

13/11/22

ROLL NUMBER				
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SET	A
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# INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT FINAL EXAMINATION 2022 ECONOMICS (030)



CLASS : XII  
DATE: 19.11.22

TIME ALLOTTED : 3 HRS.  
MAXIMUM MARKS:80

## **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

- All the questions in both the sections are compulsory.
- Question number 1 - 10 and 18 - 27 are 1 mark questions. They are required to be answered in one word or one sentence each.
- Question number 11 - 12 and 28 - 29 are short-answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answers to them should not normally exceed 60-80 words each.
- Question number 13 - 15 and 30 - 32 are also short-answer questions carrying 4 marks each.
- Answers to them should not normally exceed 80-100 words each.
- Question number 16 - 17 and 33 - 34 are long answer questions carrying 6 marks each. Answers to them should not normally exceed 100-150 words each.

## **SECTION A (MACRO ECONOMICS)**

- Which of the following is not an example of committed expenditure of government? 1
  - Defense expenditure
  - Payment of salary
  - Interest payments
  - Subsidy
- Recoveries of loan is an example of capital receipts because: 1
  - It reduces the liability of the government
  - It creates the liability for the government
  - It reduces the asset of the government
  - It creates asset for the government
- Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct alternative from the following: 1

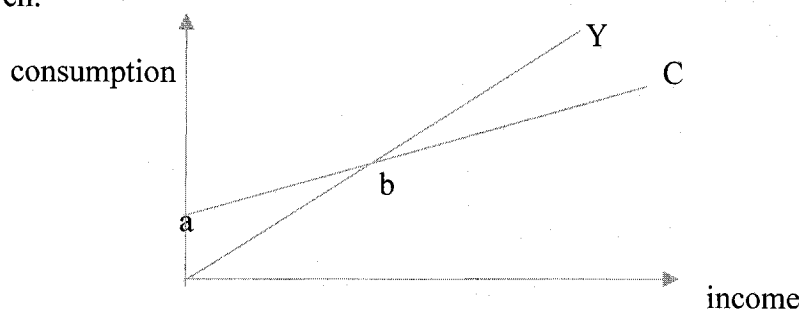
**Statement 1** – According to RBI's measures of money supply M1 is the least liquid money.

**Statement 2** – Currency notes issued by the central bank is the basis of credit creation.

*(Handwritten signature)*

Alternatives:

- a) Both the statements are true.
  - b) Both the statements are false
  - c) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false
  - d) Statement 2 is true and Statement 1 is false
- 4 ----- refer to those goods and services which are purchased during the year by one production unit from other production unit and completely used up, or resold, during the same year. 1
- a) Final good
  - b) Durable producer good
  - c) Intermediate goods
  - d) Consumption good
- 5 Read the following statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below: 1
- Assertion (A):** Public goods are generally provided by Government for the entire population.
- Reason(R):** Public goods are rivalrous and excludable.
- From the given alternatives choose the correct one:
- 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 true but Reason (R) is false.
  - d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
- 6 In an economy the value of Marginal Propensity to consume and Marginal propensity to save are in in the ratio of 3:1 , then the value of Marginal Propensity to Save is: 1
- a) One
  - b) 0.25
  - c) Between 0.5 and 1
  - d) Zero
- 7 Study the diagram given below and choose the correct statement from the alternatives given: 1



Alternatives :

- a) Point 'b' represents autonomous consumption
- b) Between the point 'a' and 'b' on the consumption curve shows that there will be negative saving
- c) Any point after the point "b' shows ex ante consumption
- d) At the point 'b' saving will be positive.

8 A hypothetical budget shows that the primary deficit is ₹450 crore and the net interest payments are. ₹ 75 crore. What is the value of Fiscal deficit? 1

- a) Zero
- b) Cannot be determined
- c) ₹ 525 crore
- d) ₹ 375 crore

9 New addition to capital stock in an economy is measured by-----, 1

- a) Gross investment.
- b) Changes in stock.
- c) Capital consumption.
- d) Net investment.

