

## CBSE 12 Economics (58/2/3) Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 hours

Maximum Marks :100

Total questions :34

### General Instructions

**Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:**

(i) This question paper contains 34 questions. All questions are compulsory.

(ii) This question paper contains two sections :

**Section A : Macro Economics**

**Section B : Indian Economic Development**

(iii) This question paper contains 20 Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

(iv) This question paper contains 4 Short Answer Type-I questions. Each question carries 3 marks. Answer these questions in 60 to 80 words.

(v) This question paper contains 6 Short Answer Type-II questions. Each question carries 4 marks. Answer these questions in 80 to 100 words.

(vi) This question paper contains 4 Long Answer type questions. Each question carries 6 marks. Answer these questions in 100 to 150 words.

(vii) Attempt all parts of a question together.

(viii) In addition to this, note that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

(ix) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.

## SECTION A

### (Macro Economics)

**1. Identify which of the following will appear on the debit side in the Capital Account of India's Balance of Payments.**

- (A) An Indian sending remittances from England
- (B) Investing in assets abroad by Indians
- (C) An American company purchasing shares of an Indian company
- (D) Export of spices from India

**Correct Answer:** (B) Investing in assets abroad by Indians

**Solution:**

**Understanding Capital Account Transactions:**

- The capital account records transactions related to foreign investments, loans, and asset purchases.

**Identifying the Debit Entry:**

- (A) Remittances from England: Falls under the current account, not the capital account.
- (B) Investing in assets abroad: Outflow of capital, recorded as a debit in the capital account.
- (C) Foreign investments in India: Recorded as a credit in the capital account.
- (D) Export of spices: A trade transaction under the current account.

**Conclusion:** (B) Investing in assets abroad by Indians leads to a capital outflow, making it a debit entry in the capital account.

#### Quick Tip

Capital account records financial transactions; investments abroad lead to capital outflows, appearing as a debit entry.

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**2. Identify which of the following is not one of the merits of a fixed exchange rate system.**

- (A) Ensures stability in exchange rate
- (B) Possibility of under or overvaluation of foreign currency

- (C) Prevents speculations in the foreign exchange market
- (D) Coordination of macroeconomic policies becomes convenient

**Correct Answer:** (B) Possibility of under or overvaluation of foreign currency

**Solution:**

**Understanding Fixed Exchange Rate System:**

- A fixed exchange rate system ensures currency stability and facilitates international trade.

**Identifying the Incorrect Merit:**

- (A) Stability in exchange rate: A major advantage as it removes exchange rate fluctuations.
- (C) Prevention of speculation: Reduces uncertainty, minimizing speculative activities.
- (D) Macroeconomic coordination: Easier for governments to plan policies due to stable exchange rates.
- (B) Possibility of under or overvaluation: This is a disadvantage as the fixed rate may not reflect actual market conditions.

**Conclusion:** The incorrect merit is (B) since under or overvaluation of currency can distort trade and economic balance.

#### Quick Tip

A fixed exchange rate system offers stability but can lead to currency misalignment, impacting trade competitiveness.

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**3. Read the following statements carefully:**

**Statement 1: A consumption function describes the relationship between consumption and savings.**

**Statement 2: Consumption function consists of two components - autonomous consumption and induced consumption.**

**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.

**Correct Answer:** (B) Statement 1 is false and Statement 2 is true.

**Solution:**

**Understanding the Consumption Function:**

- The consumption function represents the relationship between income and consumption, not between consumption and savings (Statement 1 is false).
- The consumption function consists of autonomous consumption (minimum consumption even with zero income) and induced consumption (which changes with income) (Statement 2 is true).

**Conclusion:** Statement 1 is incorrect as it misinterprets the consumption function, while Statement 2 correctly defines its components.

**Quick Tip**

The consumption function shows the relationship between income and consumption, not consumption and savings.

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**4. Read the following statements carefully:**

**Statement 1: Economic territory and political frontier of a nation are one and the same thing.**

**Statement 2: American Embassy in India is a part of the economic territory of India.**

**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.

**Correct Answer:** (D) Both Statements 1 and 2 are false.

**Solution:**

**Understanding Economic Territory vs. Political Territory:**

- Economic territory refers to the geographical area under the jurisdiction of a country's economic activities, including embassies abroad.

- Political frontier refers to the sovereign boundary of a nation, including embassies within the country.

**Evaluating the Statements:**

- Statement 1 is false: Economic territory and political frontier are not the same, as economic territory includes embassies abroad.

- Statement 2 is false: The American Embassy in India is part of the economic territory of the USA, not India.

**Conclusion:** Both statements are false, making option (D) the correct choice.

**Quick Tip**

Economic territory includes embassies abroad, while political frontier refers to a nation's physical borders.

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**5. Identify the incorrect statement with reference to Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR):**

- (A) It is a certain percentage of demand and time deposit liabilities that every bank must keep as cash reserves with the Central Bank.
- (B) It is fixed by the Central Bank.
- (C) It is not binding on the commercial banks.
- (D) It is a tool used by the Central Bank to control the credit creation in the economy.

**Correct Answer:** (C) It is not binding on the commercial banks.

**Solution:**

**Understanding Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR):**

- CRR is the percentage of a bank's total deposits that must be held as reserves with the central bank.
- It is a mandatory requirement for all commercial banks.

**Evaluating the Statements:**

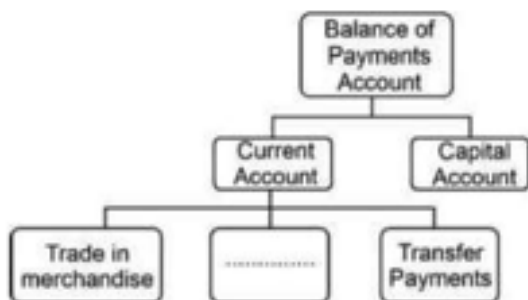
- (A) True: CRR is a percentage of demand and time liabilities held with the central bank.
- (B) True: The central bank determines and revises CRR as a monetary policy tool.
- (C) False: CRR is binding on all commercial banks, making this statement incorrect.
- (D) True: CRR controls money supply and credit creation by regulating bank reserves.

**Conclusion:** Option (C) is incorrect, as CRR is a mandatory reserve requirement for commercial banks.

#### Quick Tip

CRR is a mandatory reserve ratio set by the central bank to regulate credit and money supply.

**6. Study the following figure carefully and choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank:**



**Alternatives:**

- (A) Investments
- (B) Trade of Services
- (C) External Borrowings
- (D) External Assistance

**Correct Answer:** (B) Trade of Services

**Solution:**

**Understanding the Context:**

- The missing term in the given figure represents a transaction related to international trade.

