में वृद्धि हो सकती है।	

	इससे ऋण की उपलब्धता बढ़ेगी तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप, अर्थव्यवस्था में समग्र मांग बढ़ेगी।	
	इस प्रकार, मार्जिन आवश्यकताओं को बदलकर, केंद्रीय बैंक, बैंकों द्वारा ऋणाधार के विरुद्ध दिए गए	
	ऋण की राशि को परिवर्तित कर सकता है। (पूरे उत्तर को एक साथ अंकित किया जाए)	
16.	(i) "घरेलू आय सदैव राष्ट्रीय आय से कम होती है।"	
(क)	क्या आप दिए गए कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में मान्य तर्क प्रस्तुत कीजिए।	
(47)	उत्तर - नहीं। राष्ट्रीय आय का मूल्य जानने के लिए विदेशों से शुद्ध कारक आय (NFIA) को घरेलू आय में	
	जोड़ना होगा। जब NFIA सकारात्मक होगी अर्थात विदेश से कारक आय, विदेश को कारक आय से	
	अधिक होगी तो घरेलू आय, राष्ट्रीय आय से कम होगी। जबकि, जब NFIA नकारात्मक होगी अर्थात विदेश	3
	से कारक आय, विदेश को कारक आय से कम होगी तो घरेलू आय, राष्ट्रीय आय से अधिक होगी, दूसरी	
	ओर, यदि NFIA शून्य है, तो घरेलू आय, राष्ट्रीय आय के बराबर होगी।	
	(पूरे उत्तर को एक साथ अंकित किया जाए)	
	(ii) उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित, धनात्मक बाह्यताओं व ऋणात्मक बाह्यताओं के अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।	
	उत्तर - संकारात्मक बाह्यताएँ एक इकाई द्वारा दूसरी इकाई को पहुँचाए जाने वाले उन लाभों को संदर्भित	
	करती हैं जिनके लिए कोई भुगतान नहीं किया जाता।	1
	उदाहरणः नव विकसित सार्वजनिक पार्क।	1∕2
	जबकि;	
	नकारात्मक बाह्यताएँ एक इकाई द्वारा दूसरी इकाई को पहुंचाई जाने वाली हानि को संदर्भित करती हैं,	1
	जिसके लिए कोई अर्थदंड नहीं दिया जाता।	
	उदाहरण: किसी कारखाने से निकलने वाला धुआँ।	1⁄2
	(किसी अन्य प्रासंगिक उदाहरण के लिए भी अंक प्रदान किए जाएं)	72
	अथवा	6
(ख)	(i) "एक द्वि-क्षेत्रक अर्थव्यवस्था में, गृहस्थों द्वारा किया गया उपभोग व्यय सदैव फर्मों द्वारा उत्पादित वस्तुओं व	-
	सेवाओं पर हुए समग्र व्यय के बराबर होता है।"	
	क्या आप दिए गए कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में वैध व्याख्या दीजिए।	
	उत्तर - हाँ। एक द्वि-क्षेत्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था में, गृहस्थ उत्पादन के कारकों (भूमि, श्रम, पूंजी, उद्यमवृत्ति) के	
	स्वामी होते हैं। फर्म, उत्पादन के इन कारकों की सहायता से वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का उत्पादन करती हैं	
	और इसके लिए गृहस्थों को कारक भुगतान (किराया, मजदूरी, ब्याज, लाभ) करती हैं। बदले में, गृहस्थों	3
	द्वारा प्राप्त यह आय अंतिम वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के उपभोग पर पूरी तरह से व्यय कर दी जाती है। इस	
	प्रकार, उत्पादन के कारकों द्वाराँ अर्जित आय, कुल उपभोग व्यय के रूप में उत्पादन इकाइयों को वापस	
	प्रवाहित हो जाती है। (पूरे उत्तर को एक साथ अंकित किया जाए)	
	(ii) "दोहरी गणना समस्या के कारण किसी अर्थव्यवस्था में उत्पादन का अनुमान अधिक लग जाता है।"	
	उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, दिए गए कथन का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।	
	उत्तर - दोहरी गणना की समस्या से तात्पर्य, उत्पादन प्रक्रिया में वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के मूल्य की एक से	11⁄2
	अधिक बार गणना करने से है। इससे अर्थव्यवस्था में उत्पादन का अधिमूल्यांकन हो जाता है।	
	उदाहरण: माना एक किसान ₹ 100 मूल्य के गेहूं का उत्पादन करता है जिसके लिए उसे किसी प्रकार के	