10 Read the following statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below: 1

**Assertion (A):** The value of marginal Propensity to save and Average Propensity to save can be negative.

**Reason(R):** The value of saving can be negative as there is autonomous consumption.

From the given alternatives choose the correct one:

- 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 true but Reason (R) is false.
- d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

11 Distinguish between Autonomous investment and Induced investment 3

Or

Explain saving function by using the appropriate diagram.

12 All producer's goods are not final goods. Do you agree? Explain. 3

- 13 Why do we say that central bank is the lender of the last resort? Explain. 4

Or

How has money overcome the problem of 'Absence of Double Coincidence of Wants'?

- 14 Given that Consumption expenditure  $C = 100 + 0.8Y$ . Using the equation show that the value of Average Propensity to Consume falls as Income rises with valid reason. 4

- 15 In a hypothetical economy Mr.Kishore is the only Farmer. In a particular year he sold Rice at worth of ₹ 600 lakh after consuming the rice worth of ₹ 25 lakh. The government procured ₹100 lakh worth of rice from him as buffer stock. In order to produce rice he purchased tractor and thrasher of ₹ 20 lakh. He also purchased the seeds and fertilizer worth of ₹300 lakh with subsidy of ₹ 2 lakhs. 4

Based on the above information calculate Net Value added at Factor cost.

- 16 a) Distinguish Direct Tax and Indirect tax. 6  
b) Explain the allocation function of government budget.

Or

- a) Distinguish Revenue deficit and Fiscal deficit of the government budget.  
b) Explain the Distribution function of government budget.

- 17 a) How will you treat the following in the estimation of National Income? 2

- i) Fee paid to a mechanic by a firm.  
ii) Festival gift given to an employee.

- b) Distinguish between real GDP and Nominal GDP using a hypothetical numerical example. 4

18 ----- is a type of expenditure on social medicine. 1

- a) Free vaccine
- b) Free PP kit
- c) COVID awareness caller tunes
- d) Free Oxy- meter

19 Match the following: 1

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
A. Golden revolution	i. Operation flood
B. Self –Help groups	ii. Growing of fruits and vegetable
C. White revolution	iii. Micro credit programme
D. NABARD	iv. Apex institution for rural credit

- a) A (ii) B (iii) C (i) D (iv)
- b) A (iv) B (iii) C (ii) D (i)
- c) A (ii) B (i) C (iii) D (iv)
- d) A (ii) B (iii) C (iv) D (i)

20 Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below: 1

**Assertion (A):** In rural areas women found more working than men.

**Reason (R):** People in rural areas have limited resources to earn higher Income.

From the given alternatives choose the correct one:

- 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 true but Reason (R) is false.
- d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

21 Which of the following is not an advantage of organic farming? 1

- a) Cheap inputs
- b) Greater possibilities of imports
- c) Attractive returns on investment
- d) High nutritional value

22 Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct alternative from the following: 1

**Statement 1** – The Green Revolution was a harbinger of major changes in the credit system.

**Statement 2** – Formal credit systems have not been fully integrated into the overall rural social and community development.

Alternatives:

- a) Both the statements are true.
- b) Both the statements are false
- c) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false
- d) Statement 2 is true and Statement 1 is false

- 23 From the following given sets of statements in column I and II, choose the correct pair of Statements. 1

	COLUMN I		COLUMN II
A	Indian council of Medical Research	i)	Providing research scholarship on any higher education
B	Indian council of Technical Education	ii)	Vocational education
C	National Council of Education Research and Training	iii)	Apex body of elementary education
D	University Grant Commission	iv)	Training for secondary school teachers

Alternatives:

- a) A- i
- b) B-ii
- c) C-iii
- d) D-iv

- 24 The major role played by IT in rural development is /are : 1

- a) A positive impact on the agriculture sector as it disseminates information regarding emerging technologies and its applications, prices, weather and soil conditions for growing different crops.
- b) Providing awareness of the harmful effect of chemical-based fertilizers and pesticides on our health.
- c) Enhancing investment in agriculture sector
- d) Helps to get adequate credit

- 25 The percentage ratio of total number of people working to total population is termed as : 1

- a) Labour turnover
- b) Labour force
- c) Work participation rate
- d) Work force analysis

- 26 Soon after independence, the dominant view in development strategy globally was that poor countries have to grow through industrial development. Import restrictions were needed because we could not compete with developed countries. Second, planning was needed to accelerate economic development by channeling limited savings to desirable 1

activities. Third, you needed industrial licensing because the domestic market was limited. It was a rational whole in the context of the understanding that you can't compete, and you have limited resources.

