

Sample Question Paper-1

(Issued by CBSE on 31st March 2023)

ECONOMICS (030)

Class- XII, Session : 2023-2024

SOLVED

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions:

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

Section – A

1. Read the following statements carefully:

Statement 1: Consumption function assumes that, consumption changes at a constant rate as income changes.

Statement 2: Autonomous consumption is the ratio of total consumption (C) to total income (Y).

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.

1

2. For a closed economy (with no foreign trade), which one of the following is correct:

- (A) $GDP = GNP$
- (B) $GDP > GNP$
- (C) $GDP < GNP$
- (D) $GDP + GNP = 0$

1

3. The value of _____ can be greater than one. (Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank)

- (A) Marginal Propensity to Consume
- (B) Average Propensity to Consume
- (C) Marginal Propensity to Save
- (D) Average Propensity to Save

1

4. As per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) press report, dated 29th December, 2022:

“Net external commercial borrowings to India recorded an outflow of US\$ 0.4 billion in the second 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

1

5. “The value of all goods and services can be expressed in monetary units.”

On the basis of the given statement, identify the function performed by money:

- (A) Medium of exchange (B) Store of Value
(C) Unit of account (D) Means of standard of deferred payments 1

6. Find the missing figures and choose the correct alternative:

Round	Deposits	Loans (80%)	Reserve Ratio (20%)
I	1,000	800	200
II	800	...(i)...	160

Total	...(ii)...	...(iii)...	...(iv)...

Alternatives:

- (A) 640,1000,4000,5000 (B) 960,5000,4000,1000
(C) 640,4000,1000,5000 (D) 640,5000,4000,1000 1

7. Graphically, Aggregate Demand function can be obtained by vertically adding the _____ and _____ function. (Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blanks)

- (A) consumption, saving
(B) consumption, investment
(C) investment, saving
(D) aggregate supply, consumption 1

8. Identify the correct reason(s) that may affect the demand for foreign exchange in an economy.

- I. Imports of visibles
II. Exports of invisibles
III. Remittances by residents working abroad
IV. Purchase of assets abroad

Alternatives:

- (A) I and II (B) II and III (C) III and IV (D) I and IV 1

9. Suppose for a given economy,

$$S = -60 + 0.1Y$$

$$I = ₹ 4,000 \text{ crore}$$

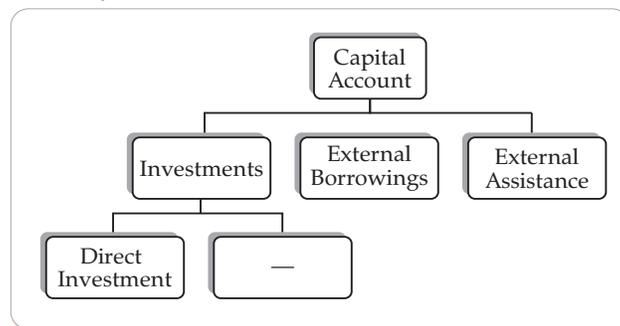
(Where S = Saving Function, Y = National Income and I = Investment Expenditure) Equilibrium level of Income would be ₹ _____ crore.

(Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank)

Alternatives:

- (A) 4,000 (B) 40,000 (C) 40,600 (D) 60,400 1

10. Read the following chart carefully and choose the correct alternative:



Alternatives:

- (A) Interest received on loans (B) Multilateral Loans
(C) Portfolio Investment (D) Government Aid 1

11. 'Current account deficit in an economy must be financed by a corresponding capital account surplus'.

Do you agree with the given statement? Give valid reason(s) in support of your answer.