	आगत की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। एक बेकर इस किसान से ₹ 50 के मूल्य का गेहूं खरीदकर ₹ 200 की	11/2
	ब्रेड बनाता है। इसमें बेकर के सकल योगदान का अनुमान लगाने के लिए ब्रेड के मूल्य (₹ 200) में से, गेहूं	172
	के मूल्य (₹ 50) को घटाया जाना चाहिए। अन्यथा गेहूं का मूल्य (₹ 50) दो बार गिना जाएगा। जिससे	
	दोहरी गणना की समस्या उत्पन्न होगी।	
		6
17.	निम्नलिखित गद्य का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें:	
17.	केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 में सूक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उद्यम (MSME) क्षेत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने के उद्देश्य से कई उपाय	
	प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं। यह कृषि, निवेश व निर्यात के साथ-साथ भारत की विकास यात्रा में MSME की भूमिका को	
	एक प्रमुख इंजन के रूप में मान्यता देता है।	
	भारत के औद्योगिक परिदृश्य में एक महत्वपूर्ण योगदानकर्ता के रूप में MSME क्षेत्र, विनिर्माण क्षेत्र, निर्यात व	
	रोजगार सृजन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है।	
	नए बजटीय प्रावधानों का उद्देश्य नवाचार को प्रोत्साहित करके, प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता में वृद्धि करके तथा संसाधनों	
1		
	तक बेहतर पहुँच सुनिश्चित करके, एक सुदृढ़ नीव का निर्माण करना है।	

	इसके अलावा उद्यम पंजीकरण पोर्टल, PM विश्वकर्मा, PMEGP, SFURTI तथा सार्वजनिक क्रय नीति जैसी सरकार की विद्यमान पहलों ने MSMEs को एकीकृत व सशक्त बनाने की दिशा में एक संयुक्त प्रयास को प्रदर्शित करना			
	जारी रखा हैं।			
	दिए गए गद्य व सामान्य ज्ञान के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए: (क) "MSMEs भारत की विकास यात्रा में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।"			
	क्या आप दिए गए कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में मान्य तर्क प्रस्तुत कीजिए।			
	उत्तर - इस कथन से सहमत हुआ जा सकता है।			
	सूक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उद्यम (MSME) क्षेत्र भारत की विकास यात्रा में कृषि, निवेश और निर्यात के साथ- साथ प्रमुख इंजनों में से एक है। MSME क्षेत्र विनिर्माण क्षेत्र, निर्यात और रोजगार सृजन में महत्वपूर्ण	3		
	भाव प्रमुख इजना में से एक हो MSME क्षेत्र विनिमाण क्षेत्र, नियात जार राजगार सृजन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। (पूरे उत्तर को एक साथ अंकित किया जाए)	-		
	(ख) MSMEs को सशक्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए प्रमुख उपायों की व्याख्या कीजिए।			
	उत्तर - MSMEs को संशक्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए प्रमुख उपायों में उद्यम पंजीकरण	3		
	पोर्टल, PM विश्वकर्मा, PMEGP, SFURTI और MSMEs को एकीकृत और सशक्त बनाने के लिए सार्वजनिक खरीद नीति जैसी सहायक पहल सम्मिलित हैं।			
	(पूरे उत्तर को एक साथ अंकित किया जाए)			
		6		
	खंड – ख			
	(भारतीय आर्थिक विकास)			
18.	पहचान कीजिए कि, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी भौतिक पूँजी की एक विशेषता नहीं है।			
	(सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए)			
	(i) मूर्तता (Tangibility) (ii) व्यापार योग्यता (Tradability)			
	(iii) स्थिरता (Immobility)			
	विकल्पः			
