

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Examination (Supplementary), July 2025
ECONOMICS (SUBJECT CODE – 030)
(PAPER CODE – 58/S/3)

General 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 deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark(✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be 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	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. • Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. • Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. • Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. • Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. • Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. • Wrong grand total. • Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. • Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. • Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) • Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
15	Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “Guidelines for spot Evaluation” before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly 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 (Supplementary), July 2025

ECONOMICS (Subject Code-030)

[Paper Code: 58/S/3]

Maximum Marks: 80

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks
SECTION -A (Macro Economics)		
1.	<p>Expenditure incurred by the Government of India on the construction of 8-lanes Delhi-Mumbai Expressway can be classified as _____ expenditure of the government, as it may lead to _____ in the value of assets.</p> <p>(Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blanks)</p> <p>(A) revenue, increase (B) revenue, reduction (C) capital, increase (D) capital, reduction</p> <p>Ans. (C) capital, increase</p>	1
2.	<p>In the Keynesian economic analysis, determination of equilibrium income in the short-run is usually expressed as _____. (Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank)</p> <p>(i) Ex-ante Aggregate Demand = Ex-ante Aggregate Supply (ii) Consumption (C) + Investment (I) = Savings (iii) Consumption (C) + Investment (I) = National Income (iv) Ex-ante Savings = Ex-ante Investments</p> <p>Alternatives :</p> <p>(A) (i) and (ii) (B) (i) and (iv) (C) (i), (ii) and (iv) (D) (i), (iii) and (iv)</p> <p>Ans. (D) (i), (iii) and (iv)</p>	1
3.	<p>Suppose in an economy there exist autonomous investments, which are independent of the level of income. Graphically, the autonomous investments curve would be _____. (Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank)</p> <p>(A) a straight line parallel to y-axis (B) a straight line parallel to x-axis (C) an upward sloping straight line at x-intercept, in the positive quadrant (D) a downward sloping straight line at y-intercept</p> <p>Ans. (B) a straight line parallel to x-axis</p>	1
4.	<p>In an imaginary economy, maintaining a Cash Reserve Ratio of 20% with primary deposits of ₹ 1,000, the total derivative deposits created by banks would be ₹ _____. (Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank)</p> <p>(A) 5,000 (B) 1,000 (C) 4,000 (D) 3,000</p> <p>Ans. (C) 4,000</p>	1
5.	<p>Read the following statements carefully :</p> <p>Statement 1: Real National Income is always less than Nominal National Income. Statement 2: Real National Income is the money value of all the final goods and services produced by the normal residents of an economy in an accounting year, measured at the base year prices.</p> <p>In the light of the given statements, choose the correct alternative from the following:</p> <p>(A) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false.</p>	

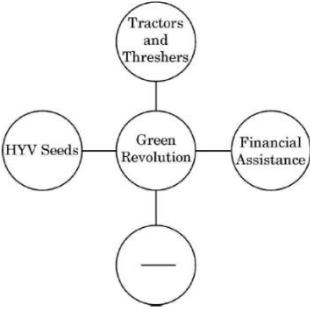
	<p>(B) Statement 1 is false and Statement 2 is true. (C) Both Statements 1 and 2 are true. (D) Both Statements 1 and 2 are false. Ans. (B) Statement 1 is false and Statement 2 is true.</p>	1
6.	<p>Identify, which of the following is not to be considered while estimating the revenue deficit of an economy. (Choose the correct alternative)</p> <p>(A) Goods and Services Tax (GST) collection (B) Income from fines and penalties (C) Interest payments (D) Expenditure on acquisition of land and buildings Ans. (D) Expenditure on acquisition of land and buildings</p>	1
7.	<p>From the following statements, identify the incorrect statement in case of underemployment equilibrium. (Choose the correct alternative)</p> <p>(A) Resources are fully and efficiently utilised. (B) An existence of excessive production capacity in the economy. (C) Aggregate supply is equal to Aggregate demand below full employment level. (D) Resources are not fully and efficiently utilised. Ans. (A) Resources are fully and efficiently utilised.</p>	1
8.	<p>Read the following statements carefully: Statement 1: The value of Average Propensity to Save (APS) can be greater than one. Statement 2: Break-even point is the level at which level of consumption is equal to the income. In the light of the given statements, choose the correct alternative from the following: (A) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false. (B) Statement 1 is false and Statement 2 is true. (C) Both Statements 1 and 2 are true. (D) Both Statements 1 and 2 are false. Ans. (B) Statement 1 is false and Statement 2 is true.</p>	1
9.	<p>Identify, which of the following are the correct features of money supply in an economy. (Choose the correct alternative)</p> <p>(i) It is a stock concept. (ii) It includes money held by banks and government. (iii) It is a flow concept. (iv) It includes money held by households and firms. Alternatives: (A) (i) and (iv) (B) (ii) and (iii) (C) (iii) and (iv) (D) (i) and (ii) Ans. (A) (i) and (iv)</p>	1
10.	<p>The budget in which government's total planned spending is equal to total planned revenue is referred to as _____ budget. (Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank)</p> <p>(A) Surplus (B) Deficit (C) Micro (D) Balanced Ans. (D) Balanced</p>	1
11. (a)	<p>(i) Define 'tax'. Ans. Tax is a compulsory unilateral payment imposed by the government on the households or firms.</p>	1