3

12. On the basis of the given data, estimate the value of Domestic Income:

S. No.	Items	Amount (₹ in crore)
(i)	Household Consumption Expenditure	600
(ii)	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	200
(iii)	Change in Stock	40
(iv)	Government Final Consumption Expenditure	200
(v)	Net Exports	(-)40
(vi)	Net Indirect Taxes	120
(vii)	Net Factor Income From Abroad	20
(viii)	Consumption of Fixed Capital	40

3

OR

State the meanings of the following:

- (i) Externalities (ii) Operating Surplus (iii) Consumption Goods 3

13. For a hypothetical economy, the government incurs an investment expenditure of ₹ 1,000 crore. If the value of Marginal Propensity to Save (MPS) falls from 0.25 to 0.10, Calculate the value of increase in income due to change in the value of Marginal Propensity to Save (MPS). 4

14. "In an economy, ex-ante Aggregate Demand is more than ex-ante Aggregate Supply." Elaborate the possible impact of the same, on the level of output, income and employment. 4

OR

"With an objective to reduce inflation, Reserve Bank of India may promote the commercial banks to park their surplus funds with it."

Discuss the rationale behind the step taken by the Reserve Bank of India. 4

15. Elaborate the 'Banker's Bank and Supervisor' function performed by the Reserve Bank of India. 4

16. (A) On the basis of the given information, calculate the value of:

- (i) Fiscal deficit 3
(ii) Primary deficit 2

S.No.	Items	2021-22 (₹ in crore)
(i)	Revenue Receipts	20
(ii)	Capital Expenditure	15
(iii)	Revenue Deficit	10
(iv)	Non-debt creating capital receipts	50% of revenue receipts
(v)	Interest Payments	4

- (B) State any two features of public goods. 1

OR

- (A) Explain the economic stability objective of Government Budget. 3

- (B) 'Under the Ayushman Bharat Scheme, the Government provides free medicines to the economically backward section of the society'.

Identify and discuss the nature of government expenditure indicated in the given statement. 3

17. (A) Giving valid reasons, explain how the following would be treated while estimating domestic income:

- (i) Payment made by American tourist for goods purchased in India. 3
(ii) Tomatoes grown by Ms. Puja in her kitchen garden. 3

- (B) "Machine purchased by a firm is always a capital good." Do you agree with the given statement? Give valid reasons for your answer. 3

Section – B

18. Identify the correct combination of the 'Goals of Indian Five Year Plans':
- (A) Growth, Equality, Modernisation, Self-Reliance
 (B) Development, Equality, Modernisation, Sustainability
 (C) Good Health, Education, Modernisation, Sustainability
 (D) Growth, Equity, Modernisation, Self-Reliance 1
19. 'China has performed exceedingly well in various health and economic indicators'. Identify which of the following is not a health indicator:
- (A) Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)
 (B) Life Expectancy at Birth (years)
 (C) Percentage of people below poverty line (National)
 (D) Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1 lakh births) 1
20. The shackles of agriculture during the colonial rule were permanently broken by the Green Revolution that resulted from the application of _____. (Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank)
- I. High Yielding Varieties (HYV)
 II. Mechanization of Agriculture
 III. Chemical Fertilizers and Pesticides
 IV. Organic Fertilizers and Pesticides
- Alternatives:**
- (A) I, II, IV (B) I, II, III (C) II, III, IV (D) I, III, IV 1
21. Study the following picture and answer the given question:
- Women in rural households take up bee-keeping as an entrepreneurial activity. Such kind of activities may be envisaged under _____ as diversification activity. (Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank)
- (A) Animal husbandry (B) Fisheries
 (C) Horticulture (D) Poultry 1
-
22. Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative from those given below:
- Assertion (A):** In 1991, as an immediate measure to resolve the Balance of Payments crisis, the rupee was devalued against foreign currencies.
- Reason (R):** Devaluation of currency was eminent, to replenish the deteriorated foreign exchange reserves.
- 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. 1
23. Under _____ in China, farmers and industrial units were required to buy and sell fixed quantities of inputs and outputs on the basis of prices fixed by the government and the rest were purchased and sold at market prices. (Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank)
- (A) Commune System (B) Great Leap Forward
 (C) Dual Pricing (D) Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution 1
24. Micro credit programmes play a vital role in ensuring an overall development of the rural economy as they _____. (Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank)
- (i) provide financial support
 (ii) lead to women empowerment
 (iii) enhance the reach of formal credit system

Alternatives:

- (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii) (C) (i) and (iii) (D) (i), (ii) and (iii) 1

25. _____ may be defined as the measure of the extent of demographic participation in the social and political decision making. (Choose the correct alternative to fill up the blank)

- (A) Economic indicator (B) Liberty indicator (C) Health indicator (D) Demographic indicator 1

26. Read the following statements carefully:

Statement 1: The nature of unemployment problem in India is uni-faceted.