**Identifying the Correct Option:**

- Investments: Relates to capital inflows, not directly part of trade.
- Trade of Services: Covers exports and imports of services, including IT, tourism, and consulting.
- External Borrowings: Refers to government or private loans, not trade-related.
- External Assistance: Involves financial aid, not trade.

**Conclusion:** The correct option is Trade of Services, as it best fits the given economic transaction.

#### Quick Tip

Trade of services includes cross-border transactions in sectors like IT, tourism, and financial services.

### 7. Read the following statements carefully:

**Statement 1:** Money is a commodity which is generally accepted as a medium of exchange.

**Statement 2:** Money solved the problem of double coincidence of wants.

**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.

**Correct Answer:** (C) Both Statements 1 and 2 are true.

#### **Solution:**

#### **Understanding the Functions of Money:**

- Money is a widely accepted medium of exchange, replacing the barter system.

#### **Evaluating the Statements:**

- Statement 1 is true: Money serves as a commonly accepted medium of exchange, facilitating transactions.

- Statement 2 is true: The introduction of money eliminated the double coincidence of wants problem in barter exchange, allowing smooth trade.

**Conclusion:** Both statements are true, making option (C) the correct choice.

#### Quick Tip

Money eliminates the inefficiencies of the barter system by serving as a universal medium of exchange.

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**8. Suppose in an imaginary economy, autonomous consumption = Rs.500 crore and marginal propensity to consume = 0.8. The saving function for the economy would be \_\_\_\_\_.**

**(Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank)**

- (A)  $500 + 0.8Y$
- (B)  $(-) 500 + 0.8Y$
- (C)  $500 + 0.2Y$
- (D)  $(-) 500 + 0.2Y$

**Correct Answer:** (D)  $(-) 500 + 0.2Y$

**Solution:**

**Understanding the Saving Function:**

- The saving function is derived from the consumption function using:

$$S = Y - C$$

- The consumption function is given by:

$$C = 500 + 0.8Y$$

- Since  $S = Y - C$ , substituting values:

$$S = Y - (500 + 0.8Y) = -500 + 0.2Y$$

**Conclusion:** The correct option is  $(-) 500 + 0.2Y$ , making option (D) the right answer.

#### Quick Tip

The saving function is derived from the consumption function by subtracting consumption from income.

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**9. Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative from those given below:**

**Assertion (A):** The equilibrium level of income is determined when ex-ante spending and ex-ante output are equal.

**Reason (R):** The equilibrium level of income may or may not be the same as the full employment level of output.

**Alternatives:**

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

**Correct Answer:** (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

**Solution:**

**Understanding Equilibrium Level of Income:**

- Equilibrium income is where aggregate demand (ex-ante spending) equals aggregate supply (ex-ante output).

**Evaluating the Statements:**

- Assertion (A) is true: Equilibrium is reached when planned spending matches planned production.
- Reason (R) is also true: Equilibrium income may not always correspond to full employment output, leading to underemployment or inflation.
- However, R does not directly explain A, as equilibrium income is determined by aggregate demand and supply, not employment levels.

**Conclusion:** Both A and R are true, but R is not the direct explanation of A, making option (B) the correct choice.

#### Quick Tip

Equilibrium income occurs when planned spending equals planned output, but it may not always imply full employment.

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**10. Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct**

**alternative from those given below:**

**Assertion (A):** The maximum value of Marginal Propensity to Save (MPS) can be unity.

**Reason (R):** At the break-even level of income, savings are zero.

**Alternatives:**

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

**Correct Answer:** (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

**Solution:**

**Understanding Marginal Propensity to Save (MPS):**

- MPS represents the fraction of additional income that is saved.

- The maximum value of MPS can be 1, meaning all additional income is saved.

**Evaluating the Statements:**

- Assertion (A) is true: MPS can range from 0 to 1, where 1 means all income is saved. -

Reason (R) is also true: At break-even income, consumption equals income, leaving savings at zero.

- However, R does not explain A, since MPS refers to changes in savings, not its absolute level at break-even income.

**Conclusion:** Both A and R are true, but R does not directly explain A, making option (B) the correct choice.

#### Quick Tip

MPS measures additional savings from extra income and can be at most 1, meaning all additional income is saved.

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**11. (a) “Accommodating transactions are undertaken to maintain stability in the**

### **Balance of Payments Account.”**

**Justify the given statement with a valid explanation.**

**Solution:**

Accommodating transactions are commonly undertaken to maintain stability in the Balance of Payments (BOP) account. These transactions are carried out to correct imbalances in international payments, ensuring economic stability.

Unlike autonomous transactions, which are driven by economic motives, accommodating transactions are determined by the overall BOP status, such as a surplus or deficit. When a country faces a BOP deficit, it may engage in measures like borrowing from international institutions, using foreign exchange reserves, or receiving financial assistance to balance international transactions. Similarly, in the case of a surplus, the country may invest in foreign assets or accumulate reserves. Since these transactions are not driven by trade or investment decisions but are aimed at correcting imbalances, they are crucial for maintaining equilibrium in international financial flows.

Thus, accommodating transactions help restore stability in the Balance of Payments by ensuring that deficits and surpluses do not disrupt economic functioning.

**Quick Tip**

Accommodating transactions are policy-driven measures used to correct BOP imbalances, unlike autonomous transactions, which are market-determined.

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**OR**

**11. (b) “Depreciation of currency may promote exports of a nation.”**

**Defend or refute the given statement with valid arguments.**

**Solution:**

Depreciation of a currency refers to a fall in its value relative to foreign currencies under a floating exchange rate system. This makes the country’s exports cheaper in the international market, increasing their demand. As foreign buyers find goods and services more affordable, export volumes tend to rise, leading to an improvement in trade balance.

Additionally, depreciation encourages domestic industries by making imports relatively

expensive, which may boost local production and employment. However, the effectiveness of currency depreciation in promoting exports depends on the price elasticity of demand for exported goods. If exports are price-inelastic, demand may not significantly increase. Furthermore, depreciation can lead to imported inflation, increasing the cost of production for domestic firms reliant on foreign inputs. Despite these challenges, in general, depreciation of a currency is considered beneficial for export competitiveness and economic growth, making this statement largely valid.

### Quick Tip

Currency depreciation makes exports cheaper and imports costlier, improving trade balance if demand for exports is elastic.