	<p>(ii) On the basis of the given image, identify and categorize two items into direct and indirect taxes.</p> <div data-bbox="603 129 877 436" data-label="Figure"> </div> <p>Ans. Direct Taxes: Corporate Tax, Personal Income Tax Indirect Taxes: Goods and Services Tax, Custom, Excise Duty OR</p> <p>(b) “The government through its budgetary policy may intervene to expand or reduce demand in an economy.” In the light of the given statement, discuss briefly the budgetary objectives the government is trying to achieve. Ans. The budgetary objective highlighted in the given statement is Economic Stability. Under the situation of inflation/ deflation, the government may increase/ decrease taxes and decrease/ increase expenditure to reduce/ expand Aggregate Demand in an economy. Thus, through its budgetary policy the government may control price fluctuations in an economy. (To be marked as a whole)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>3</p> <p>3</p>																											
<p>12.</p>	<p>On the basis of the following data, estimate the value of National Income (NNP_{FC}):</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="175 985 1252 1400"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.No.</th><th>Items</th><th>Amount (in ₹ crore)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i)</td><td>Private Final Consumption Expenditure</td><td>2,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>(ii)</td><td>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</td><td>1,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>(iii)</td><td>Government Final Consumption Expenditure</td><td>1,500</td></tr> <tr> <td>(iv)</td><td>Net Additions to Stock</td><td>300</td></tr> <tr> <td>(v)</td><td>Net Exports</td><td>200</td></tr> <tr> <td>(vi)</td><td>Consumption of Fixed Capital</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr> <td>(vii)</td><td>Net Indirect Taxes</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr> <td>(viii)</td><td>Net Factor Income from Abroad</td><td>30</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Ans. National Income (NNP_{FC}) = (i) + (iii) + (ii) + (iv) + (v) – (vi) + (viii) – (vii) $= 2,000 + 1,500 + 1,000 + 300 + 200 - 100 + 30 - 50$ $= ₹ 4,880 \text{ crore}$</p>	S.No.	Items	Amount (in ₹ crore)	(i)	Private Final Consumption Expenditure	2,000	(ii)	Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	1,000	(iii)	Government Final Consumption Expenditure	1,500	(iv)	Net Additions to Stock	300	(v)	Net Exports	200	(vi)	Consumption of Fixed Capital	100	(vii)	Net Indirect Taxes	50	(viii)	Net Factor Income from Abroad	30	<p>1 ½</p> <p>1</p> <p>½</p> <p>3</p>
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<p>13.</p>	<p>On the basis of the given figure, answer the following questions:</p> <div data-bbox="406 1612 909 1982" data-label="Figure"> </div>																												

