



BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL
COMMON PRE-BOARD (2023-24)
CLASS – XII
SET B (ANSWER KEY)
SUBJECT: ECONOMICS

MM: 80

DATE:

TIME: 3 hours

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This question paper contains two sections:
Section A – Macro Economics
Section B – Indian Economic Development
2. This paper contains 20 Multiple Choice Questions of 1 mark each.
3. This paper contains 4 Short Answer Questions of 3 marks each to be answered in 60 to 80 words.
4. This paper contains 6 Short Answer Questions of 4 marks each to be answered in 80 to 100 words.
5. This paper contains 4 Long Answer Questions of 6 marks each to be answered in 100 to 150 words.

Q.NO	SECTION A – MACRO ECONOMICS	MARKS
1.	<p>Given the consumption function of an economy: (1) $C = 100 \text{ crore} + 0.8 Y$ The equilibrium level of income is ` 800 crore. The values of the two components of the consumption function when the economy is in equilibrium are _____</p> <p>Answer: b) Autonomous Consumption $C = 100 \text{ crore}$ Induced consumption, $bY = 0.8 \times 800 \text{ crore} = 640 \text{ crore}$</p>	1
2.	<p>Which of the following is a limitation of the Gross Domestic Product?</p> <p>a) It fails to indicate the sustainability of a nation's growth b) It doesn't consider the impact of economic activities on human health and the environment c) It does not include non-market transactions d) All of the above</p> <p>Answer: d</p>	1
3.	<p>Find National Income from the following: Autonomous Consumption = Rs 100 crore Marginal propensity to consume = 0.60 Investment = Rs 200 crore</p> <p>a) 750 crore b) 800 crore c) 900 crore d) 600 crore</p> <p>Answer:</p>	1

	<p>At equilibrium $Y = C + I$ $Y = c + bY$ $Y + I = 100 + (0.6)Y + 200 = 300 + (0.6)Y \rightarrow (0.4)Y = 300 \rightarrow Y =$ Rs 750 crore</p>	
4.	<p>As per the news in Times Of India dated 15th December, 2022: "India became the highest recipient of Remittances from abroad of US\$ 50 billion in the third quarter (2022-23)" The above transaction will be recorded in the _____ account on _____ side of balance of payments account of India. (Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blanks) a) current, credit b) current, debit c) capital, credit d) capital, debit Answer: a)</p>	1
5.	<p>Read the following statement given below and choose the correct alternative Statement 1- If foreign exchange rate of a country increases, Demand of foreign exchange will also increase Statement 2- If foreign exchange rate increases supply of foreign exchange will also increase a) Both are correct b) Both are incorrect c) Statement 1 is correct and statement 2 is incorrect d) Statement 1 is incorrect and statement 2 is correct Answer: c)</p>	1
6.	<p>Read the following statements-Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below: Assertion (A): Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits. Reason (R): The difference between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their main source of income. Alternatives: (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A) (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A) (c) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true (d) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false Answer: b</p>	1
7.	<p>The range of value of the Investment Multiplier is always between _____ ONE _____ and _____ INFINITY _____.</p>	1
8.	<p>If inflation is to be combated, the RBI: a) Raises SLR and lowers CRR b) Lower SLR and raises CRR c) Raises both CRR as well as SLR d) None of these Ans: (c) Raises both CRR as well as SLR [increase in CRR and SLR will force banks to keep more reserves and less funds are available for lending.]</p>	1

	Answer Answer: (d) Statement 1 is incorrect and statement 2 is correct											
9.	<p>Read the following statements carefully: Statement 1: The consumption curve makes an intercept on Y- axis, some point above the origin. Statement 2: People need certain basic goods and services to sustain themselves even if income is zero. In 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. Answer:c</p>	1										
10.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>List 1</th> <th>List 2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) current account</td> <td>i. foreign direct investments</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) capital account</td> <td>ii. bridge the gap in the balance of payments</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) autonomous transaction</td> <td>iii. import of goods</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) accommodating transactions</td> <td>iv. independent of the state of Balance of Payments</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Choose the correct answer from the options given below a) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV b) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I c) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II d) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III Answer – C a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii</p>	List 1	List 2	a) current account	i. foreign direct investments	b) capital account	ii. bridge the gap in the balance of payments	c) autonomous transaction	iii. import of goods	d) accommodating transactions	iv. independent of the state of Balance of Payments	1
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11.	<p>Elucidate the distinction between Autonomous Items and Accommodating Items concerning a nation's Balance of Payments. Give examples to demonstrate country's international economic interactions.</p>	3										