Name the policy that was introduced during the initial years of plan to restrict the imports.

- a) EXIM policy
- b) Inward looking strategy
- c) Liberalization
- d) Export promotion policy

27 The Central Pollution Control Board has identified ----- categories of industries as significantly polluting. 1

- a) Thirteen
- b) Seventeen
- c) Seven
- d) Twenty seven

28 What were the main cause of agricultural stagnation during the colonial period? 3

Or

What do you understand by the drain of Indian wealth during the colonial period?

29 "If the rate of resources extraction exceeds the rate of regeneration, it leads to reduction in carrying capacity of environment" 3

Define the term carrying capacity and highlight any two consequences, stated in the given statement.

30 Explain why and how was private sector regulated in the early years of planning? 4

31 Distinguish between human capital formation and human development. 4

32 Do you think various measures taken by the government to improve agricultural marketing are sufficient? Discuss. 4

Or

Explain the steps taken by the government in developing rural markets

33 **Case/Source Based Question**

**Read the following text carefully. Answer questions number 33 (a) and 33 (b) on the basis of the given text and common understanding**

6

Year 2020 began with the once-in-a-century pandemic, which saw the frontline workers working tirelessly to save human lives from COVID-19. The pandemic caused its ripples on the economy and on social sectors. Governments, at all levels, intervened in a timely manner to respond to the pandemic.

India has one of the lowest case fatalities rates of less than 1.5%. India has been able to save lakhs of lives through its effective policy responses. Public spending on social sector was increased in 2020 -21 to mitigate the hardships caused by the pandemic and the loss to livelihood due to the lockdown.

As Per the Periodic Labor Force Survey (PLFS) report 2018 - 19, there was an increase in workforce totaling 48.78 crores in 2018- 19 as compared to 47.14 crores during 2017 -18. Out of 1.64 crores increased workforce, 1.22 crores were in rural sector and 0.42 crores in urban sector.

The female labour force participation rate increased from 17.5% in 2017 18 to 18.6% in 2018 Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) as on 20th December, 2020 shows a net increase of new subscribers of 78.58 lakhs in 2019 20 as compared to 61.1 lakhs in 2018 19. The PLFS report also showed improvement in 2020- 21 (Quarter 4) when compared to 2019 -20 (Quarter 4). Considering the proportion of the male workforce, casual labour decreased by 1% points, while self-employed and salaried workers increased by 0.6% points and 0.4% points respectively. Similarly, in case of female workforce, self-employed increased by 2% points, regular/wage salaried workers decreased by 0.7% points and casual labour decreased by 1.4% points.

**Source : Economic Survey 2020 21, Volume II, Chapter 10 (excerpt)**

- a) Give the meaning of casual wage laborer and regular salaried employee. (2)
- b) Analyze the nature/distribution of Indian workforce for the fourth quarter of the year 2020 -21. (3)
- c) What do you mean by organized sector in the context of employment? (1)

34 Explain the rationale behind the introduction of new economic reforms of 1991.

6

Or

Analyze the impact of new economic reforms of 1991 with reference to :

- a) Reforms in Agriculture
- b) Reforms in industry

**END OF THE QUESTION PAPER**



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SET	B
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FINAL EXAMINATION 2022  
ECONOMICS (030)**



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**SECTION A (MACRO ECONOMICS)**

- 1 External borrowing is an example of capital receipts because: 1
  - a) It reduces the liability of the government.
  - b) It creates the liability for the government.
  - c) It reduces the asset of the government.
  - d) It creates asset for the government.
- 2 Which of the following is not an example of committed expenditure of government? 1
  - a) Defense expenditure
  - b) Payment of salary
  - c) Interest payments
  - d) Subsidy
- 3 Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct alternative from the following: 1