## 12. On the basis of the data given below, estimate the value of Gross National Product at Factor Cost (GNPFC):

S. No.	Items	Amount (in Rs. crore)
(i)	Wages and Salaries	2,000
(ii)	Rent and Interest	800
(iii)	Corporate Tax	500
(iv)	Undistributed Profit	300
(v)	Consumption of Fixed Capital	200
(vi)	Dividend	150
(vii)	Net Factor Income from Abroad	(-) 50

### Solution:

Gross National Product at Factor Cost (GNPFC) is calculated as follows:

$$GNPFC = \text{Wages and Salaries} + \text{Rent and Interest} + \text{Corporate Tax} + \text{Undistributed Profit} + \text{Dividend} + \text{Consumption of Fixed Capital} + \text{Net Factor Income from Abroad}$$

$$= 2,000 + 800 + 500 + 300 + 150 + 200 + (-50)$$

= 3,900 crore

**Final Answer:**

$$GNPFC = Rs.3,900 \text{ crore}$$

#### Quick Tip

GNPFC is derived by summing up all factor incomes, adjusting for depreciation and net factor income from abroad.

**13. (a) “If actual demand for final goods falls short of the actual output of final goods corresponding to full employment level, it may lead to an unintended accumulation of inventories.”**

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

**Solution:**

Yes, I agree with the given statement. If the actual demand for final goods falls short of the actual output corresponding to the full employment level, it indicates that the demand by all consumers and firms is lower than the total level of production at full employment. This situation leads to an unintended accumulation of inventories as firms produce more than what is being demanded in the market. As a result, businesses may experience an unsold stockpile of goods, leading to excess supply. If this trend continues, firms may be forced to cut down production, leading to reduced economic activity and potential unemployment. Thus, a decline in aggregate demand below full employment output causes unintended inventory accumulation, which affects overall economic equilibrium.

#### Quick Tip

When aggregate demand is lower than full employment output, businesses accumulate unsold inventories, leading to reduced production.

**OR**

**(b) Complete the following table. Construct the Consumption function at Rs.200 crore**

level of income.

Income (Y) (in Rs. Crore)	Savings (in Rs. Crore)	(APC)	(MPS)
0	(-) 50	–	–
100	–	1	–
200	–	3/4	–
300	–	2/3	–

**Solution:**

To complete the table, we use the following formulas:

1. Consumption (C) Formula:

$$C = Y - S$$

2. Average Propensity to Consume (APC):

$$APC = \frac{C}{Y}$$

3. Marginal Propensity to Save (MPS):

$$MPS = 1 - MPC$$

Using these calculations, we get:

Income (Y) (in Rs. Crore)	Savings (in Rs. Crore)	(APC)	(MPS)
0	(-) 50	–	–
100	(-) 30	1	0.5
200	10	0.85	0.5
300	40	2/3	0.5

**Final Answer:**

- The savings function is completed using the formula  $S = Y - C$ .
- The Marginal Propensity to Save (MPS) is calculated as 0.5 throughout.

#### Quick Tip

APC measures the proportion of income spent on consumption, while MPS shows the fraction saved from additional income.

**14. “An increase in credit creation capacity of commercial banks has a direct impact on the money supply in an economy.”**

**Discuss the given statement.**

**Solution:**

Credit creation by commercial banks plays a significant role in determining the money supply in an economy. Through the process of lending and deposits, banks expand the money supply beyond the initial deposits received from the public.

**Credit Creation Impacts Money Supply:**

1. Multiple Expansion of Deposits:

- When banks receive deposits, they lend a portion of these funds while keeping only a fraction as cash reserves (as per the Reserve Ratio requirement).
- The money lent by one bank is deposited in another, leading to a cumulative expansion of total deposits and money supply.

2. Money Multiplier Effect:

- The banking system operates on the principle of the money multiplier, which is determined by the Reserve Ratio (RR).
- If RR decreases, banks can lend more, increasing the total money supply in the economy.

3. Role in Economic Growth and Inflation:

- Increased credit availability encourages investment, consumption, and business expansion, leading to economic growth.
- However, excessive credit creation can lead to inflationary pressures due to increased money circulation.

**Conclusion:** An increase in the credit creation capacity of banks leads to a proportional rise in money supply, impacting economic growth, inflation, and liquidity conditions in an economy. Monetary policy tools such as CRR, SLR, and Repo Rate are used by the Central Bank to regulate this process and maintain economic stability.

**Quick Tip**

Credit creation by banks increases money supply through the money multiplier effect, influencing economic growth and inflation.

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**15. For a hypothetical economy, assume the government increased infrastructural investment by Rs.30,000 crore. 80% of additional income is consumed in the economy. Estimate the increase in income and the corresponding increase in consumption expenditure in the economy.**

**Given:**

$$\Delta I = \text{Rs.}30,000 \text{ crore}$$

$$\text{Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC)} = 0.8$$

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Investment Multiplier Formula** The investment multiplier ( $K$ ) is given by:

$$K = \frac{1}{1 - \text{MPC}}$$

**Step 2: Calculating the Multiplier**

$$K = \frac{1}{1 - 0.8} = \frac{1}{0.2} = 5$$

**Step 3: Estimating the Increase in Income**

$$\Delta Y = K \times \Delta I$$

$$= 5 \times 30,000 = \text{Rs.}1,50,000 \text{ crore}$$

**Step 4: Estimating the Increase in Consumption Expenditure**

$$\Delta C = \text{MPC} \times \Delta Y$$

$$= 0.8 \times 1,50,000 = \text{Rs.}1,20,000 \text{ crore}$$

**Final Answer:**

- The increase in income in the economy is Rs.30,000 crore.
- The corresponding increase in consumption expenditure is Rs.1,20,000 crore.

#### Quick Tip

The investment multiplier amplifies initial investment, leading to a greater increase in national income and consumption.

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**16. (a) (i) Distinguish between direct tax and indirect tax with the help of suitable examples.**

**Solution:**

<b>Basis</b>	<b>Direct Tax</b>	<b>Indirect Tax</b>
Define	Tax imposed directly on individuals or entities.	Tax imposed on goods and services.
Incidence	Paid directly by the taxpayer to the government.	Collected by intermediaries and paid by consumers.
Examples	Income Tax, Corporate Tax, Wealth Tax	GST, Excise Duty, Customs Duty
Burden of Tax	Cannot be shifted to another party.	Passed on to the final consumer.

**Conclusion:** Direct taxes are levied on income and profits, while indirect taxes apply to goods and services.

**Quick Tip**

Direct taxes are paid by individuals directly, whereas indirect taxes are included in the price of goods and services.

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**(ii) Explain the ‘Reallocation of Resources’ objective of Government Budget.**

**Solution:**

The reallocation of resources is a key objective of the Government Budget, aimed at ensuring an efficient and equitable distribution of resources to promote economic growth, social welfare, and sustainable development.

**Need for Resource Reallocation:**

- The private sector primarily focuses on profit maximization, often neglecting essential public goods such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure.
- The government intervenes through taxation, subsidies, and public expenditure to correct these imbalances and allocate resources efficiently.