	(A) (i) \overline{q} (ii) (B) (ii) \overline{q} (iii)			
	(C) (i) ਰ (iii) (D) (i), (ii) ਰ (iii) (D) (i), (ii) ਰ (iii)			
10	उत्तर - (B) (ii) व (iii) अथवा (C) (i) व (iii) अथवा (D) (i), (ii) व (iii) सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) का मुख्य लाभार्थी होता है।			
19.	(रिक्त स्थान भरने के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए)			
	(A) मजदूर (B) उपभोक्ता			
	(C) व्यापारी (क्रेता) (D) कृषक			
	उत्तर - (D) कृषक	1		
20.	किसी भी अर्थव्यवस्था में रोजगार के औपचारिक क्षेत्र से संबंधित असत्य विशेषता की पहचान कीजिए।			
	(सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए) (A) रोजगार सुरक्षा (B) सामाजिक सुरक्षा लाभ			
	(C) अनियमित भुगतान (D) निश्चित कार्य घंटे			
	उत्तर - (C) अनियमित भुगतान	1		
21.	निम्नलिखित कथनों का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए:			
	कथन 1: भारत में जल व वायुं प्रदूषण की समस्या के समाधान हेतु भारत सरकार ने केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड			
	(CPCB) की स्थापना की थी। कथन 2: वनों की कटाई से स्वदेशी वनों (Indigenous Forests) का स्थायी विनाश होता है।			
	दिए गए कथनों के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए:			
	(A) कथन 1 सत्य है और कथन 2 असत्य है।			
	(B) कथन 1 असत्य है और कथन 2 सत्य है।			
	(C) कथन 1 व 2 दोनों सत्य हैं।			
	(D) कथन 1 व 2 दोनों असत्य हैं। उत्तर - (A) कथन 1 सत्य है और कथन 2 असत्य है।	_		
	ט איאיז ד מא פ אוג איאיז 2 אמוע פו אוג איאיז 2 איז גער פו	1		

22	आधुनिकीकरण एक महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक नियोजन उद्य	का नै जो मार दें दिन नोन नै।	
22.	બાવુાગવગવરે ૬વર્ગ મહત્વપૂર્ણ આવિષ્ટ ાગવાળને ઉદ	रश्य ह, जा पर कांद्रत होता है। (रिक्त स्थान भरने के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए)	
	(i) नवीन प्रौद्योगिकी को अपनाने	(रियेत स्थान मरन के लिए तहा विकल्प का वेपन काजिए)	
	(i) सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण में सकारात्मक परिवर्तन लाग	-	
	(ii) आय व संपत्ति के समान वितरण	•1	
	(iv) बिचौलियों के उन्मूलन		
	विकल्पः		
	(A) (i) और (iv)	(B) (i) और (iii)	
	(C) (i), (iii) और (iv)	(D) (i) और (ii)	1
	उत्तर - (D) (i) और (ii)		I
23.	हाल में, भारत ने क्षेत्रीय व आर्थिक समूहों में से एक _	के शिखर सम्मेलन की मेजबानी व अध्यक्षता की	
	थी।	(रिक्त स्थान भरने के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए)	
	(A) SAARC	(B) G8	
	(C) ASEAN	(D) G20	
	उत्तर - (D) G20		1
24.	बेरोजगारी में किसी श्रमिक की सीमांत उ	रत्पादकता शन्य के बराबर होती है।	
24.		(रिक्त स्थान भरने के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए)	
	(A) मौसमी	(B) संरचनात्मक	
	(C) अनेच्छिक	(D) प्रच्छन्न	
	उत्तर - (D) प्रच्छन्न	(U) X O A	1
			1
25.	जनसाख्यकाय सूचका म स एक ह, जिस्	में पाकिस्तान, भारत व चीन से अग्रणी है।	
		(रिक्त स्थान भरने के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए)	
	(A) शहरीकरण	(B) प्रजनन दर	
	(C) जनसंख्या घनत्व	(D) लैंगिक अनुपात	
	उत्तर - (B) प्रजनन दर		1
26.	क्षेत्र के विस्तार के कारण, हाल के दिनों	में, भारत से बाह्य प्रापण बहुत सशक्त हो गई है।	
		(रिक्त स्थान भरने के लिएँ सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए)	
	(A) कृषि	(B) उत्पादन	
	(C) सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी	(D) निर्माण	