Statement 2: Worker-Population ratio is an indicator used for analysing the employment situation in a country.

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. 1

27. From the set of the events given in column I and corresponding facts given in Column II, choose the correct pair of statements:

	Column I		Column II
A.	Adoption of mixed economic system	I.	The common development policy of India and China
B.	Introduction of economic reforms in China	II.	Imposed by World Bank
C.	Great Leap Forward Campaign	III.	Focussed on massive industrialization
D.	First Five Year Plan of Pakistan	IV.	Announced in 1953

Alternatives:

- (A) A-I (B) B-II (C) C-III (D) D-IV

28. "During the colonial period, a number of socio-economic indicators were in a dilapidated state." List any three such indicators that led to the worsening of India's demographic profile. 3

OR

"The pre-independent India's occupational structure experienced growing regional variation." Justify the above statement with valid explanation. 3

29. "Ravya was initially working as an office clerk in a firm. In the pursuit to attain a higher position and income, she attended a few on-the-job training sessions. These sessions contributed positively to her skills and expertise." Explain the impact of Ravya's decision on human capital formation. 3

30. "In the late 1970s, China introduced the One-child policy that led to arrest in the population coupled with skewed sex ratio." Justify the given statement with valid arguments in support of your answer. 4

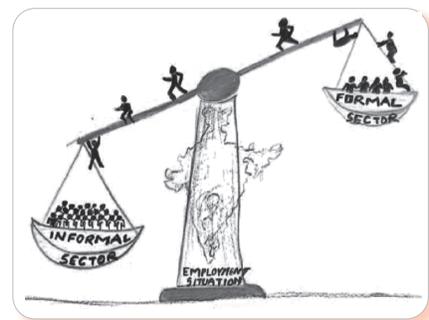
31. State and elaborate whether the following statements are true or false, with valid arguments:
 (i) Agricultural marketing is a process that ensures the transportation of various agricultural commodities only. 2
 (ii) Jan-Dhan Yojana has been a crucial step for financial resource mobilization in the Indian economy. 2

OR

"Since independence, the government has been playing an important role in generating employment directly or indirectly." Discuss. 4

32. Identify the situation depicted in the given image. Suggest the impact of the indicated situation, on the Indian economy. 4

33. (A) Green revolution transformed India from a subsistent food grain economy to a food surplus economy." Justify the statement, giving reasons in support of your answer. 3
 (B) "In order to protect domestic industries, India followed the regime of restrictions on imports."



Briefly outline and discuss such steps taken by the government to promote import substitution policy. 3

OR

(A) "In India, after 1947 land reforms were introduced on a large scale." In the light of the given statement, discuss any one such land reform. 3

(B) "In the post-reform period, the Government of India decided to retain profit-making Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs). It provided a special status to PSUs to enable them to expand in the global market."

Do you agree with the given statement? Give valid reasons in support of your answer. 3

34. Read the following text carefully:

Sustainable development is the development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. India is critical in determining the success in a pursuit to achieve sustainable development.

The Union Budget 2023 presented by Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman builds on India's commitment to lead the global action against climate change, preserve biodiversity and support sustainable development.

The government has accelerated the pace of Green Growth as India is facing the grave reality of depleting natural resources, limited supply of water, minerals, and fossil fuels. In a bid to counter the climate threat, India has committed to achieving net zero by 2070; released a low-carbon development strategy; and introduced the concept of 'LiFE' (Lifestyle for Environment) to promote responsible consumption.

The Green Growth actions include several pointed measures that would facilitate the much-needed steady decarbonization of Indian industries, reduce dependency on fossil fuel imports and establish technology and market leadership in this sunrise sector. For instance:

The allocation of ₹ 35,000 crore of priority capital investment towards achieving net zero by 2070 and clean energy transition ensures the country's energy security.