	Answer: Any three points with examples																																	
12.	<p>Calculate Net National Product at Market Price from the following data:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: right;">(₹ in thousand crores)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i)</td> <td>Compensation of employees</td> <td>250</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii)</td> <td>Mixed income of self-employeds</td> <td>600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii)</td> <td>Profit</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iv)</td> <td>Interest</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(v)</td> <td>Rent</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(vi)</td> <td>Net factor income to abroad</td> <td>(—) 10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(vii)</td> <td>Net exports</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(viii)</td> <td>Consumption of fixed capital</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ix)</td> <td>Net indirect taxes</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(x)</td> <td>Net current transfers to abroad</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(a) $NNP_{MP} = (i) + (ii) + (iii) + (iv) + (v) + (ix) - (vi)$ $= 250 + 600 + 80 + 30 + 40 + 10 - (-10)$ $= ₹1,020$ thousand crores</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the basis of classifying goods into final goods and intermediate goods, with the help of suitable examples.</p> <p>(b) Good are classified into final goods and intermediate goods on the basis of 'the end-use'. If goods are purchased for consumption or investment, they would be classified as final goods. For example,</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(i) Milk purchased by a household is for consumption so it is a final good.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(ii) Machine purchased for use in a factory is for investment purpose so it is a final good.</p> <p>When a good is purchased for resale or for using it completely in the production during the year, it is classified as intermediate good, such as raw material purchased for producing a good.</p>		(₹ in thousand crores)	(i)	Compensation of employees	250	(ii)	Mixed income of self-employeds	600	(iii)	Profit	80	(iv)	Interest	40	(v)	Rent	30	(vi)	Net factor income to abroad	(—) 10	(vii)	Net exports	15	(viii)	Consumption of fixed capital	20	(ix)	Net indirect taxes	10	(x)	Net current transfers to abroad	8	3
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13.	<p>In an economy, autonomous consumption is 100 crore and autonomous investment is 60 crore. In this economy, with every increase in income, 80% of it is spent on consumption. The full employment level of income is 1000 crore.</p> <p>(a) Calculate the equilibrium level of income.</p> <p>(b) State whether the economy is facing a situation of excess demand or deficient demand. Give reasons in support of your answer.</p> <p>Answer: Autonomous consumption $C = 100$, $MPC = b = 80\% = 0.8$,</p>	4																																

	<p>Autonomous investment $I = 60$ Consumption function equation $C = C + bY = 100 + 0.8Y$ At equilibrium level of income, $Y = C + I$ $Y = 100 + 0.8Y + 60 \Rightarrow Y - 0.8Y = 160 \Rightarrow 0.2Y = 160 \Rightarrow Y = 160/0.2 = 800$ Therefore, equilibrium level of income = `800 crore</p> <p>(b) Full employment level of income = `1000 crore. Since the equilibrium level of income is less than full employment level of income, it is a situation of deficient demand, which gives rise to a deflationary gap. The economy is operating at an under-employment equilibrium.</p>	
14.	<p>An excess of aggregate demand over aggregate supply always implies a situation of inflationary gap. Defend or refute with reasons.</p> <p>Answer: The given statement is refuted. Excess of aggregate demand (AD) over aggregate supply (AS) will lead to inflationary gap only when AD is more than AS corresponding to full employment level of output. If AD is more than AS before that level, then it will not lead to inflationary gap.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“Reserve Bank of India can apply monetary policy tools to tackle a scenario of Deficient Demand in the economy.” Identify and discuss four specific measures that the Reserve Bank of India can employ to effectively correct the situation.</p> <p>Answer: To address a scenario of deficient demand in the economy, the Reserve Bank of India can utilize various monetary policy tools. Here are four specific measures that the RBI can employ to effectively correct the situation: 1. Lowering the Repo Rate: The RBI can lower the repo rate, which is the rate at which it lends money to commercial banks. By reducing the repo rate, borrowing becomes cheaper for banks, leading to a subsequent decrease in lending rates for consumers and businesses. This encourages increased borrowing and spending, which boosts economic activity and helps counteract deficient demand. 2. Open Market Operations: The RBI can conduct open market operations by buying government securities from the market. When the RBI purchases these securities, it injects money into the banking system, increasing the liquidity available to banks. As a result, banks are better equipped to extend loans to individuals and businesses, thereby stimulating demand and economic growth. 3. Cash Reserve Ratio Reduction: The RBI can opt to lower the Cash Reserve Ratio, which is the percentage of bank deposits that banks are required to maintain with the central bank. By reducing the CRR, banks have more funds at their disposal for lending and investment. This move can encourage increased credit flow to various sectors of the economy, leading to higher consumer spending and investment, ultimately addressing the issue of deficient demand. 4. Special Liquidity Facilities: In times of deficient demand, the RBI can introduce special liquidity facilities to provide direct funding</p>	4