	<p>(a) Identify AB and CD curves. Ans. In the given figure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AB represents the Consumption Curve. CD represents the Savings Curve. <p>(b) Briefly discuss the reason for AB curve starting from point A (Y-intercept). Ans. Consumption curve (AB) starts from point A on the Y-axis, representing the Autonomous Consumption, which is the minimum level of consumption by households for their survival needs. It is the amount of consumption expenditure at zero level of income i.e. level of consumption which is independent of income.</p> <p>(c) State the significance of OY level of income. Ans. At OY level of income, savings are zero as the consumption expenditure is exactly equal to income. This represents the Break-even level of income.</p>	<p>½ ½</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>4</p>
14.	<p>(a) In what ways do alterations in margin requirements impact the ease with which households and firms can obtain credit? Ans. Margin requirement refers to the difference between the amount of the loan and value of the security offered by the borrower against the loan. An increase in margin requirement implies a decrease in the amount of loan available to households and firms on the security offered. However, a decrease in margin requirement implies an increase in the amount of loan available to households and firms on the security offered. Thus, an alteration in margin requirement may change the quantum of credit available to households and firms. (To be marked as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Assuming for a hypothetical economy, government induces an additional investment of ₹ 1,000 crore and 80 percent of additional income is spent on consumption. Estimate the values of the following: (i) Investment multiplier (K) (ii) Change in income (ΔY) Ans. Given, Change in Investment (ΔI) = ₹ 1,000 crore Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC) = 80% = 0.8 (i) Investment Multiplier (K) = $\frac{1}{1-MPC}$ = $\frac{1}{1-0.8}$ = 5 (ii) Change in Income (ΔY) = K x ΔI = 5 x 1,000 = ₹ 5,000 crore</p>	<p>4</p> <p>1 ½ ½</p> <p>1 ½ ½</p> <p>4</p>
15.	<p>Suppose in a hypothetical economy, reserve ratio changes from 10% to 20% and the value of primary deposits are ₹ 2,000 crore. Calculate the change in the amount of money creation when reserve ratio changes from 10% to 20%. Ans. Given, primary deposits ₹ 2,000 crore and change in Reserve Ratio from 10% to 20% the change in amount of money creation is depicted as follows:</p>	

	Case	Primary Deposits (in ₹ crore)	Reserve Ratio (RR)	Money Multiplier ($\frac{1}{RR}$)	Amount of Money Creation (Primary Deposits x Money Multiplier)	
	I	2,000	0.1	$\frac{1}{0.1} = 10$	$2,000 \times 10 = ₹ 20,000$	2
	II	2,000	0.2	$\frac{1}{0.2} = 5$	$2,000 \times 5 = ₹ 10,000$	2
	It may be concluded from the two cases shown in the table that, with ₹ 2,000 crore of primary deposits and change in Reserve Ratio (RR) from 10% to 20%, the amount of money creation reduces from ₹ 20,000 crore to ₹ 10,000 crore.					4
16.	<p>Read the following text carefully:</p> <p>The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) deflator, is an important indicator of inflation. It represents the ratio of the total value of goods and services produced by an economy in a specific year at current prices to the prices that were in effect during a designated base year. This ratio highlights the proportion of GDP growth that can be attributed to rising prices instead of an actual increase in production levels.</p> <p>The GDP price deflator indicates the difference between nominal GDP and real GDP. Nominal GDP differs from real GDP as the former doesn't include inflation, while the latter does.</p> <p>The GDP deflator automatically adjusts for changes in consumption habits and introduction of new products and services. This feature enables it to reflect shifts in investment and consumption trends.</p> <p>For the GDP deflator, the 'basket' for each year consists of all goods produced domestically, weighted according to the market value of total consumption for each item.</p> <p>On the basis of given text and common understanding, answer the following questions:</p> <p>(a) State the meaning of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) deflator and its significance.</p> <p>Ans. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) deflator is the ratio of nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to real Gross Domestic Product (GDP).</p> <p>GDP deflator is a tool which is used to eliminate the effect of price fluctuations in the economy and to determine the real change in physical output of current year. GDP deflator helps in comparison of growth rate of the economy.</p> <p>(b) Elaborate how Real Gross Domestic Product is different from Nominal Gross Domestic Product.</p> <p>Ans. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the market value of all the final goods and services produced in the domestic territory of an economy, measured at base year prices.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Whereas;</p> <p>Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is market value of all the final goods and services produced in the domestic territory of an economy, measured at current year prices.</p>					1 2 1 ½ 1 ½
						6
17. (a)	<p>(i) Explain the effect of appreciation of domestic currency on imports of a nation. Provide an example to support your explanation.</p> <p>Ans. Appreciation of domestic currency refers to a rise in the value of domestic currency in terms of foreign currency.</p> <p>For example, suppose the initial exchange rate stands at \$1 = ₹ 90 and the new exchange rate reduces to \$1 = ₹ 80. This implies that the rupee has appreciated against the US Dollar (\$). As a result, lesser units of INR (₹) are required to purchase one unit of US Dollar (\$), making foreign goods relatively affordable to Indian buyers. Thus, it may lead to a rise in imports.</p>					1 2