The outlay of ₹ 19,700 crore for the Green Hydrogen Mission will mobilise a green hydrogen production capacity of 5 metric million tonnes by 2030.

Moreover, to encourage the optimal use of wetlands, enhance biodiversity, carbon stock, eco-tourism opportunities and income generation for local communities, the Amrit Dharohar scheme will be implemented over three years.

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

(A) Define sustainable development. 2

(B) Briefly elaborate, any two reasons behind the objective of Green Growth being set up by the Indian Government. 4



ANSWERS

Sample Question Paper-1

Marking Scheme- 2023-24 (Issued by Board)

Economics

Section – A

1. Option (A) is Correct.

Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false.

Explanation:

Consumption function is sum of autonomous consumption and slope of consumption function (MPC) multiplied by income level. Algebraically, it can be written as:

$$C = A + bY$$

Where, A = autonomous consumption,

b = marginal propensity to consume

and, Y = Income level

Here, in this case slope of autonomous consumption denoted by marginal propensity to consume is 'b' which is constant. Hence, consumption changes at constant rate as income changes. Whereas Autonomous consumption can be defined as consumption level when income level is zero.

2. Option (A) is Correct.

$$GDP = GNP$$

Explanation:

In a closed economy where no foreign trade takes place, Gross Domestic Product is equal to Gross National Product. This is because the difference between GDP and GNP is Net factor income earned from abroad which is zero in this case, since no foreign trade takes place.

3. Option (B) is Correct.

Average Propensity to Consume

Explanation:

The value of APC can be greater than 1 because APC is consumption(C) divided by Income(Y).

$$APC = \frac{\text{Consumption}(C)}{\text{Income}(Y)}$$

When income level is zero, and consumption is greater than income, then APC is greater than 1.

4. Option (D) is Correct.

capital, debit

Explanation:

The given transaction of Net external commercial borrowings to India recorded an outflow of US \$0.4 billion in the second quarter (2022-23) will be recorded on the debit side of capital account of

balance of payment account.

5. Option (C) is Correct.

Unit of account

Explanation:

Money performs various functions as medium of exchange, unit of account, store of value and standard of deferred payment. As unit of account money performs the function of expressing goods and services in monetary units or money terms.

6. Option (D) is Correct.

640,5000,4000,1000

Explanation:

(i) $800 - 160 = 640$

(ii) Total deposits = Initial deposits $\times \left(\frac{1}{LRR} \right)$

$$\text{Total deposits} = \text{Initial deposits} \times \frac{1}{LRR}$$

$$= 1000 \times \frac{1}{0.20}$$

$$= 1000 \times 5$$

$$= 5000$$

$$\text{Reserve ratio} = \text{Total deposits} \times \text{Reserve ratio}$$

$$= 5000 \times 20\%$$

$$= 1000$$

$$\text{Loans} = 5000 - 1000$$

$$= 4000$$

7. Option (B) is Correct.

consumption, investment

Explanation:

Aggregate demand is sum of consumption expenditure and investment expenditure. Hence, by adding vertically consumption and investment, we get aggregate demand in a two-sector economy.

In other words,

$$AD = C + I$$

8. Option (D) is Correct.

I and IV

Explanation:

The demand for foreign exchange arises when we purchase goods, services, assets, etc. or demand foreign exchange for other reasons.

Hence, here purchase of assets abroad and import of invisibles are part of demand for foreign exchange.

9. Option (C) is Correct.

40,600

Explanation:

At equilibrium level of income,

$$\begin{aligned} S &= I \\ -60 + 0.1 Y &= 4000 \\ 0.1 Y &= 4000 + 60 \\ 0.1 Y &= 4060 \\ Y &= ₹ 40,600 \end{aligned}$$

10. Option (C) is Correct.

Portfolio Investment

Explanation:

Investment recorded in the capital account of balance of payment account is of two types: direct investment and portfolio investment. Portfolio investment can be defined as when asset is bought such that buyer does not have any control over the asset. For example, buying of shares.

11. Yes, the statement can be agreed upon.

Since, in accounting sense; Current Account + Capital Account = 0

If an economy is facing the situation of current account deficit (CAD), the same must be financed through surplus in capital account.