### **Methods of Resource Reallocation:**

#### 1. Encouraging Socially Desirable Goods and Services:

- The government increases expenditure on public goods like schools, hospitals, roads, and clean energy projects to promote welfare.
- Subsidies and incentives are provided to industries engaged in renewable energy, rural development, and small-scale industries.

#### 2. Discouraging Harmful Goods and Practices:

- The government imposes high taxes on tobacco, alcohol, and environmentally harmful industries to discourage their consumption and production.
- Regulatory policies and environmental standards ensure that resources are not wasted on activities that harm society.

#### 3. Balancing Regional Development:

- Government allocates funds to underdeveloped and rural regions to promote balanced economic growth.
- Special incentives, tax benefits, and infrastructure projects are launched to attract industries to backward areas.

**Conclusion:** The reallocation of resources through the government budget helps in correcting market failures, ensuring social justice, and promoting long-term economic stability by directing resources towards productive and welfare-oriented sectors.

#### **Quick Tip**

Government reallocates resources through taxation, subsidies, and public expenditure to promote social welfare and sustainable growth.

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**OR**

**(b) (i) Suppose the following data is presented for an imaginary economy:**

S.No.	Items	Amount (in Crore)
(i)	Tax Receipts	1,200
(ii)	Revenue Expenditure	3,700
(iii)	Non-Tax Receipts	2,000
(iv)	Recovery of Loans	145
(v)	Capital Expenditure	500
(vi)	Disinvestment	120
(vii)	Interest Payments	1,070

**Calculate Revenue Deficit and Fiscal Deficit.**

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Formula for Revenue Deficit**

$$\text{Revenue Deficit} = \text{Revenue Expenditure} - \text{Revenue Receipts}$$

$$\text{Revenue Receipts} = \text{Tax Receipts} + \text{Non-Tax Receipts} = 1,200 + 2,000 = 3,200$$

$$\text{Revenue Deficit} = 3,700 - 3,200 = 500 \text{ crore}$$

**Step 2: Formula for Fiscal Deficit**

$$\text{Fiscal Deficit} = \text{Total Expenditure} - \text{Total Receipts (excluding borrowings)}$$

$$\text{Total Expenditure} = \text{Revenue Expenditure} + \text{Capital Expenditure} = 3,700 + 500 = 4,200$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total Receipts} &= \text{Tax Receipts} + \text{Non-Tax Receipts} + \text{Recovery of Loans} + \text{Disinvestment} \\ &= 1,200 + 2,000 + 145 + 120 = 3,465 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Fiscal Deficit} = 4,200 - 3,465 = 735 \text{ crore}$$

**Final Answer:** - Revenue Deficit = Rs.500 crore - Fiscal Deficit = Rs.735 crore

#### Quick Tip

Revenue Deficit focuses on current account imbalances, while Fiscal Deficit includes total government borrowings.

**(ii) Differentiate between Public Provision and Public Production.**

**Solution:**

<b>Basis</b>	<b>Public Provision</b>	<b>Public Production</b>
Definition	Government provides goods and services but does not produce them.	Government directly produces and supplies goods and services.
Mode of Delivery	Provided through private firms or contractors.	Managed and produced by government-owned firms.
Example	Free textbooks in schools	Railways, Public Sector Banks

### Quick Tip

Public provision ensures availability of services, while public production involves direct government operation.

### 17. Read the following text carefully :

**Decisions taken by factors of production in the production process often may affect the stakeholders indirectly. Such impacts at times are huge but are not accounted for, while estimating national income. Economists call them as externalities and they can be positive or negative.**

**In this regard, many economists suggest carbon pricing as an important tool to ensure ecological balance.**

**Carbon pricing tries to control greenhouse gas emissions by either placing a fee on emitting or offering subsidies on lesser emission. Through instruments like carbon tax, green cess, eco tax, etc. economists suggest moving towards greener technology eliminating such negative externalities.**

**On the basis of the given text and common understanding, answer the following questions:**

**(i) Define Externalities.**

**Solution:**

Externalities refer to the unintended positive or negative effects of economic activities on third parties who are not directly involved in the transaction. These effects are not reflected

in market prices. Externalities can be positive, where they benefit society, or negative, where they impose costs on others without compensation.

**Example:**

- A factory polluting a river negatively affects nearby residents (Negative Externality).
- Vaccination programs reduce disease spread, benefiting the entire community (Positive Externality).

**Quick Tip**

Externalities arise when economic activities impact third parties, either positively or negatively, without compensation.

**(ii) Differentiate between Positive and Negative Externalities.**

**Solution:**

<b>Basis</b>	<b>Positive Externalities</b>	<b>Negative Externalities</b>
Definition	Benefits third parties without compensation.	Harms third parties without compensation.
Effect on Society	Enhances overall social welfare.	Reduces social welfare and leads to market failures.
Examples	Education, Public Parks, Vaccinations.	Air pollution, Traffic congestion, Industrial waste.
Government Intervention	Subsidies or incentives to encourage positive externalities.	Taxes, regulations, or fines to reduce negative externalities.

**Quick Tip**

Positive externalities provide societal benefits, while negative externalities impose unintended costs on others.

**(iii) Elaborate how and why carbon pricing should be promoted.**

**Solution:**

**Understanding Carbon Pricing:** Carbon pricing is a market-based approach to controlling greenhouse gas emissions by assigning a cost to carbon emissions. It is implemented through carbon taxes or cap-and-trade systems, incentivizing businesses and consumers to reduce emissions.

**Reasons to Promote Carbon Pricing:**

1. Encourages Emission Reduction:

- By increasing the cost of carbon-intensive activities, firms and individuals are motivated to adopt cleaner technologies.

2. Promotes Green Innovation:

- Carbon pricing encourages research and development in renewable energy and sustainable production methods.

3. Generates Government Revenue for Climate Action:

- Funds collected from carbon taxes can be invested in renewable energy projects and climate adaptation measures.

4. Corrects Negative Externalities:

- Since pollution imposes costs on society, carbon pricing internalizes these costs, ensuring that polluters pay for environmental damage.

5. Aligns with International Climate Agreements:

- Countries implementing carbon pricing comply with global initiatives like the Paris Agreement, promoting international cooperation.

**Conclusion:** Carbon pricing is an effective tool for reducing emissions and addressing climate change. Governments worldwide should promote and implement it to encourage sustainable economic growth while mitigating environmental damage.

**Quick Tip**

Carbon pricing ensures that polluters bear the cost of emissions, encouraging cleaner alternatives and sustainable development.

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**SECTION B**

## (Indian Economic Development)

**18. China was able to control its rapid population growth rate owing to ——.**

**(Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank)**

- (A) Economic reforms
- (B) One-Child Policy
- (C) Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution
- (D) Special Economic Zones

**Correct Answer:** (B) One-Child Policy

**Solution:**

China implemented the One-Child Policy in 1979 to curb its rapidly growing population. This policy restricted most families to having only one child, with some exceptions for ethnic minorities and rural families. The government enforced the policy through incentives for compliance and penalties for violations.