**Statement 1** – According to RBI's measures of money supply M4 is the least liquid money.

**Statement 2** – Currency notes issued by the central bank is the Fiat money.

Alternatives:

- a) Both the statements are true.
- b) Both the statements are false
- c) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false
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- 4 Read the following statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below: 1

**Assertion (A):** Public goods are generally provided by Government for the entire population.

**Reason(R):** Public goods are rivalrous and excludable.

From the given alternatives choose the correct one:

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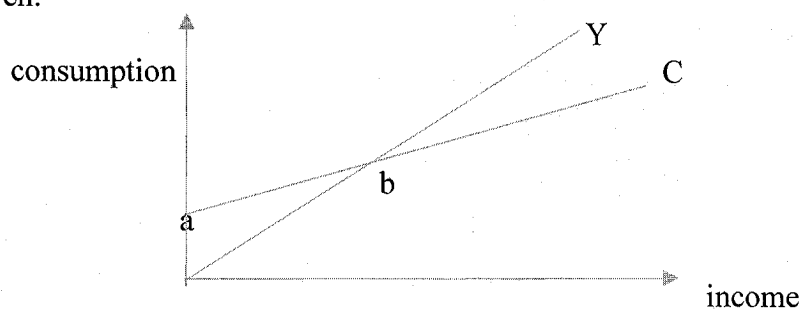
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- a) Final good
- b) Durable producer good
- c) Intermediate goods
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- 6 In an economy the value of Marginal Propensity to Consume and Marginal propensity to save are in in the ratio of 2:2 , then the value of Marginal Propensity to Save is: 1

- a) One
- b) 0.25
- c) Between 0.5 and 1
- d) 0.5

- 7 Study the diagram given below and choose the correct statement from the alternatives given: 1



Alternatives :

- a) Point 'b' represents autonomous consumption
- b) Between the point 'a' and 'b' on the consumption curve shows that there will be negative saving
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**Assertion (A):** The value of marginal Propensity to save and Average Propensity to save can be negative.

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From the given alternatives choose the correct one:

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- a) Zero
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- a) Gross investment.
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  - c) Capital consumption.
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- 11 Distinguish between Autonomous investment and Induced investment 3

Or

Explain saving function with the help of suitable diagram.

- 12 All producer's goods are intermediate goods. Do you agree? Explain. 3

13 Given that Consumption expenditure  $C = 100 + 0.8Y$ . Using the equation show that the value of Average Propensity to Consume falls as Income rises with valid reason. 4

14 Why do we say that central bank is the Bank of Issue? Explain. 4

Or

How has money overcome the problem of 'Absence of credit purchases'?

15 In a hypothetical economy Mr.Kishore is the only Farmer. In a particular year he sold Rice at worth of ₹600 lakh after consuming the rice worth of ₹25 lakh. The government procured ₹100 lakh worth of rice from him as buffer stock. In order to produce rice he purchased tractor and thrasher of ₹20 lakh. He also purchased the seeds and fertilizer worth of ₹300 lakh with subsidy of ₹2 lakhs. 4

Based on the above information calculate Net Value added at Factor cost.

16 a) How will you treat the following in the estimation of National Income? 2

- i) Free uniform provided to nurses by a hospital
- ii) Commission paid to a Broker.

b) Show with the help of hypothetical numerical example, how does real national income is differ from Nominal National Income. 4

17 a) Distinguish Direct Tax and Indirect tax 6  
b) Explain the allocation function of government budget.

Or

- a) Distinguish Revenue deficit and Fiscal deficit of the government budget.
- b) Explain the Distribution function of government budget.

### SECTION B (INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)

18 Match the following:

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
A. Golden revolution	i. Operation flood
B. Self –Help groups	ii. Growing of fruits and vegetable
C. White revolution	iii. Micro credit programme
D. NABARD	iv. Apex institution for rural credit

- a) A (ii) B (iii) C (i) D (iv)
- b) A (iv) B (iii) C (ii) D (i)
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**Assertion (A):** In rural areas women found more working than men.