	उत्तर - (C) सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी		1
27.		कों की तुलना में आकस्मिक श्रमिकों के प्रतिशत में वृद्धि	
21.	होती है।		
	इस स्थिति को कार्यबल के रूप में जाना	जा सकता है।	
	(i) औपचारिकीकरण	(रिक्त स्थान भरने के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए)	
	(ii) अनियमितकरण (casualisation)		
	(iii) बेरोजगारी		
	विकल्प :		
	(A) (i) और (ii)	(B) (ii) और (iii)	
	(C) केवल (ii)	(D) केवल (i)	1
	उत्तर - (C) केवल (ii)		•
28.		ा औद्योगीकरण के लिए उनकी पोषक अर्थव्यवस्था बनकर	
(ক)	बहुत भारी कीमत चुकाई है।"	0 90	
	किसी एक वैध तर्क द्वारा दिए गए कथन का औचित्य		
		उद्योगों के लिए कच्चे माल का निर्यातक बनकर रह गया,	
	ाजससे नियात अधिशेष में वृद्धि हुई। हालाँकि, इ	इससे भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को भारी नुकसान उठाना	_
	पड़ा, क्योंकि घरेलू बाजार में खाद्यान्न, कपड़े	आदि जैसी आवश्यक वुस्तुएँ दुर्लभु हो गईं। कृषि के	3
		धिकतम लाभ सुनिश्चित किया। जबकि, भारत के निर्यात	
	में वृद्धि हुई, लेकिन इसका लाभ भारतीय लोगों त		
	(किस	ो अन्य प्रासंगिक तर्क के लिए भी अंक प्रदान किए जाएं)	
•	•		I



31.	1950 – 1990 के मध्य लघु उद्योगों के संरक्षण व संवर्धन के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए किन्हीं दो जन्मरों जन जन्मेल न जणनण जीविण।	
(ক)	कदमों का उल्लेख व व्याख्या कीजिए। उत्तर - 1950 से 1990 के मध्य लघु उद्योगों के संरक्षण व संवर्धन के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा शुरू किए	
	गए कदम इस प्रकार हैं:	1/ . 41/
	• उत्पादों का आरक्षण: कई उत्पादों का उत्पादन लघु उद्योगों के लिए आरक्षित किया गया था, जो	¹ ⁄2+1 ¹ ⁄2
	इन वस्तुओं के निर्माण की उनकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करता था। • वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन: उन्हें कम उत्पाद शुल्क और कम ब्याज दरों पर बैंक ऋण जैसी सुविधाएं दी	½+ 1 ½
	गई।	
	अथवा	4
(ख)	भारत की योजना अवधि के दौरान कृषि क्षेत्र में संस्थागत सुधार के रूप में भूमि परिसीमन की भूमिका का विस्तार से वर्णन कीजिए।	
	उत्तर - भारत को स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के उपरांत, कृषि क्षेत्र में समानता को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए भूमि	
	परिसीमन (अधिकतम भूमि सीमा निर्धारण) जैसे संस्थागत सुधार शुरू किए गए। भूमि परिसीमन अर्थ है जिन्दी चर्नि के स्वर्गन करी करी करी कर अधिकरण अक्स कर कर किए गए। भूमि परिसीमन अर्थ है	
	किसी व्यक्ति के स्वामित्व वाली कृषि भूमि का अधिकतम आकार तय करना। इसका उद्देश्य कुछ ही हाथों में भूमि स्वामित्व की एकाग्रता को कम करना था। भूमि परिसीमन को भूमि के अधिक न्यायसंगत वितरण	4
	को सुनिश्चित करके, कृषि उत्पादकता बढ़ाने और क्षेत्र में समग्र विकास में योगदान देने के लिए एक	
	महत्वपूर्ण उपाय के रूप में देखा गया। (पूरे उत्तर को एक साथ अंकित किया जाए)	
32.	शिक्षा व स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न प्रकार के सरकारी हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत कीजिए। उत्तर - शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ जन समुदाय के सामाजिक-आर्थिक कल्याण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका	
	निभाती हैं। सरकार का इनमें हस्तक्षेप आवश्यक है क्योंकि इन क्षेत्रों पर व्यय करने से दीर्घकॉलिक,	