While the policy successfully slowed down population growth, it also led to unintended consequences such as aging population, gender imbalance, and labor shortages in later years. The policy was eventually relaxed in 2015 and replaced with a two-child policy, followed by a three-child policy in 2021.

### Quick Tip

China's One-Child Policy was a strict population control measure that reduced birth rates but led to demographic challenges.

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**19. During the British rule, India's foreign trade had various features except ——.**

**(Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank)**

- (A) Restrictive policies of commodity production, trade, and tariff
- (B) British monopoly over India's exports and imports
- (C) Free trade from India to the rest of the world
- (D) Large export surplus

**Correct Answer:** (C) Free trade from India to the rest of the world

**Solution:**

Under British rule, India's foreign trade was highly restricted and controlled by the colonial administration. The British imposed restrictive trade policies that favored British industries while limiting India's industrial and economic growth. India was primarily used as a raw material supplier to Britain and a market for British manufactured goods. The trade policies ensured a British monopoly over Indian exports and imports.

Additionally, India experienced a large export surplus, but this did not benefit the Indian economy as the profits were drained out of the country. The claim that there was "free trade from India to the rest of the world" is incorrect, as trade was controlled and restricted by British policies.

**Quick Tip**

Under colonial rule, India's trade was highly restrictive and monopolized by the British, contradicting the notion of free trade.

---

**20. Modernization is an important economic planning objective that focuses on \_\_\_\_\_. (Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank)**

- (i) Adoption of innovative technology
- (ii) Equal distribution of income and wealth
- (iii) Bringing positive changes in the social outlook

**Alternatives:**

- (A) Only (i)
- (B) (i) and (ii)
- (C) (i) and (iii)
- (D) (i), (ii), and (iii)

**Correct Answer:** (C) (i) and (iii)

**Solution:**

Modernization in economic planning refers to the adoption of advanced technologies and innovations to improve productivity and efficiency in various sectors. It also includes

bringing positive social changes, such as gender equality, education, and changes in traditional mindsets to align with modern societal values.

However, equal distribution of income and wealth (ii) is more closely related to economic equity rather than modernization. While modernization may indirectly contribute to economic equality, its primary focus remains on technological advancements and social transformation.

#### Quick Tip

Modernization emphasizes technological progress and societal changes, rather than direct wealth redistribution.

---

**21. — farming is a system that is helpful in restoring, maintaining, and enhancing the ecological balance.**

**(Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank)**

- (A) Conventional
- (B) Organic
- (C) Chemical
- (D) Multi-layered

**Correct Answer:** (B) Organic

**Solution:**

Organic farming is a method of agriculture that focuses on sustainable practices to restore and maintain ecological balance. It avoids the use of synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, and genetically modified organisms (GMOs). Instead, it promotes natural fertilizers, crop rotation, biological pest control, and sustainable soil management.

**Organic Farming reason:**

- It enhances soil fertility and biodiversity.
- Reduces pollution and conserves water.
- Ensures healthier produce without harmful chemicals.

**Conclusion:** Among the given options, organic farming (B) is the most suitable method for maintaining ecological balance by using environmentally friendly techniques.

### Quick Tip

Organic farming promotes sustainable agriculture by reducing chemical inputs and preserving natural ecosystems.

**22. The present-day rapid industrial growth in China can be traced back to the economic reforms introduced in 1978, where ——.**

**(Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank)**

- (i) Initially, reforms were initiated in agriculture, foreign trade, and investment sectors
- (ii) The policy of dual pricing was adopted
- (iii) The Government revoked the policy of Special Economic Zones

**Alternatives:**

- (A) Only (i)
- (B) Only (ii)
- (C) (i) and (ii)
- (D) (i), (ii), and (iii)

**Correct Answer:** (C) (i) and (ii)

**Solution:**

China's rapid industrial growth began with economic reforms in 1978, led by Deng Xiaoping. These reforms initially focused on:

1. Agricultural Reforms: - The introduction of the Household Responsibility System replaced collective farming, allowing farmers to sell surplus produce in markets.
2. Foreign Trade and Investment Reforms: - China opened up to foreign direct investment (FDI) and set up Special Economic Zones (SEZs) to attract global businesses.
3. Dual Pricing Policy: - Under this system, goods were priced differently in state-controlled markets and free markets, allowing gradual transition to a market economy.

The statement (iii) is incorrect as the government did not revoke SEZs; instead, they played a crucial role in China's industrial growth.

### Quick Tip

China's 1978 reforms promoted agriculture, foreign trade, and introduced a dual pricing system to transition toward a market economy.

**23. Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative from those given below:**

**Assertion (A):** In the recent past, the Indian economy has been facing the problem of jobless growth.

**Reason (R):** Jobless growth refers to a situation where an economy is able to produce more goods and services without generating additional employment.

**Alternatives:**

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

**Correct Answer:** (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

**Solution:**

**Understanding Jobless Growth:** Jobless growth refers to an economic scenario where output increases but employment does not grow proportionately. This is due to: - Increased automation and technology replacing human labor. - Growth being concentrated in capital-intensive industries rather than labor-intensive sectors.

**Evaluating the Statements:**

- Assertion (A) is true: The Indian economy has witnessed jobless growth, with rising GDP but slow employment generation.

- Reason (R) is also true: Jobless growth occurs when economic expansion does not lead to sufficient job creation.

- However, R does not fully explain A, as factors like automation, labor market inefficiencies, and sectoral shifts also contribute to jobless growth.

**Conclusion:** Both A and R are true, but R does not fully explain A, making option (B) the correct answer.

#### Quick Tip

Jobless growth occurs when economic expansion does not translate into proportional employment opportunities.

---

**24. Read the following statements carefully:**

**Statement 1: India, Pakistan, and China have similar physical endowments, but totally different political systems.**

**Statement 2: Both India and Pakistan laid great emphasis on creating a large private sector.**

**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.

**Correct Answer:** (A) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false.

**Solution:**

**Evaluating Statement 1:**

- India, Pakistan, and China have similar geographical and climatic conditions but have entirely different political systems.
- India follows a democratic system, Pakistan has had a mix of military and civilian rule, while China follows a one-party communist system.
- Since these countries have developed under different political and economic ideologies, Statement 1 is true.