(b)	(ii) Explain any two components of Current Account under Balance of Payments. Ans. Two components of Current Account under Balance of Payments are:	
	• Trade in Goods: It includes export and import of goods. The receipts from exports of goods are recorded on the credit side of the current account, while payments for import of goods are recorded on the debit side.	1 ½
	• Trade in Services: It includes transactions on account of factor income and non-factor income, such as shipping, banking, tourism, etc. Receipts from exports of services are recorded on the credit side of current account while payments for import of services are recorded on the debit side.	1 ½
	OR	6
	(i) “A rise in price of foreign exchange leads to fall in demand for foreign exchange, other factors remaining constant.” Do you agree with the given statement? Give valid reasons in support of your answer. Ans. Yes, other factors remaining constant, there exists an inverse relationship between the price of foreign exchange and the demand for foreign exchange. A given rise in the price of foreign exchange will increase the cost (in terms of rupees) of purchasing foreign goods and services. This reduces imports and thereby decreases the demand for foreign exchange. (To be marked as a whole)	3
	(ii) As per the statement given by the Governor of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) dated 10th August 2023: “The inflows from net commercial borrowings have been US \$ 6·0 billion during April – June 2023.” Identify, the sub-account and the side of Balance of Payments where the above stated transactions would be recorded. State valid reasons in support of your answer. Ans. Net commercial borrowings from abroad will be recorded in the Capital Account of the Balance of Payments, as it leads to an increase in liabilities. Borrowings from abroad are recorded on the credit side of the Capital Account as such transactions result in an inflow of foreign currency.	1 ½ 1 ½ 6
SECTION – B (Indian Economic Development)		
18.	The geographical areas in which specific laws are applied to encourage foreign investments are known as _____. (A) European Union (B) G-7 (C) G-20 (D) Special Economic Zones Ans. (D) Special Economic Zones	1
19.	In 2018, Pakistan implemented its _____ five year development plan. (Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank) (A) 10 th (B) 11 th (C) 12 th (D) 13 th Ans. (C) 12th	1
20.	_____ implies shedding of the ownership or management of a government owned enterprise. (Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank) (A) Liberalisation (B) Privatisation (C) Globalisation (D) Nationalisation Ans. (B) Privatisation	1

21.	<p>Read the following statements : Assertion (A) and Reason (R) carefully. Choose the correct alternative from those given below:</p> <p>Assertion (A): India and Pakistan adopted many similar strategies for their respective economic developmental paths.</p> <p>Reason (R): In late 1970s, India and Pakistan came up with the policy of denationalisation of capital goods industries.</p> <p>Alternatives:</p> <p>(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.</p> <p>(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.</p> <p>Ans. (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.</p>	1
22.	<p>‘Expenditure on health’ is one of the sources of Human Capital Formation where, _____ is one of the most suitable curative measures.</p> <p>(Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank)</p> <p>(A) Vaccination</p> <p>(B) Medical intervention during illness</p> <p>(C) Spread of health awareness</p> <p>(D) Provision of clean drinking water</p> <p>Ans. (B) Medical intervention during illness</p>	1
23.	<p>Study the following image carefully:</p>  <p>Identify, which of the following factors is an essential requirement for the implementation of Green Revolution.</p> <p>(Choose the correct alternative)</p> <p>(A) Regular use of chemical fertilizers</p> <p>(B) Use of natural manures</p> <p>(C) A lesser requirement for irrigation facilities</p> <p>(D) Traditional seeds</p> <p>Ans. (A) Regular use of chemical fertilizers</p>	1
24.	<p>Read the following statements carefully:</p> <p>Statement 1: India has been the front runner of advocating the interests of the developing world.</p> <p>Statement 2: Keeping its commitment, India has not removed the quantitative restrictions.</p> <p>In the light of the given statements, choose the correct alternative from the following:</p> <p>(A) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false.</p> <p>(B) Statement 1 is false and Statement 2 is true.</p> <p>(C) Both Statements 1 and 2 are true.</p> <p>(D) Both Statements 1 and 2 are false.</p> <p>Ans. (A) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false.</p>	1