	अनुतक्रमणीय प्रभाव पड़ते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, उपभोक्ताओं को अक्सर सेवा की गुणवत्ता और उसकी	
	लागत के बारे में पूरी जानकारी नहीं होती है, जिससे निजी प्रदाताओं द्वारा एकाधिकार शक्ति और संभावित शोषण को प्रोत्साहन मिलता है। इससे बचने के लिए, सरकार को इन सेवाओं को विनियमित	4
	करना चाहिए, मानकों और उचित मूल्य निर्धारण का पालन सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए। इसलिए, सरकार के	
	लिए इन आवश्यक सेवाओं को समाज के सभी वर्गों के लिए सुलभ बनाना अनिवार्य है।	
	(पूरे उत्तर को एक साथ अंकित किया जाए)	
33.	(i)1947 के उपरांत, भारत व पाकिस्तान द्वारा अपनाई गई किन्हीं दो समान विकास रणनीतियों की व्याख्या कीजिए।	
(क)	उत्तर - भारत और पाकिस्तान ने अपने-अपने विकास पथों के लिए समान विकासात्मक रणनीतियाँ	
	अपनाईं: • दोनों राष्टों ने सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्र को शामिल करते हुए मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था का मार्ग	1 1/2
	अपनाया है।	1 /2
	 भारत और पाकिस्तान दोनों ने अपने घरेलू उद्योगों को विदेशी प्रतिस्पर्धा से बचाने के लिए आयात प्रतिस्थापन नीति अपनाई। 	1 1⁄2
	प्रातस्यापन नाति अपनाइ। (किसी अन्य प्रासंगिक रणनीति के लिया भी अंक प्रदान किए जाएं)	
	(ii) पाकिस्तान में धीमी आर्थिक वृद्धि के किन्हीं दो कारणों का उल्लेख व चर्चा कीजिए।	
	उत्तर - पाकिस्तान में विकास की धीमी गति के कारण हैं: • कृषि क्षेत्र का अस्थिर प्रदर्शन: पाकिस्तान में कृषि संवृद्धि और खाद्य आपूर्ति की स्थिति, तकनीकी	1/ 4
	 कृषि क्षेत्र की अस्पिर प्रदेशन: पाकिस्तान में कृषि संवृद्धि और खाद्य आपूर्ति की स्थिति, तकनाकी परिवर्तन की संस्थागत प्रक्रिया पर आधारित ना होकर अच्छी फसल पर निर्भर थी जिसके कारण 	½ + 1
	लगातार अस्थिरता का अनुभव किया गया।	
	 विदेशी कोषों पर बढ़ती निर्भरता: पाकिस्तान की प्रेषण पर अत्यधिक निर्भरता, विदेशी ऋणों में 	½ + 1
	वृद्धि और ऋणों को वापस चुकाने में बढ़ती कठिनाई की समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा। (किसी अन्य प्रासंगिक कारण के लिया भी अंक प्रदान किए जाएं)	-
	अथवा	6
(ख)	"चीन ने आर्थिक विकास के लिए विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्रों (Special Economic Zones) के उपकरण का अत्यंत	
	प्रभावी रूप से उपयोग किया था।" दिए गए कथन का औचित्य मान्य व्याख्या द्वारा सिद्ध कीजिए।	
	।५९ गर फवन फा आावत्व मान्य व्याख्या द्वारा ।सद्ध काणिए।	
1		

9 पर भागव प्रयोग के जुए भाग गंधा गंधा गंधा गंधा गंधा गंधा गंधा गं		उत्तर - चीन में विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्रों (SEZs) की स्थापना से अर्थव्यवस्था में प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (FDI) में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है। विदेशी पूंजी और प्रौद्योगिकी के बड़े पैमाने पर अंतर्वाह के साथ, उत्पादक क्षमता कई गुना बढ़ गई, जिससे चीन के तेज़ आर्थिक विकास में योगदान मिला। (ii) मानव विकास के ऐसे किन्हीं दो संकेतकों का उल्लेख व चर्चा कीजिए, जहाँ चीन ने उल्लेखनीय प्रदर्शन किया है। उत्तर - मानव विकास के दो संकेतक, जहां चीन ने अच्छा प्रदर्शन किया है:	3