**Evaluating Statement 2:**

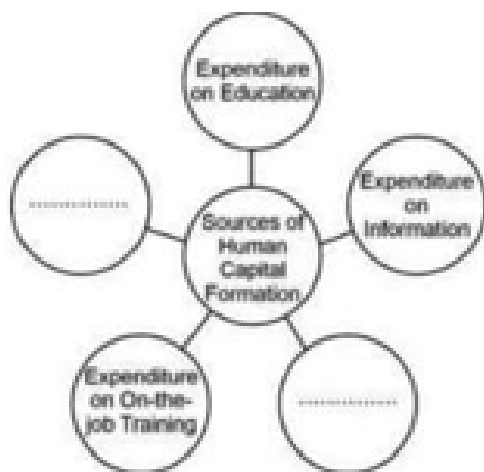
- Unlike Pakistan, India initially emphasized the public sector in its economic policies post-independence.
- India followed a socialist-inspired mixed economy, with a dominant public sector and regulated private sector.
- Pakistan, on the other hand, had a relatively more open private sector, but it still did not emphasize a large private sector like Western economies.
- Therefore, Statement 2 is false.

**Conclusion:** Since Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false, option (A) is the correct answer.

### Quick Tip

India, Pakistan, and China have similar physical conditions but differ politically and economically due to their unique development paths.

**25. Identify the sources of Human Capital Formation and choose the correct alternative to fill in the blanks.**



**(Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blanks)**

- (A) Expenditure on Health and Expenditure on Schools
- (B) Expenditure on Technology and Expenditure on Knowledge
- (C) Expenditure on Migration and Expenditure on Knowledge
- (D) Expenditure on Health and Expenditure on Migration

**Correct Answer:** (D) Expenditure on Health and Expenditure on Migration

**Solution:**

**Understanding Human Capital Formation:** Human Capital Formation refers to the process of improving the productive capacities of individuals through investment in education, health, and skills development.

**Key Sources of Human Capital Formation:**

1. Expenditure on Health:

- A healthy workforce is more productive and efficient.
- Investments in nutrition, medical care, sanitation, and disease control enhance human capital.

2. Expenditure on Migration:

- Migration for better education and job opportunities improves skills and productivity.
- Skilled workers moving to economically advanced regions can contribute to national economic growth.

**Conclusion:** Among the given options, Expenditure on Health and Expenditure on Migration are major contributors to Human Capital Formation, making option (D) the correct answer.

**Quick Tip**

Investment in health and migration enhances workforce quality and economic productivity, strengthening human capital.

**26. From the type of workers given in Column I, identify the correct nature of work in Column II:**

Column I (Type of Worker)	Column II (Nature of Work)
1. Cement shop owner	(i) Regular salaried
2. Construction worker	(ii) Casual wage workers
3. Civil engineer	(iii) Self-employed

**Alternatives:**

(A) 1-(i); 2-(ii); 3-(iii)

(B) 1-(ii); 2-(i); 3-(iii)

(C) 1-(iii); 2-(ii); 3-(i)

(D) 1-(iii); 2-(i); 3-(ii)

**Correct Answer:** (C) 1-(iii); 2-(ii); 3-(i)

**Solution:**

1. Cement Shop Owner (Self-employed - iii):

- Owns and runs a business independently, making them self-employed.

2. Construction Worker (Casual wage worker - ii):

- Engaged in temporary work, earning daily or weekly wages without long-term job security.

3. Civil Engineer (Regular salaried - i):

- Employed on a permanent basis in a company or government institution, earning a fixed salary.

**Conclusion:** The correct match is 1-(iii), 2-(ii), and 3-(i), making option (C) the correct choice.

#### Quick Tip

Self-employed individuals own businesses, casual wage workers lack job security, and regular salaried workers have stable incomes.

---

**27. After the implementation of economic reforms, Pakistan experienced a slowdown of growth due to various reasons including ——.**

**(Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank)**

(i) Volatile performance of the agriculture sector

(ii) Over-dependence on remittances from abroad

(iii) Political instability

**Alternatives:**

(A) (i) and (ii)

(B) (ii) and (iii)

(C) (i), (ii), and (iii)

(D) (i) and (iii)

**Correct Answer:** (C) (i), (ii), and (iii)

**Solution:**

Pakistan's economic slowdown after economic reforms was caused by several factors:

1. Volatile Agriculture Sector (i):

- Dependence on agriculture led to fluctuating growth rates due to climatic and market conditions.

2. Over-dependence on Remittances (ii):

- The economy relied heavily on foreign remittances, making it vulnerable to global economic shifts.

3. Political Instability (iii):

- Frequent changes in government and policy uncertainty discouraged investment and economic stability.

**Conclusion:** All three factors contributed to Pakistan's economic struggles, making option (C) the correct answer.

**Quick Tip**

Economic instability arises from political uncertainty, dependence on remittances, and fluctuating agricultural performance.

---

**28. (a) "Micro-credit programmes have helped to fill in the gaps in the formal credit system."**

**Justify the given statement.**

**Solution:**

Micro-credit programmes have emerged as a crucial tool in bridging the gap in the formal credit system, particularly in rural areas. The formal banking sector often requires collateral and extensive documentation, making it inaccessible to many poor households.

**Micro-Credit Fills the Credit Gap:**

1. Financial Inclusion of Poor Households:

- The formal banking sector does not cater effectively to small and marginal farmers, artisans, and rural entrepreneurs due to collateral requirements.

- Micro-credit provides easy access to small loans without the need for security, empowering rural households and small businesses.

2. Concessional Rate of Interest:

- Unlike traditional moneylenders, who charge exorbitant interest rates, micro-credit institutions provide loans at concessional rates, reducing debt burden.

3. Promotion of Self-Employment and Entrepreneurship:

- Micro-credit enables rural households to start small businesses, invest in agriculture, and become self-reliant.

- It enhances economic independence, especially among women through Self-Help Groups (SHGs).

**Conclusion:** By providing collateral-free loans, reducing dependence on moneylenders, and promoting financial inclusion, micro-credit programmes play a vital role in rural economic empowerment.

Quick Tip

Micro-credit enhances financial inclusion by providing small, collateral-free loans at concessional rates to rural and low-income groups.

---

**OR**

**28. (b) “Information Technology can play a crucial role in rural development.”**

**Discuss briefly the given statement.**

**Solution:**

Information Technology (IT) has emerged as a powerful tool for rural development, enabling better access to information, resources, and services in rural areas.

**IT Contributes to Rural Development:**

1. Improved Agricultural Practices:

- IT helps in weather forecasting, soil analysis, and precision farming techniques, enabling farmers to make informed decisions about crop cultivation.

- Digital platforms provide real-time information on market prices, fertilizers, and pest control methods.

## 2. Bridging the Digital Divide and Education:

- IT facilitates online education, digital literacy programs, and e-learning platforms, improving the educational access in remote areas.
- Telecommunication advancements help in disseminating government schemes and rural employment opportunities.