CAD may be setoff through net capital inflows. Transactions like selling off assets or borrowing from abroad, may be instrumental in balancing CAD in Balance of Payments Account.

- 12.** Domestic Income (NDP at FC) = (i) + (iv) + (ii) + (iii) + (v) - (viii) - (vi)
 $= 600 + 200 + 200 + 40 + (-40) - 40 - 120$
 $= ₹ 840 \text{ crore}$

OR

- (i) **Externalities** : Externalities refer to benefits (positive externalities)/harms (negative externalities) which are caused by one entity to another without being paid/ penalized for it.
- (ii) **Operating Surplus** : Operating Surplus is the sum total of rent, royalties, interest and profits. It is also known as non-wage income.
- (iii) **Consumption Goods** : Goods which are consumed by the ultimate consumers or meet the immediate need of the consumers are called consumption goods. These may include services as well.

13. Given, Change in Investment (ΔI) = ₹ 1,000 crore

MPS	Investment Multiplier $K = \frac{1}{MPS}$	Change in Income (ΔY) $\Delta Y = K \times \Delta I$ (₹ in crore)
0.25	$\frac{1}{0.25} = 4$	$4 \times 1,000 = 4,000$
0.10	$\frac{1}{0.10} = 10$	$10 \times 1,000 = 10,000$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Increase in Income } (\Delta Y) &= ₹ 10,000 - ₹ 4,000 \\ &= ₹ 6,000 \text{ crore} \end{aligned}$$

- 14.** When ex-ante Aggregate Demand is more than ex-ante Aggregate Supply, it means that households are planning to consume more than what the firms expect them to. This will lead to unintended fall in inventories.

To restore the desired/intended level of inventories, producers may expand production. As a result, there may be an increase in the level of output, employment and income in the economy.

OR

Reverse repo rate is the rate at which commercial banks may park their surplus funds with the Central Bank.

In order to decrease inflation in an economy, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) may increase the reverse repo rate. With the increase in reverse repo rate, it becomes lucrative for commercial banks to park surplus funds with the central bank. Consequently, this may lead to reduction in their lending capacity. Thereby, fall in the Aggregate Demand curbs the level of inflation.

- 15.** Central bank accepts the deposits from commercial banks and also advances loans to them as and when required. It maintains reserves of all commercial banks and utilizes it to settle inter-bank claims.

Being the supreme authority of the banking system, it acts as the financier of last recourse to the commercial banks. It forwards short-term credit to the commercial banks against approved securities.

The Central Bank supervises, regulates and controls the commercial banks. The regulation of banks may be related to their licensing, branch expansion, liquidity of assets, management, amalgamation and liquidation.

- 16. (A) (i)** Fiscal Deficit = (iii) + (ii) - (iv)

$$= 10 + 15 - \left(\frac{50}{100} \times 20 \right)$$

$$= ₹ 15 \text{ crore}$$

- (ii) Primary Deficit = Fiscal Deficit - (v)

$$= 15 - 4$$

$$= ₹ 11 \text{ crore}$$

- (B) Two features of public goods are:

(i) Non- excludable

(ii) Non- rivalrous

OR

- (A) The government may need to correct the fluctuations (income, employment and prices) in the economy. These may depend upon the level of Aggregate Demand, which in turn depends upon the spending decision of households and firms.

To stabilize the economy, under the state of inflation/deflation, Government may alter taxes/expenditure, accordingly.

(B) Expenditure incurred by the government under Ayushman Bharat Scheme for providing free medicines to the economically backward section does not lead to any creation of assets or reduction in liabilities. Hence, it can be classified as revenue expenditure.

17. (A) (i) It will be included in domestic income as goods purchased by American tourist is the expenditure made by him in India and will be included as exports.

(ii) It will not be included in domestic income because it is difficult to ascertain their market value. Moreover, such transactions are not undertaken for any monetary consideration.

(B) No. Capital goods are those final goods which help in the production of other goods and services. A machine purchased by a firm will be a capital good when it is used for the production of other goods and services. However, if it is purchased by a firm for resale purposes in the same year, it will be considered as an intermediate good and not a capital good.