34. निम्नलिखित गद्य को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए: हाल ही में, केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा एक राष्ट्रीय स्तर की बहुराज्यीय सहकारी समिति के गठन को मंजूरी दी गई है। यह समिति जीवेक उत्पादन व निर्यात की प्रोत्साहित कर कृषकों की आय में कई गुना वृद्धि करने में सहायता करेगी। आगामी पाँच वर्षों में, प्रत्येक जिले में भूमि परीक्षण व उत्पादों के प्राकृतिक स्वरूप के चयन की व्यवस्था स्थापित की जाएगी। सरकार ने सभी पंचायतों में एक सहकारी समिति स्थापित करने का भी निर्णय लिया है, जो यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि केंद्र सरकार की योजनाएँ कृषकों तक पहुँचें। यूरिया के व्यापक उपयोग ने कृषि भूमि को हानि पहुँचाई है, तथा लाखों कृषक जैविक खेती की ओर अग्रसर हुए हैं। यूरिया के व्यापक उपयोग ने कृषि भूमि को हानि पहुँचाई है, तथा लाखों कृषक जैविक खेती की ओर अग्रसर हुए हैं। यूरिया के व्यापक उपयोग ने कृषि भूमि को हानि पहुँचाई है, तथा लाखों कृषक जैविक खेती की ओर अग्रसर हुए हैं। यूरिया के व्यापक उपयोग ने कृषि भूमि को हानि पहुँचाई है, तथा लाखों कृषक जैविक खेती की ओर अग्रसर हुए हैं। 		 मातृ मृत्यु दर: बेहतर सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं के कारण चीन में मातृ मृत्यु दर कम है। निर्धनता: चीन में निर्धनता रेखा से नीचे की जनसंख्या का अनुपात समय के साथ कम हुआ है। 	
हाल ही में, केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा एक राष्ट्रीय स्तर की बहुराज्यीय सहकारी समिति के गठन को मंजूरी दी गई है। यह समिति जैविक उत्पादन व निर्यात को प्रोत्साहित कर कृषकों की आय में कई गुना वृद्धि करने में सहायता करेगी। आगामी पाँव वर्षों में, प्रत्येक जिले में भूमि परीक्षण व उत्पादों के प्राकृतिक स्वरूप के चयन की व्यवस्था स्थापित की जाएगी। सरकार ने सभी पंचायतों में एक सहकारी समिति स्थापित करने का भी निर्णय लिया है, जो यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि केंद्र सरकार की योजनाएँ कृषकों तक पहुँचें। यूरिया के व्यापक उपयोग ने कृषि भूमि को हानि पहुँचाई है, तथा लाखों कृषक जैविक खेती की ओर अग्रसर हुए हैं। बेहतर मूल्य पाने के लिए ऐसे उत्पादों के विपणन और प्रमाणीकरण की आवश्यकता है। इसके अलावा, यह भी सुनिश्चित करना है कि नकली जैविक उत्पाद बाजार में न आएँ। दिए गए गद्य पर सामान्य ज्ञान के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए: (क) जैविक कृषि को परिभाषित कीजिए। उत्तर - जैविक कृषि के किन्हीं दो लाभों का उल्लेख कीजिए। जैविक कृषि के लाभ हैं: • मृदा संरक्षण और संवर्धन करती है। (ख) जैविक कृषि के लाभ हैं: • मृदा संरक्षण आर संवर्धन करती है। (ग) जैविक उत्पादों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की व्याख्या कीजिए। उत्तर - जैविक उत्पादों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की व्याख्या कीजिए। उत्तर - जैविक उत्पादों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों ही व्याख्या कीजिए। उत्तर - जैविक उत्पादों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की व्याख्या कीजिए। उत्तर - जैविक उत्पादों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम हैं: • आगामी पाँच वर्षों में प्रत्येक जिले में भूमि परीक्षण और उत्पादों के प्राकृतिक स्वरूप के चयन की व्यवस्था की जाएगी। • सभी पंचायतों में एक सहकारी समिति स्थापित की जाएगी, जो यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि केंद्र सरकार की योजनाएँ कृषकों तक पहुँचें। (किसी अन्य प्रासांगिक कदम के लिया भी अंक प्रदान किए जाए)			6