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	COLUMN I		COLUMN II
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A	Indian council of Medical Research	i)	Providing research scholarship on any higher education
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C	National Council of Education Research and Training	iii)	Apex body of elementary education
D	University Grant Commission	iv)	Training for secondary school teachers

Alternatives:

- a) A- i
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**Statement 1** – The Green Revolution was a harbinger of major changes in the credit system.

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- 26 The Central Pollution Control Board has identified ----- categories of industries as significantly polluting. 1

- a) Thirteen

- b) Seventeen
- c) Seven
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- 27 Soon after independence, the dominant view in development strategy globally was that poor countries have to grow through industrial development. Import restrictions were needed because we could not compete with developed countries. Second, planning was needed to accelerate economic development by channeling limited savings to desirable activities. Third, you needed industrial licensing because the domestic market was limited. It was a rational whole in the context of the understanding that you can't compete, and you have limited resources. 1

Name the policy that was introduced during the initial years of plan to restrict the imports.

- a) EXIM policy
- b) Inward looking strategy
- c) Liberalization
- d) Export promotion policy

- 28 "If the rate of resources extraction exceeds the rate of regeneration, it leads to reduction in carrying capacity of environment" 3

Define the term carrying capacity and highlight any two consequences, stated in the given statement.

- 29 What were the main problems of industrial policy followed by the British in India? 3

Or

Indicate the volume, composition and direction of foreign trade at the time of Independence.

- 30 Elaborate any four features of Industrial policy resolution of 1956? 4

- 31 Do you think various measures taken by the government to improve agricultural marketing are sufficient? Discuss. 4

Or

Explain the steps taken by the government in developing rural markets

- 32 Distinguish between human capital formation and human development. 4

- 33 Explain the rationale behind the introduction of new economic reforms of 1991. 6

Or

Analyze the impact of new economic reforms of 1991 with reference to :

- a) Reforms in Agriculture
- b) Reforms in industry

34

### Case/Source Based Question

6

**Read the following text carefully. Answer questions number 33 (a) and 33 (b) on the basis of the given text and common understanding**

Year 2020 began with the once-in-a-century pandemic, which saw the frontline workers working tirelessly to save human lives from COVID-19. The pandemic caused its ripples on the economy and on social sectors. Governments, at all levels, intervened in a timely manner to respond to the pandemic.

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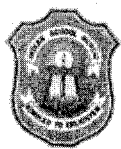
- a) Give the meaning of casual wage laborer and regular salaried employee. (2)
- b) Analyze the nature/distribution of Indian workforce for the fourth quarter of the year 2020 -21. (3)
- c) What do you mean by organized sector in the context of employment? (1)

**END OF THE QUESTION PAPER**



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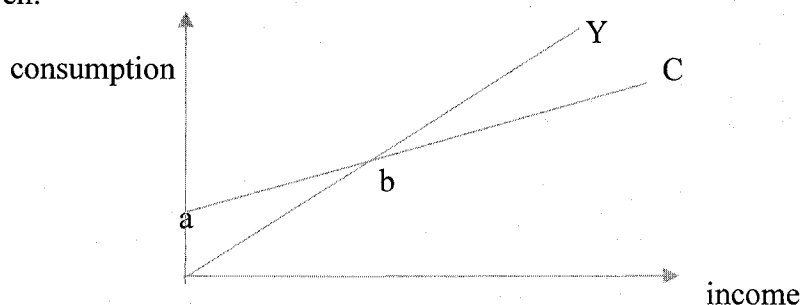
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- 7 Study the diagram given below and choose the correct statement from the alternatives given: 1



Alternatives :

- a) Point 'b' represents autonomous consumption
- b) Between the point 'a' and 'b' on the consumption curve shows that there will be negative saving
- c) Any point after the point 'b' shows ex ante consumption
- d) At the point 'b' saving will be positive.

- 8 New addition to capital stock in an economy is measured by-----, 1
- a) Gross investment.
  - b) Changes in stock.
  - c) Capital consumption.
  - d) Net investment.