Section – B

18. Option (D) is Correct.

Growth, Equity, Modernisation, Self-Reliance

Explanation:

Goals of Indian Five-Year plans are Growth, Equity, Modernisation and Self-Reliance.

These goals are essential for any economy to make progress.

Growth means rise in per capita income over a period of time.

Equity means benefits of economic growth should reach each and every sector of the society.

Modernisation means adoption of new technique of production and changing social outlook of the society.

Self-Reliance means that instead of importing various goods and services, an economy should be independent in producing those goods and services.

19. Option (C) is Correct.

Percentage of people below poverty line (National)

Explanation:

China's national poverty line, 8.5 percent of people were in poverty in 2013, which decreased to 1.7 percent in 2018. On 6 March, 2020, Xi Jinping, the General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, announced that by 2020, China will achieve all poverty alleviation in rural areas.

20. Option (B) is Correct.

I, II, III

Explanation:

The Green Revolution was the breakthrough in the sector of agriculture because it led to the production of

agricultural goods on a large scale which boosted the production volume in such a way that India became from net importer to net exporter country.

21. Option (C) is Correct.

Horticulture

Explanation:

Women in rural households take up bee-keeping as an entrepreneurial activity and it is counted under horticulture as does pollinate hundreds and thousands of flowering plants and assure setting of seed or fruit.

22. Option (A) is Correct.

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

Explanation:

Balance of payment crisis of 1991 were due to fall in foreign exchange reserves, unfavorable balance of payment situation of the country, rising prices, etc. and rupee was depreciated so that exports can increase and can lead to rise in foreign exchange reserves.

23. Option (C) is Correct.

Dual Pricing

Explanation:

Dual pricing is the practice of setting different prices in different markets for the same product or service. This tactic may be used by a business for a variety of reasons, but it is most often an aggressive move to take market share away from competitors.

24. Option (D) is Correct.

(i), (ii) and (iii)

Explanation:

Micro-credit programmes play an important role in the rural economic development as they lead to empowerment of women, provide financial support and also improves the reach of formal credit system.

25. Option (B) is Correct.

Liberty indicator

Explanation:

Liberty indicator can be defined as the measure of the extent of demographic participation in the social and political decision making. It means that how to measure the participation of people in decision making process.

26. Option (B) is Correct.

Statement 1 is false and Statement 2 is true.

Explanation:

Unemployment situation in India is multi-faceted. Whereas Worker-Population ratio is an indicator which is used to show the employment situation of a country because it shows how much they contribute to the production of goods and services in the economy.

27. Option (C) is Correct.

C-III

Explanation:

Great Leap Forward Campaign was started in China. Its main objective was to modernize the agricultural sector through industrialization.

28. India's demographic indicators were in a dilapidated state during the colonial period as:

- (i) The overall literacy level was less (below 16%).
- (ii) Life expectancy was very low (32 years).
- (iii) Alarming infant mortality rate (218/1000).

OR

The pre-independent India's occupational structure experienced growing regional variation as:

- (i) Parts of Madras Presidency, Bombay and Bengal witnessed a decline in the dependence of the workforce on the agricultural sector with a commensurate increase in the manufacturing and the services sectors.
 - (ii) There had been an increase in the share of workforce in agriculture in states such as Orissa, Rajasthan and Punjab.
- 29.** On-the-job trainings have become an integral part of work environment in the recent times as they add to the productive capacity of employees. Firms encourage such trainings, as the benefits outweighs the cost of these trainings. It enables employees to develop skills and adapt modern technologies/ideas. Thus, Ravya's decision to attend on-the-job training sessions will have a positive impact on human capital formation.

30. China is the most populous country in the world. Its annual population growth rate was very high. The one-child norm introduced in China in the late 1970s is the major reason for fall in the population growth rate.

However, this measure led to a decline in the sex ratio. The number of females per 1000 males in China is approximately 949. One-child policy and prevalent son-preference is the prime reason behind the skewed sex ratio.