	support to sectors facing liquidity crunches.	
15.	<p>Explain the process of credit creation by commercial banks with the help of a numerical example.</p> <p>Answer: because they create credit money through their lending operations. They accept deposits and advance loans. In this process, they create credit and lend more money than they have as cash deposits. Money creation is determined by 1. The amount of the initial fresh deposits. 2. The Legal Reserve Ratio (LRR) 3. Money Multiplier = $1/LRR$ Total Money Creation = Initial Deposits \times $1/LRR$ (to be assessed as whole-with numerical example)</p>	4
16.	<p>(a) "National highway is a private good because it is funded by taxes." Defend or refute the given statement with valid arguments.</p> <p>(b) How does the government budget ensure economic equality in an economy?</p> <p>Answer: a) This statement is wrong. A national highway is a public good. - Even though money is collected from taxes, highways are non-rivalrous; one person consuming the service does not exclude another person from availing of its benefits. - Highways are also non-excludable. Even if there are citizens who do not pay, it is difficult to stop them from using it. (to be assessed as a whole) (b) - The government does this through its redistribution function. - By collecting taxes and making transfers, the government affects the personal disposable income of households. - This causes a redistribution of funds and is aimed at creating equality. (to be assessed as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(a) In the 2022-23 budget in India, a lot of importance has been given to reforming the education system and all-inclusive welfare. Analyse the reason of such an allocation.</p> <p>(b) Give reasons which category of receipts or expenditures the following are categorized as: i) custom duty ii) government acquisition of land iii) Sale of PSUs a) -promotion of social welfare -redistribution of income and wealth toward better causes -investment in human resources with regards to better education and health -comes under social justice for all which creates more productive resources (to be assessed as a whole) (b) i) Revenue receipts ii) Capital expenditure iii) Capital receipts (1/2 mark for correct categorization and 1/2 mark for reason)</p>	(3+3=6)
17.	a) 'Real Gross Domestic Product is a better indicator of economic	(3+3=6)

	<p>growth than Nominal Gross Domestic Product'. Do you agree with the given statement? Support your answer with suitable example.</p> <p>b) 'Circular flow of income in a two-sector economy is based on the axiom that one's expenditure is other's income'. Do you agree with the given statement? Support your answer with valid reasons.</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>The given statement is correct. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a better indicator of economic growth than Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as it is not affected by changes in general price level.</p> <p>b) Yes, the given statement is correct. In a two sector economy, the firms produce goods and services and make factors payments to the households. The factor income earned by the households will be used to buy the goods and services which would be equal to income of firms. The aggregate consumption expenditure by the households in the economy is equal to the aggregate expenditure on goods and services produced by the firms in the economy (Income of the producers).</p>	
SECTION B – INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		
18.	<p>India's demographic condition on the eve of independence was characterised by:</p> <p>(a) High level of literacy, high mortality rates, high life expectancy, and high level of poverty.</p> <p>(b) Low level of literacy, low mortality rates, low life expectancy, and Low level of poverty.</p> <p>(c) Low level of literacy, low mortality rates, high life expectancy, and high level of poverty.</p> <p>(d) Low level of literacy, high mortality rates, low life expectancy, and high level of poverty.</p> <p>Answer: d</p>	1
19.	<p>Read the following statements-Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below:</p> <p>Assertion (A): Privatisation process leads to a change in management with a change in ownership.</p> <p>Reason (R): Change in management is not a necessary condition for the process of privatization.</p> <p>Alternatives:</p> <p>(a)Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)</p> <p>(b)Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)</p> <p>(c)Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true</p> <p>(d)Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false</p> <p>Answer: a</p>	1
20.	<p>The multifaceted process of demographic transition within the context of India pertains to:</p> <p>a) a sudden decline in the population growth rate due to migration</p> <p>b) a change in the population density across different states in India</p>	1