## 3. Employment Generation and Entrepreneurship:

- IT creates job opportunities in rural Business Process Outsourcing (BPOs), e-commerce, and digital banking.
- Rural artisans and entrepreneurs can market their products online, reaching wider consumer bases.

## 4. Enhancing Food Security:

- IT assists in identifying vulnerable areas, predicting food shortages, and streamlining food distribution channels, ensuring sustainable food security.

**Conclusion:** With its ability to bridge the urban-rural gap, improve agricultural efficiency, generate employment, and enhance education, Information Technology is a key driver of rural development in India.

### Quick Tip

IT revolutionizes rural development by enhancing agricultural efficiency, digital education, employment, and food security.

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**29. Interpret the given picture and explain any one strategy to control it from becoming an ecological disaster.**



**Solution:**

The given image depicts industrial pollution, characterized by smoke-emitting chimneys, dense industrial structures, and an overall degraded environmental condition. This indicates high levels of air pollution, which can contribute to climate change, respiratory diseases, and environmental degradation.

### **One Strategy to Control Industrial Pollution:**

#### **Adoption of Green Technologies and Cleaner Production Methods:**

- Industries should shift towards eco-friendly technologies, such as renewable energy sources, energy-efficient machinery, and low-emission production processes.
- Implementation of pollution control equipment, such as electrostatic precipitators, scrubbers, and catalytic converters, can help reduce air pollution.
- Encouraging industries to adopt zero waste production techniques and circular economy models can minimize environmental impact.

**Conclusion:** By adopting green technologies and cleaner production, industries can significantly reduce pollution levels and prevent irreversible ecological damage, ensuring sustainable industrial growth.

#### **Quick Tip**

Sustainable industrial practices, including renewable energy and pollution control technologies, are essential for preventing ecological disasters.

---

### **30. Discuss any two benefits accruing from human capital formation.**

#### **Solution:**

Human capital formation refers to the process of enhancing the knowledge, skills, and health of individuals through education, training, and healthcare investments. It plays a vital role in economic growth and social development.

#### **Two Key Benefits of Human Capital Formation:**

##### **1. Increased Productivity and Economic Growth:**

- Investment in education and skill development enhances workers' efficiency, enabling them to produce higher output with better quality.
- A skilled workforce attracts higher investment and innovation, leading to economic

expansion and technological progress.

## 2. Long-Term Sustainable Development and Better Quality of Life:

- A healthy and educated population ensures an uninterrupted supply of skilled labor, contributing to a stable workforce.
- Increased earnings and better job opportunities improve the overall standard of living, reducing poverty and social inequalities.

**Conclusion:** By fostering higher productivity, economic stability, and improved quality of life, human capital formation plays a pivotal role in national development.

### Quick Tip

Investing in human capital enhances skills, improves productivity, and contributes to long-term economic growth.

## 31. On the basis of the data given below, discuss the shift in output and employment sector-wise, in India and China:

Sector	Contribution to GVA			Distribution of Workforce		
	India	China	Pakistan	India	China	Pakistan
Agriculture	16	7	24	43	26	41
Industry	30	41	19	25	28	24
Service	54	52	57	32	46	35
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100

### Solution:

#### Key Observations on Sectoral Shifts in India and China:

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

stands at 41 percent with 28 percent of the workforce as against corresponding figures of 30 percent and 25 percent in India.

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

**Conclusion:** - China's shift towards industrial and service sectors has driven its rapid economic growth. - India still has a high dependence on agriculture, and further efforts are needed to transition its workforce to high-productivity sectors.

#### Quick Tip

China has successfully transitioned its workforce to industry and services, whereas India still has a high agricultural workforce.

---

### 32. (a) Discuss any two factors that lead to stagnating Indian agriculture.

#### Solution:

Indian agriculture has faced stagnation due to various structural and environmental challenges. The two key factors contributing to this stagnation are:

#### 1. Dependence on Monsoons:

- A significant portion of Indian agriculture relies on rainfall rather than irrigation infrastructure.
- Irregular monsoons, droughts, and climate change affect agricultural output, leading to production fluctuations.

#### 2. Fragmentation of Landholdings:

- Due to increasing population and inheritance laws, agricultural land has been divided into smaller, less productive units.
- Small landholdings make it difficult to adopt modern mechanization and lead to lower productivity and profitability.

**Conclusion:** To overcome stagnation, technological advancements, better irrigation facilities, and land reform policies are necessary to enhance agricultural productivity.

### Quick Tip

Reducing dependence on monsoons and promoting land consolidation can significantly improve agricultural output in India.

---

**32. (b) Discuss any two liberalization measures pertaining to tax reforms introduced during the economic reform process of 1991.**

**Solution:**

The economic reforms of 1991 aimed at liberalizing the Indian economy and reducing government control. Two key tax-related liberalization measures introduced were:

1. Reduction in Direct Tax Rates:

- The government lowered personal income tax and corporate tax rates to improve compliance and encourage economic growth.
- Lower tax rates aimed to increase disposable income, promote investment, and boost overall economic productivity.

2. Introduction of Value-Added Tax (VAT) and Rationalization of Indirect Taxes:

- The complicated multi-tier tax structure was streamlined by introducing VAT at the state level.
- This reform helped reduce cascading effects, simplify taxation, and improve transparency in the tax system.

**Conclusion:** These reforms enhanced tax compliance, improved revenue collection, and contributed to India's economic liberalization and globalization.

### Quick Tip

Tax reforms post-1991 focused on lowering direct taxes and simplifying indirect taxes to boost economic activity.

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**33. (a) (i) "Amita is a regular worker in a private firm that employs twelve hired workers."**

**Is she working in the formal/informal sector? Give valid reasons in support of your**

**answer.**

**Solution:**

Amita is working in the formal sector.

**Reason:**

- The formal sector includes both public and private sector establishments that employ 10 or more hired workers and are registered under government regulations.
- Since Amita's firm has twelve hired workers, it falls under the formal sector, ensuring compliance with labour laws, job security, and social benefits such as provident funds and health insurance.

**Quick Tip**

Formal sector jobs provide better job security, social benefits, and legal protection compared to informal sector jobs.

---

**(ii) State any two sources of data on unemployment in India.**

**Solution:**

Two major sources of unemployment data in India are:

1. Reports of Census of India:

- The census provides comprehensive employment and unemployment statistics, covering rural and urban workforce participation.

2. National Statistical Office (NSO) Reports on Employment and Unemployment Situation:

- The NSO conducts Periodic Labour Force Surveys (PLFS) to track employment trends, workforce participation, and unemployment rates.

**Other valid sources may include:**

- Employment Exchanges
- Economic Surveys
- Labour Bureau Reports

### Quick Tip

The Census of India and NSO reports are key sources for tracking employment and unemployment trends in India.