- 31. (i)** False. Agricultural marketing is a process that involves the assembling, storage, processing, transportation, packaging, grading and distribution of different agricultural commodities across the country.
- (ii)** True. Jan-Dhan Yojana has promoted thrift habits and efficient allocation of financial resources, particularly in rural areas. Formal banking system has mobilized a substantial amount under this yojana.

OR

Various government departments/enterprises employ, people were increase their output of goods and services, leading to direct employment.

When the output of goods and services from government enterprises increases, the private enterprises which receive raw materials from government enterprises will also raise their output. Subsequently, private enterprises using these output are indirectly benefitted with increase in scale of production. This leads to an increase in the number of employment opportunities indirectly in the economy.

32. The given image depicts the drift of the Indian workforce from the formal sector to the informal sector employment. This situation is popularly known as 'informalisation of the workforce'.

In India, informal sector includes millions of farmers, agricultural labourers, non-farm casual wage labourers, owners of small enterprises and the self-employed people. The workforce in the informal sector does not get regular income; they do not have any protection or regulation from the government. Workers may be dismissed without any compensation/notice.

The Government is taking steps to safeguard the interests of the workers in the informal sector.

33. (A) Before the advent of Green Revolution, a large proportion of agricultural produce which was consumed by the farmers themselves instead of being sold in the market. Green Revolution led to an increase in the growth of agricultural output.

After the Green Revolution, a greater proportion of the agro-produce (wheat and rice) was sold by the farmers in the market. That led to the attainment of marketed surplus and converted India into a food surplus economy from the food scarce one.

(B) In order to protect domestic industries, India followed the import substitution policy. This policy aimed at substituting imports with domestic production. The domestic industries were protected from foreign competition by using the following tools:

- (i) Tariffs:** Tariffs are the tax on imported goods that make imported goods dearer and discourage their usage.
- (ii) Quotas:** Quotas specify the quantity of goods that can be imported.

OR**(A) Land reforms were inevitable in the post-independence era. The policy makers of independent India introduced land reforms such as land ceiling, abolition of intermediaries etc.**

Land ceiling means fixing up the maximum size of landholding which could be owned by an individual. This step was essential to promote equity in the agricultural sector so as to reduce the concentration of land ownership in a few hands.

- (B) Yes. In order to improve efficiency, infuse professionalism and enable Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to compete more effectively in the liberalised global environment, the government identified profit making PSUs. Government declared them as Maharatnas, Navratnas and Miniratnas. PSUs were given greater managerial and operational autonomy, in taking various decisions.

As a result, over the years these Maharatnas, Navratnas and Miniratnas have performed exceedingly well and established themselves as market leaders.

- 34. (A)** Sustainable development is the development that meets the need of the present generation without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs.
- (B) The Indian Government has accelerated the pace of Green Growth as India is:**
- (i) Facing the grave reality of depleting natural resources, limited supply of water, minerals, and fossil fuels. This has created a number of environmental issues in the recent past in India.
- (ii) To counter the climate threat, India has committed to achieve net zero target by the year 2070. This will facilitate much needed

decarbonization of Indian industries, reduce dependency on fossil fuel imports and become a market leader in the sunrise industry.

Detailed Answer:

- (A)** Sustainable development is the development that meets the need of the present generation without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development also is done to minimise the cost of resources and to maximise the efficiency in the availability of goods and services through production. For example, in the country use of electric vehicles instead of diesel and petrol ones has led to less pollution and also less extraction of resources and hence less exploitation.
- (B) The Indian Government has accelerated the pace of Green Growth as India is:**
- (i) Facing the grave reality of depleting natural resources, limited supply of water, minerals, and fossil fuels. This has created a number of environmental issues in the recent past in India. To combat with this problem government is relying on those economic activities and assets which does not lead to carbon emissions, increases resource efficiency, and prevent the loss of biodiversity.
- (ii) To counter the climate threat, India has committed to achieve net zero target by the year 2070. This will facilitate much needed decarbonization of Indian industries, reduce dependency on fossil fuel imports and become a market leader in the sunrise industry. It will also lead to prevention of losing ecosystem services.