- 9 Read the following statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below: 1

**Assertion (A):** The value of marginal Propensity to save and Average Propensity to save can be negative.

**Reason(R):** The value of saving can be negative as there is autonomous consumption.

From the given alternatives choose the correct one:

- 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 true but Reason (R) is false.
  - d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
- 10 A hypothetical budget shows that the primary deficit is ₹ 450 crore and the net interest payments are ₹ 75 crore. What is the value of Fiscal deficit? 1
- a) Zero
  - b) Cannot be determined
  - c) ₹ 525 crore
  - d) ₹375 crore

- 11 Distinguish between Autonomous investment and Induced investment 3

Or

Explain the saving function with the help of suitable diagram.

- 12 All producer's goods are Final Goods. Do you agree? Explain. 3

- 13 Why do we say that central bank is the Bankers' bank? Explain. 4

Or

How has money overcome the problem of 'Absence of Double coincidence of wants'?

- 14 In a hypothetical economy Mr.Kishore is the only Farmer. In a particular year he sold Rice at worth of ₹ 800 lakh after consuming the rice worth of ₹50 lakh. The government procured ₹150 lakh worth of rice from him as buffer stock. In order to produce rice he purchased tractor and thrasher of ₹20 lakh. He also purchased the seeds and fertilizer worth of ₹ 350 lakh with subsidy of ₹ 3 lakhs. 4

Based on the above information calculate Net Value added at Factor cost.

- 15 Given that Consumption expenditure  $C = 100 + 0.8Y$ . Using the equation show that the value of Average Propensity to Consume falls as Income rises with valid reason. 4
- 16 a) Distinguish Direct Tax and Indirect tax. 6  
b) Explain the allocation function of government budget.

Or

- a) Distinguish Revenue deficit and Fiscal deficit of the government budget.  
b) Explain the Distribution function of government budget.

- 17 a) How will you treat the following in the estimation of National Income? 2  
i) Free uniform provided to the nurses by a hospital  
ii) Commission paid to a Broker.
- b) Show with the help of hypothetical numerical example, how does real national income is differ from Nominal National Income. 4

## SECTION B (INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)

18 Which of the following is not an advantage of organic farming?

1

- a) Cheap inputs
- b) Greater possibilities of imports
- c) Attractive returns on investment
- d) High nutritional value

19 Match the following:

1

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
A. Golden revolution	i. Operation flood
B. Self –Help groups	ii. Growing of fruits and vegetable
C. White revolution	iii. Micro credit programme
D. NABARD	iv. Apex institution for rural credit

- a) A (ii) B (iii) C (i) D (iv)
- b) A (iv) B (iii) C (ii) D (i)
- c) A (ii) B (i) C (iii) D (iv)
- d) A (ii) B (iii) C (iv) D (i)

20 Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below:

1

**Assertion (A):** In rural areas women found more working than men.

**Reason (R):** People in rural areas have limited resources to earn higher Income.

From the given alternatives choose the correct one:

- 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 true but Reason (R) is false.
- d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

21 ----- is a type of expenditure on social medicine.

1

- a) Free vaccine
- b) Free PP kit
- c) COVID awareness caller tunes
- d) Free Oxy- meter

22 From the following given sets of statements in column I and II, choose the correct pair of Statements.

1

	COLUMN I		COLUMN II
A	Indian council of Medical Research	i)	Providing research scholarship on any higher education
B	Indian council of Technical Education	ii)	Vocational education
C	National Council of Education Research and Training	iii)	Apex body of elementary education
D	University Grant Commission	iv)	Training for secondary school teachers

Alternatives:

- a) A- i
- b) B-ii
- c) C-iii
- d) D-iv

- 23 Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct alternative from the following: 1

**Statement 1** – The Green Revolution was a harbinger of major changes in the credit system.

**Statement 2** – Formal credit systems have not been fully integrated into the overall rural social and community development.