25.	<p>The institutional structure of rural banking today consists of a set of multi-agency institutions except the _____ . (Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank)</p> <p>(A) Commercial Banks (B) Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) (C) Land Development Banks (LDBs) (D) Private Money-lenders</p> <p>Ans. (D) Private Money-lenders</p>	1
26.	<p>Identify, which of the following is not a factor responsible for land degradation. (Choose the correct alternative)</p> <p>(A) Deforestation (B) Overgrazing (C) Industrial practices (D) Proper crop rotation</p> <p>Ans. (D) Proper crop rotation</p>	1
27.	<p>The extent of constitutional protection of the independence of the Judiciary and the Rule of Law, is an example of _____ indicator. (Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank)</p> <p>(A) economic growth (B) liberty (C) human destruction (D) human values</p> <p>Ans. (B) liberty</p>	1
28.	<p>Study the following images carefully:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p>Identify and discuss briefly the types of employment sectors indicated.</p> <p>Ans. The types of employment sectors indicated in the given image are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal Sector: This sector includes those private sector establishments which employ less than 10 hired workers. Workers in informal sector often lack job security, regular income and can be dismissed without any compensation. • Formal Sector: It includes all the public sector establishments and those private sector establishments which employ 10 hired workers or more. Formal sector workers get regular income and are entitled to social security benefits like provident fund, pension etc. 	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> $\frac{1}{2} + 1$ $\frac{1}{2} + 1$ </div> <div>3</div> </div>
29.	<p>Explain any two demographic indicators which were in a poor state under the British rule.</p> <p>(a) Ans. India's demographic indicators were in a poor state during the British rule as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall literacy level was less than 16%. Out of this, the female literacy level was low at about 7%. • Public health facilities were either unavailable or, when accessible, were highly inadequate. Consequently, water and air-borne diseases were rampant and took a huge toll on life, resulting in a very high overall mortality rate. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any other valid indicator to be awarded marks)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Enumerate and elaborate any two infrastructural developments undertaken by the Britishers that subserved their own colonial interest and did not benefit the Indian economy.</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> $1 \frac{1}{2}$ $1 \frac{1}{2}$ </div> <div>3</div> </div>