की जाएगी। सरकार ने सभी पंचायतों में एक सहकारी समिति स्थापित करने का भी निर्णय लिया है, जो यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि केंद्र सरकार की योजनाएँ कृषकों तक पहुँवें। यूरिया के व्यापक उपयोग ने कृषि भूमि को हानि पहुँवाई है, तथा लाखों कृषक जैविक खेती की ओर अग्रसर हुए हैं। बेहतर मूल्य पाने के लिए ऐसे उत्पादों के विपणन और प्रमाणीकरण की आवश्यकता है। इसके अलावा, यह भी सुनिश्चित करना है कि नकली जैविक उत्पाद बाजार में न आएँ। दिए गए गद्य पर सामान्य ज्ञान के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए: (क) जैविक कृषि को परिभाषित कीजिए। उत्तर - जैविक कृषि, खेती करने की वह संपूर्ण पद्धति है जो पर्यावरणीय संतुलन को पुनः स्थापित करके उसका संरक्षण और संवर्धन करती है। (ख) जैविक कृषि के लिन्हीं दो लाभों का उल्लेख कीजिए। जैविक कृषि के लाभ हैं: • मृदा संरक्षण। • पोषणयुक्त आहार। (किसी अन्य प्रासंगिक लाभ के लिया भी अंक प्रदान किए जाएं) (ग) जैविक उत्पादों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की व्याख्या कीजिए। उत्तर - जैविक उत्पादों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम हैं: • आगामी पाँच वर्षों में प्रत्येक जिले में भूमि परीक्षण और उत्पादों के प्राकृतिक स्वरूप के चयन की व्यवस्था की जाएगी। • सभी पंचायतों में एक सहकारी समिति स्थापित की जाएगी, जो यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि केंद्र सरकार की योजनाएँ कृषकों तक पहुँवें। (किसी अन्य प्रासंगिक कदम के लिया भी अंक प्रदान किए जाएं)	34.	हाल ही में, केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा एक राष्ट्रीय स्तर की बहुराज्यीय सहकारी समिति के गठन को मंजूरी दी गई है। यह समिति जैविक उत्पादन व निर्यात को प्रोत्साहित कर कृषकों की आय में कई गुना वृद्धि करने में सहायता	
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पूरिया के व्यापक उपयोग ने कृषि भूमि को हॉनि पहुँचाई है, तथा लाखों कृषक जैविक खेती की ओर अप्रसर हुए हैं। बेहतर मूल्य पाने के लिए ऐसे उत्पादों के विपणन और प्रमाणीकरण की आवश्यकता है। इसके अलावा, यह भी सुनिश्चित करना है कि नकली जैविक उत्पाद बाजार में न आएँ। दिए गए गद्य पर सामान्य ज्ञान के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए: (क) जैविक कृषि को परिभाषित कीजिए। उत्तर - जैविक कृषि , खेती करने की वह संपूर्ण पद्धति है जो पर्यावरणीय संतुलन को पुनः स्थापित करके उसका संरक्षण और संवर्धन करती है। (ख) जैविक कृषि के किन्हीं दो लाभों का उल्लेख कीजिए। जैविक कृषि के किन्हीं दो लाभों का उल्लेख कीजिए। जैविक कृषि के किन्हीं दो लाभों का उल्लेख कीजिए। जैविक कृषि के किन्हीं दो लाभों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (ग) जैविक उत्पादों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की व्याख्या कीजिए। उत्तर - जैविक उत्पादों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम हैं: . आगामी पाँच वर्षों में प्रत्येक जिले में भूमि परीक्षण और उत्पादों के प्राकृतिक स्वरूप के चयन की व्यवस्था की जाएगी। . सभी पंचायतों में एक सहकारी समिति स्थापित की जाएगी, जो यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि केंद्र सरकार की योजनाएँ कृषकों तक पहुँनें। (किसी अन्य प्रासंगिक कदम के लिया भी अंक प्रदान किए जाएं)		सरकार ने सभी पंचायतों में एक सहकारी समिति स्थापित करने का भी निर्णय लिया है, जो यह सुनिश्चित करेगी	
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