	<p>c) a significant increase in the birth rate and death rate simultaneously</p> <p>d) a shift from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates over time</p> <p>Answer: d</p>	
21.	<p>Select the option that presents a common challenge associated with sustainable aquaculture practices:</p> <p>a) guaranteed financial gains</p> <p>b) neutral impact on ecosystems</p> <p>c) struggle to maintain ecological equilibrium</p> <p>d) independent of technological advancements</p> <p>Answer:c</p>	1
22.	<p>Read the following statements-Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below:</p> <p>Assertion (A): Pakistan shifted its policy orientation in late 1970s and 1980s.</p> <p>Reason (R): A variety of regulated policy framework after independence lead to slow growth of Pakistan.</p> <p>Alternatives:</p> <p>(a)Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)</p> <p>(b)Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)</p> <p>(c)Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true</p> <p>(d)Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false</p>	1
23.	<p>The main objective of China's One Child Policy, which was implemented from 1979 to 2016 was:</p> <p>a) to provide financial incentives for families with multiple children</p> <p>b) to promote gender equality by limiting the number of male children</p> <p>c) to control the population growth and address overpopulation concerns</p> <p>d) to encourage families to have more children and increase the population</p> <p>Answer: c</p>	1
24.	<p>The educated unemployed from low-income families in rural and urban areas can get financial help to set up any kind of enterprise that generates employment under _____.</p> <p>(a) Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)</p> <p>(b) Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)</p> <p>(c) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)</p> <p>(d) Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)</p> <p>Answer:d</p>	1
25.	<p>With reference to the green revolution in India, which among the following statements is incorrect?</p> <p>a) It enabled the government to procure sufficient amounts of food grains to build a buffer stock.</p>	1

	<p>b) High yielding variety (HYV) seeds used were pest-resistant.</p> <p>c) In the first phase, the use of HYV seeds was restricted to the more affluent states such as Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.</p> <p>d) The stagnation in agriculture during colonial rule was permanently broken by the green revolution.</p> <p>Answer: b</p>													
26.	<p>There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.</p> <p>Statement(1): The ratio of employed women in urban areas is generally lower than that of employed women in rural areas.</p> <p>Statement(2): There are a higher number of low-income employment opportunities available in rural areas than in urban areas.</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>Answer: c</p>	1												
27.	<p>Choose the correctly matched pair from the following</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Column A</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Column B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Reforms in China</td> <td>1. 1988</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Reforms in Pakistan</td> <td>2. 1956</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Announcement of five-year plan in Pakistan</td> <td>3. 1991</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Reforms in India</td> <td>4. 1978</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a) A-3</p> <p>b) B-1</p> <p>c) C-4</p> <p>d) D-2</p> <p>Answer</p> <p>Answer: b)B-1</p>	Column A	Column B	A. Reforms in China	1. 1988	B. Reforms in Pakistan	2. 1956	C. Announcement of five-year plan in Pakistan	3. 1991	D. Reforms in India	4. 1978			1
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28.	<p>‘Under the colonial regime the real motive behind the development of infrastructure was to meet various colonial interests.’</p> <p>Defend/Refute the above statement. Give reason in support of your answer.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe three key features of India's foreign trade on the eve of independence. Illustrate with examples the country's trading patterns with other nations.</p>	3												