	<p>Ans. Two infrastructural developments undertaken by the Britishers to subserve their own colonial interest were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Roads: The roads were built primarily to serve the purpose of mobilising the army within India and drawing out raw materials from the countryside to the nearest railway station or the port. • Introduction of Electric Telegraph: The introduction of the electric telegraph in India was undertaken to serve the purpose of maintaining law and order. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other valid point to be awarded marks)</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2} + 1$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} + 1$</p> <p>3</p>
<p>30.</p> <p>(a)</p>	<p>“The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) and the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) organised a capacity-building training aimed at upgrading the skills of government personnel and further contributing to increasing India’s share in the global space industry.”</p> <p>In the light of the given statement, explain how such training programmes can affect human capital formation.</p> <p>Ans. Capacity-building initiatives by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) and the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) in the form of On-the-job training boost the efficiency of government personnel. Such trainings have become an integral part of work environment in the recent times as they add to the productive capacity of employees.</p> <p>Firms encourage such capacity-building programmes, as the benefits outweigh the cost of these trainings. They help employees keep pace with modern technologies and innovative practices. Thus, it can be asserted that on-the-job training is an important source of human capital formation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(To be marked as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>“Both physical capital and human capital depreciate with time, but the nature of depreciation differs between the two.”</p> <p>Do you agree with the given statement? State and discuss valid reasons in support of your answer.</p> <p>Ans. Yes, human capital and physical capital both depreciate with time but the nature of depreciation differs between the two. With the continuous wear and tear and change of technology, physical capital depreciates and becomes obsolete. Whereas, in the case of human capital, depreciation takes place with ageing but can be reduced, to a large extent, through continuous investment in education, health, etc. This investment also facilitates the human capital to cope with change in technology, which is not the case with physical capital.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(To be marked as a whole)</p>	<p>4</p> <p>4</p>
<p>31.</p>	<p>The Government of India has adopted various strategies to ensure that the future generations should have the same quality of life as the present generation.</p> <p>In the light of the given statement, briefly discuss any two strategies.</p> <p>Ans. Two strategies adopted by the Government of India to ensure that the future generation have the same quality of life as the present generation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of wind energy: In areas where speed of wind is usually high, windmills are used to generate electricity without any adverse impact on the environment. Though the initial cost of setting up a wind energy system is high but the benefits outweigh the cost. • Use of solar energy: With the help of photovoltaic cells/solar panels, solar energy is converted into electricity. It is free from pollution and is useful for remote areas where supply through power grid is either not possible or proves very costly. 	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>4</p>
<p>32.</p>	<p>“China experienced a massive dent in its population growth and the problem of skewed sex ratio.”</p>	

On the basis of the data given below, justify the above statement, giving valid arguments in support of your answer.

Select Demographic Indicators 2017 – 18

Country	Annual Growth of Population	Sex Ratio
China	0.46	949

Ans. China experienced a massive dent in its annual growth of population which stands at 0.46. Scholars point out that the introduction of One-child norm introduced in the late 1970s is the major reason for low population growth.

Moreover, China also experienced a low and biased sex ratio. The number of females per 1000 males in China stands approximately at 949. As per the scholars, prevalent son-preference was the prime reason behind the skewed sex ratio.

2

2

4

33. (a) (i) “During the planning period, a roadmap was drawn for the development of the public sector with an objective to achieve self-reliant economic growth.”

Defend or refute the given statement, giving valid reasons in support of your answer.

Ans. The given statement is defended. During the planning period, more importance was given to the public sector to promote economic growth using its limited resources. Self-reliance was adopted as a central planning objective in India’s development strategy by the policymaker due to following reasons:

- To reduce the dependence on foreign nation, the stress was laid on mobilising domestic resources.
- It was feared that the dependence on imported food supplies, foreign technology and foreign capital may increase foreign interference in the domestic policies.

(To be marked as a whole)

3

(ii) Define ‘globalisation’. State and discuss any one advantage of globalisation.

Ans. Globalisation can be referred to as integration of the domestic economy with the world economy, i.e. creating a borderless world.

Advantage of globalisation:

Access to global markets: Globalisation enables industries in developing countries to expand their reach beyond national boundaries, offering them opportunities to grow, compete internationally, and establish themselves as key players in the international arena.

(Any other valid advantage to be awarded marks)

OR

1

$\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}$

6

(b) (i) “In 1955, the Karve Committee noted the possibility of using small-scale industries for promoting rural development.”

Briefly discuss the basis behind the need for promoting small-scale industries.

Ans. According to the Karve Committee, the prime needs for promoting, the SSIs were:

- **Employment Generation: Small Scale Industries (SSIs) are more labour intensive. SSI’s absorb surplus labour by generating employment opportunities.**
- **Lower Capital Requirement: These industries require relatively less investment. This makes SSIs more accessible to a larger section of society residing in the rural areas.**

(To be marked as a whole)

(Any other valid basis to be awarded marks)

3

(ii) Define ‘Land Ceiling’. List any two hurdles that were faced in the implementation of Land Reforms.

Ans. Land ceiling means fixing the maximum size of land which could be owned by an individual.

1