Alternatives:

- a) Both the statements are true.
- b) Both the statements are false
- c) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false
- d) Statement 2 is true and Statement 1 is false

- 24 The major role played by IT in rural development is /are : 1

- a) A positive impact on the agriculture sector as it disseminates information regarding emerging technologies and its applications, prices, weather and soil conditions for growing different crops.
- b) Providing awareness of the harmful effect of chemical-based fertilizers and pesticides on our health.
- c) Enhancing investment in agriculture sector
- d) Helps to get adequate credit

- 25 The percentage ratio of total number of people working to total population is termed as : 1

- a) Labour turnover
- b) Labour force
- c) Work participation rate
- d) Work force analysis

- 26 Soon after independence, the dominant view in development strategy globally was that poor countries have to grow through industrial development. Import restrictions were needed because we could not compete with developed countries. Second, planning was 1

needed to accelerate economic development by channeling limited savings to desirable activities. Third, you needed industrial licensing because the domestic market was limited. It was a rational whole in the context of the understanding that you can't compete, and you have limited resources.

Name the policy that was introduced during the initial years of plan to restrict the imports.

- a) EXIM policy
- b) Inward looking strategy
- c) Liberalization
- d) Export promotion policy

27 The Central Pollution Control Board has identified ----- categories of industries as significantly polluting. 1

- a) Thirteen
- b) Seventeen
- c) Seven
- d) Twenty seven

28 What were the main features of Agricultural Policy of the British in India? 3

Or

Indicate the volume, composition and direction of foreign trade at the time of Independence.

29 "If the rate of resources extraction exceeds the rate of regeneration, it leads to reduction in carrying capacity of environment" 3

Define the term carrying capacity and highlight any two consequences, stated in the given statement.

30 Elaborate any four features of Industrial policy resolution of 1956? 4

31 Do you think various measures taken by the government to improve agricultural marketing are sufficient? Discuss. 4

Or

Explain the steps taken by the government in developing rural markets

32 Expenditure on Higher education must increase. Comment 4

33

**Case/Source Based Question**

6

**Read the following text carefully. Answer questions number 33 (a) and 33 (b) on the basis of the given text and common understanding**

Year 2020 began with the once-in-a-century pandemic, which saw the frontline workers working tirelessly to save human lives from COVID-19. The pandemic caused its ripples on the economy and on social sectors. Governments, at all levels, intervened in a timely manner to respond to the pandemic.

India has one of the lowest case fatalities rates of less than 1.5%. India has been able to save lakhs of lives through its effective policy responses. Public spending on social sector was increased in 2020 -21 to mitigate the hardships caused by the pandemic and the loss to livelihood due to the lockdown.

As Per the Periodic Labor Force Survey (PLFS) report 2018 - 19, there was an increase in workforce totaling 48.78 crores in 2018- 19 as compared to 47.14 crores during 2017 -18. Out of 1.64 crores increased workforce, 1.22 crores were in rural sector and 0.42 crores in urban sector.

The female labour force participation rate increased from 17.5% in 2017 -18 to 18.6% in 2018 -19. The EPFO as on 20th December, 2020 shows a net increase of new subscribers of 78.58 lakhs in 2019 -20 as compared to 61.1 lakhs in 2018 -19. The PLFS report also showed improvement in 2020- 21 (Quarter 4) when compared to 2019 -20 (Quarter 4).

Considering the proportion of the male workforce, casual labour decreased by 1% points, while self-employed and salaried workers increased by 0.6% points and 0.4% points respectively. Similarly, in case of female workforce, self-employed increased by 2% points, regular/wage salaried workers decreased by 0.7% points and casual labour decreased by 1.4% points.

**Source : Economic Survey 2020 -21, Volume II, Chapter 10 (excerpt)**

- a) Give the meaning of casual wage laborer and regular salaried employee. (2)
- b) Analyze the nature/distribution of Indian workforce for the fourth quarter of the year 2020 -21. (3)
- c) What do you mean by organized sector in the context of employment? (1)
- 34 Explain the rationale behind the introduction of new economic reforms of 1991. 6

Or

Analyze the impact of new economic reforms of 1991 with reference to :

- a) Reforms in Agriculture  
b) Reforms in industry

**END OF THE QUESTION PAPER**