	<p>It is well-known fact that under the colonial regime the real motive behind the development of infrastructure was to meet various colonial interests.</p> <p>Infrastructure like railways, water transport, ports, posts and telegraphs etc. did develop but only to serve various colonial interests rather than to provide basic amenities to the people of India. Roads that were built served primarily the purpose of mobilising the army within India on one hand and transferring raw materials from the countryside to the nearest railway have been cut down, essential nutrients are washed out of the soil all-together. This leads to “soil erosion” which makes the land unusable and can, in turn, lead to disastrous flooding since there is no soil to soak up the rain.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>On the eve of independence in 1947, India's foreign trade was characterized by several key features:</p> <p>1. Dominance of British Trade Relations: The country's trade was largely focused on exporting raw materials, such as cotton, jute and tea to Britain and importing finished goods in return. This trade pattern resulted from the exploitative economic policies imposed by British colonial rule, which hindered India's industrial development.</p> <p>2. Limited Diversification of Trading Partners: India had limited trading partners outside the British Empire. The colonial rule discouraged India from actively engaging in trade with other countries, and the majority of its foreign trade was confined to British colonies. This lack of diversification in trading partners restricted India's economic growth and hindered the development of a more dynamic foreign trade landscape.</p> <p>3. Low Share of Industrial Exports: India's foreign trade was characterized by a relatively low share of manufactured or industrial goods in its export basket. The economy was primarily agrarian, and the majority of exports consisted of primary agricultural commodities. This limited India's ability to earn foreign exchange and hindered the development of a self-reliant industrial base.</p>	
29.	<p>Critically appraise the growth of education sector in India.</p> <p>Answer: (Any three valid explanations)</p> <p>(i) Inadequate government expenditure on education: (ii) Higher education – a few takers: (iii) Regional differences in educational attainment: (iv) Educational for all – still a distant dream</p>	3
30.	<p>“The present day fast industrial growth in China can be traced back to the reforms introduced in 1978.” Defend or refute the above statement.</p>	4

	<p>Answer: The given statement is correct. (i) In the initial phase, reforms were initiated in agriculture, foreign trade and investment sectors. For instance, in agriculture commune lands were divided into small plots which were allocated (for use not ownership) to individual households. They were allowed to keep all income from the land after paying taxes. (ii) In the later phase, reforms were initiated in the industrial sector. Private sector firms and township & village enterprises were allowed to produce goods. At this stage, State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) were made to face competition. (iii) The reform process also involved ‘dual pricing’. This means fixing the prices in two ways – farmers and industrial units were required to buy and sell fixed quantities of inputs and output on the basis of prices fixed by the government and the rest were purchased and sold at market prices. Over the years, as production increased, proportion of goods and inputs transacted in the market also increased. (iv) In order to attract foreign investors, special economic zones were set up.</p>	
31.	<p>Why should migration and social medicine be viewed as investments in human capital? Justify with reasons. OR State four measures that a government in a developing country can implement to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the agricultural marketing system. Answer: Social medicine involves spreading health literacy amongst people. This creates healthy people and more productive labour. - Investments in social medicine directly lead to the increase of human capital in the labour market and hence can be called an investment in human capital formation. OR 1. Development of Market Infrastructure: The government invests in the development of modern market infrastructure, such as wholesale markets, cold storage facilities and transportation networks. These initiatives aim to reduce post-harvest losses, improve supply chain efficiency and ensure better price realization for farmers and producers. 2. Market Information Systems: Implementing a reliable and up-to-date market information system helps farmers make informed decisions about when, where and at what price to sell their produce. 3. Price Support and Minimum Support Price (MSP) Schemes: The government implements price support mechanisms and MSP schemes to provide a guaranteed minimum price for certain agricultural commodities. This ensures that farmers receive remunerative prices and reduces market price volatility, encouraging agricultural production. 4. Farmer Cooperatives and Producer Organizations: Encouraging the</p>	4