---

### (iii) Elaborate the need to promote women's education in India.

#### **Solution:**

Promoting women's education in India is crucial for social and economic progress. It plays a key role in empowering women, reducing gender inequality, and enhancing overall national development.

#### **Key Benefits of Women's Education:**

##### 1. Economic Empowerment:

- Educated women participate in the workforce, contributing to economic growth and financial independence.

##### 2. Improved Health Outcomes:

- Education leads to better health awareness, lower maternal mortality, and improved child healthcare.

##### 3. Reduction in Fertility Rate:

- Educated women tend to have fewer children, leading to better resource allocation and family welfare.

##### 4. Social Upliftment and Gender Equality:

- Women's education enhances decision-making power, social mobility, and reduced gender disparities.

**Conclusion:** Investing in women's education uplifts communities, boosts economic development, and ensures a more equitable society in India.

### Quick Tip

Educating women leads to economic growth, better health, gender equality, and long-term social development.

**OR**

**33.(b) (i) “The participation rate of people in economic activities in rural areas is more than that in urban areas.”**

**Justify the given statement.**

**Solution:**

Yes, the participation rate in economic activities is higher in rural areas than in urban areas due to limited resources and fewer employment alternatives.

**Reasons:**

1. Need-Based Employment in Rural Areas:

- Rural households have limited landholdings and financial resources, pushing individuals to work in farming, daily wage labor, and informal jobs.

2. Job-Preference in Urban Areas:

- In urban regions, people seek jobs aligned with their skills and education, leading to a lower immediate workforce participation rate.

- Urban residents have better access to education and skill-based employment, delaying entry into the workforce.

**Conclusion:** Due to economic necessity, rural populations participate in employment more actively than urban populations, where job selection and skill alignment affect workforce participation.

**Quick Tip**

Limited resources in rural areas push higher workforce participation, while urban areas offer diverse employment choices.

---

**(ii) Define disguised unemployment. State its implications on output and employment in a country.**

**Solution:**

**Definition of Disguised Unemployment:**

Disguised unemployment occurs when more workers are employed than required, leading to zero marginal productivity—i.e., their removal from the workforce does not affect total

output.

### **Implications on Output and Employment:**

#### 1. No Additional Contribution to Output:

- Since excess workers do not contribute productively, their employment does not increase total production.

#### 2. Underutilization of Workforce:

- A large section of the rural population remains engaged in low-productivity agriculture, reducing overall economic efficiency.

#### 3. Reduced Economic Growth:

- Since disguised unemployment does not contribute to productivity, it hampers GDP growth and labor efficiency.

#### 4. Poverty and Low Incomes:

- Many workers remain trapped in subsistence-level occupations, preventing upward economic mobility.

**Conclusion:** Disguised unemployment leads to inefficient labor allocation and reduced economic growth, necessitating policies that promote skill development, rural employment diversification, and industrial expansion.

#### Quick Tip

Disguised unemployment reduces economic efficiency, as surplus workers do not contribute to additional output.

---

### **34. Read the following text carefully :**

**India's industrial policy since independence has been shaped broadly in terms of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948. It emphasized on the sole responsibility of the government in the matter of promoting, assisting and regulating the development of industries in the national interest. It envisaged an active and dominant role of public sector.**

**The next Industrial Policy Resolution was placed before the Parliament by the Prime Minister on 30th April, 1956. It suggested that, There is a need for adoption of the**

**socialist pattern of economy as the national objective, along with the need for planned and rapid development. It required that all industries of basic and strategic importance, or in public utility services, should be in the public sector.**

**Other industries which are essential and require investment on a massive scale (which only the State could provide) have also to be in the public sector. Thus, the State has to assume direct responsibility for the future development of industries. This Resolution classifies industries into three categories :**

**The first category given in Schedule A, consists of industries the future development of which will be the exclusive responsibility of the State.**

**In the second category given in Schedule B, are industries which will be progressively State-owned. However, in them, private enterprise will also be expected to participate.**

**The third category comprises all the remaining industries, the further development of which will be left to the initiative and enterprise of the private sector.**

**On the basis of the given text and common understanding, answer the following questions :**

**(i) "The Government of India, in the initial years of economic development, emphasized a greater role of the public sector in industrial development."**

**Justify the statement, giving reasons in support of your answer.**

**Solution:**

In the initial years after independence, India faced several economic challenges, including low industrialization, lack of infrastructure, and weak private sector participation. To overcome these challenges, the government adopted a socialist-inspired economic model, giving a dominant role to the public sector in industrial development.

**Reasons for Emphasizing the Public Sector:**

1. Capital-Intensive Industrialization:

- Private sector lacked financial resources to invest in heavy industries, steel plants, and energy sectors.
- The public sector played a crucial role in developing basic and heavy industries necessary for economic self-sufficiency.

2. Control Over Strategic and Key Sectors:

- Industries related to defense, power generation, and transportation were considered critical

and placed under state control to ensure national security and stability.

### 3. Promoting Social Welfare and Equity:

- Government-led industrialization aimed at reducing regional disparities and promoting balanced economic growth across different states.

**Conclusion:** By emphasizing state-led industrialization, India aimed to build a strong industrial base, achieve self-reliance, and ensure equitable economic development, laying the foundation for long-term growth.

#### Quick Tip

In the early years, the public sector played a crucial role in industrialization due to weak private sector capabilities and strategic national interests.

---

### (ii) Outline and discuss the classification of industries into various categories as per the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956.

#### Solution:

The Industrial Policy Resolution (IPR) of 1956 categorized industries into three sectors, defining the role of the public and private sectors in industrial development. The classification aimed to establish a socialist pattern of economy and promote balanced industrial growth.

#### Classification of Industries under IPR 1956:

##### 1. Category I - Exclusively Public Sector Industries:

- Industries of national importance, requiring government control for strategic reasons.  
- Examples: Defense, Atomic Energy, Railways, Air Transport, Oil Exploration.

##### 2. Category II - Mixed Sector (Public and Private Ownership):

- Industries in which private sector participation was allowed, but the government played a leading role.  
- The government could start new units or nationalize existing ones if required. - Examples: Iron and Steel, Heavy Machinery, Coal, Fertilizers, Power Generation.

##### 3. Category III - Private Sector Industries:

- Industries in which the private sector was given freedom to operate with minimal

government intervention.

- The government encouraged private investment, but regulations ensured fair competition and social responsibility. - Examples: Consumer Goods, Automobiles, Textiles, Food Processing.

**Conclusion:** The IPR 1956 established a clear framework for industrial development, ensuring that strategic industries remained under public control while promoting private sector participation in non-core sectors.

#### Quick Tip

The IPR 1956 divided industries into public, mixed, and private sectors, ensuring a balance between state control and private sector growth.