	<p>formation of farmer cooperatives and producer organizations can strengthen the bargaining power of small-scale farmers. By pooling resources and collectively selling their produce, farmers can negotiate better prices with buyers and access larger markets that may have been challenging to reach individually.</p>	
32.	<p>How far the land reforms in the agriculture sector in India were successful in their implementation? Explain.</p> <p>Answer: The various land reforms implemented in the agricultural sector in India were: (a) Abolition of intermediaries; (b) Change in ownership of landholdings (land to tillers); and (c) Land ceiling. (i) The abolition of intermediaries meant that some 200 lakh tenants came into direct contact with the government – they were thus freed from being exploited by the zamindars. However, in some areas the former zamindars continued to own large areas of land by making use of some loopholes in the legislation. Thus, the goal of equity was not fully served by abolition of intermediaries. (ii) The ownership conferred on tenants gave them the incentive to increase output; and this contributed to growth in agriculture. However, there were cases where tenants were evicted and the landowners claimed to be the actual tillers, claiming ownership of the land. And even when the tillers got ownership of the land, the poorest of the agricultural labourers (such as sharecroppers and landless labourers) did not benefit from land reforms. (iii) The land ceiling legislation also faced hurdles. The big landlords challenged the legislation in the courts, delaying its implementation. They used this delay to register their lands in the name of close relatives, thereby escaping from the legislation. The legislation also had a lot of loopholes which were exploited by the big landholders to retain their land. (iv) Land reforms were successful in Kerala and West Bengal because these states had governments committed to the policy of ‘land to the tiller’. Unfortunately, other states did not have the same level of commitment and vast inequality in landholding continues to this day.</p>	4
33.	<p>‘Modernisation does not refer only to the use of new technology but also to changes in the social outlook.’ Source: NCERT</p> <p>a) Analyse the above statement with reference to the core ideas that the government aimed to promote in the newly independent India.</p> <p>(a) List some economic costs of unemployment</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Briefly describe why the government had to intervene in the implementation of the Green Revolution, and the various steps it took to protect small farmers.</p> <p>Answer: The government wanted to increase the production of goods and services through new methods with the help of technology. But they also, through its various policies, simultaneously ensured that this</p>	(3+3=6)

	<p>progress in a socialist economy should be assessed in accordance with the –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equality of opportunities between men and women 2. Bridging the gap between the haves and have-nots. 3. Availability of basic infrastructural facilities to all. 4. Optimum utilization and distribution of resources <p>-any other relevant point (any three points to be assessed)</p> <p>(b) The following are some economic costs of unemployment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. low production of goods and services 2. decreasing GDP 3. fall in government revenue 4. reduced demand for goods and services 5. stalled economic growth <p>(any three points to be assessed)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers using HYV needed reliable irrigation facilities, pesticides and fertilisers. - The small farmers would not have been able to reap the benefits of HYV if not for the State. - The government provided cheap credit, and subsidies on fertilisers and pesticides. - Research institutions provided new information and services to create varieties that were resistant to pest attacks, which reduced the risks for small farmers. 	
34.	<p>Sustainable development is the synonymous in the minds of many with the colour green and for good reasons. Twenty years ago, at the First Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, world leaders set out what today is conventional wisdom: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HUMAN PROGRESS - cannot be divorced from environmental protection unless both are advanced together, both will flounder together.</p> <p>Sustainable development is as much about health, education and jobs, as it is about the ecosystems. It is about ever widening inclusion and movement away from decisions that erode democratic space and do not address social inequality, intolerance, and violence. Sustainable Development is about changes that transform impoverished people, communities, and countries into informed, educated healthy and productive societies. It is about wealth creation that generates equality and opportunity.</p> <p>Sustainable Development is about consumption and production patterns that respect planetary boundaries; it is also about increasing tolerance and respect for human rights at all levels. Building on human development legacy that oriented with Economists like Amartya Sen and Mahbub Ul Haq and was captured by the first Human Development Report in 1990.</p> <p>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has long promoted alternative approaches to measure human progress, along</p>	

	<p>with the Human Development Index (HDI). Today, we are building on this legacy by exploring how to adjust the index to reflect environmental sustainability, so that governments and citizens might better track real progress towards truly sustainable development. This must be our collective objective.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define Sustainable Development. 2. Which of the following is not one of the ways to attain the goal of sustainable development? (choose the correct alternative) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Use of cleaner fuels b) Use of traditional knowledge and practices c) Spreading awareness d) Sticking to methods to promote inequalities. <p>Answer: d</p> 3.State whether the given statement is true or false: As per the UNDP Report education and health are the broader issues of human development.True 4.Sustainable development and economic growth are _____ (directly/indirectly) related. (choose the correct alternative) (directly) 5.Read the following statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Assertion (A): Sustainable Development is about changes that transform impoverished people, communities, and countries into informed, educated, healthy and productive societies. Reason (R): Sustainable Development advocates about wealth creation that generatesSocio-economic equality and opportunity. Select the correct alternative from the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true. b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are false. <p>Answer:a</p> 	<p>2 (4X1=4)</p>
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