

ANSWER KEY**FIRST YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY MODEL EXAMINATION JUNE 2022****PART-III****SUBJECT: ECONOMICS****CODE NO: ME 635****SCORES: 80****2 ½ HOURS**

Qn. No	Sub Qns.	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
ANSWER ANY 10 QUESTIONS				
1		a. V.K.R.V. Rao	1	1
2		C. Trained labourers	1	1
3		b. Globalisation	1	1
4		a. Census method	1	1
5		C. Arithmetic Mean	1	1
6		d. Allopathy	1	1
7		b. Degradation of land.	1	1
8		b. Commune System.	1	1
9		C. Dadabhai Naoroji	1	1
10		a. Positive Correlation	1	1
11		C. 100	1	1
12		a. V.K.R.V. Rao	1	1
ANSWER ANY 6 QUESTIONS				
13		IBRD, IMF	1+1	2
14		Range = 108 - 95 = 13	2	2
15		Growth, equity, modernisation, Self reliance (any two)	1+1	2
16		Land reforms. Infrastructure development(any two Similar Points)	1+1	2
17	a) b)	Spatial classification chronological classification	1 1	2
18		questionnaire Should not be too lang. Questions Should be Precise and clear(any two Similar Points)	1 1	2
19	a) b)	Consumer price index (CPI) Whole Sale Price Index (WPI)	1 1	2
20		Identifying the Problem, Choice of target group, Collection of data, Organisation and Presentation of data.(any four Similar Points)	½ × 4	2
21		Reports of Census of India National Sample Survey Organisation's Reports of Employment and Unemployment Situation.	1+1	2
ANSWER ANY 5 QUESTIONS				
22		In India, the Green revolution was that period during which, High yielding seeds (HYV) and several other modern agricultural methods were introduced and	3	3

		adopted by framers. These changes included irrigation facilities, fertilizers and pesticides, tractors etc.																							
23		In formal sector all jobs with specific working hours and regular wages and the worker's job is assured.eg; doctor in government hospital In in formal sector all jobs which do not have specific working hours and regular wages and the worker's job is assured.eg; street vendor	$1\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$	3																					
24		Highest response rate Allows all types of questions Reactions can be watched(any three Similar Points)	1 1 1	3																					
25	a) b) c)	Consumer Seller employer	1 1 1	3																					
26		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Item</th> <th>Expenditure in %</th> <th>In degree</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ventilator</td> <td>18</td> <td>64.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PPE kits</td> <td>30</td> <td>108</td> </tr> <tr> <td>plus oximetre</td> <td>12</td> <td>43.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>gloves</td> <td>10</td> <td>36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>miscellaneous</td> <td>30</td> <td>108</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>100</td> <td>360</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Expenditure in %</p> <p style="text-align: center;">■ ventilator ■ PPE kits ■ plus oximetre ■ gloves ■ miscellaneous</p>	Item	Expenditure in %	In degree	ventilator	18	64.8	PPE kits	30	108	plus oximetre	12	43.2	gloves	10	36	miscellaneous	30	108		100	360	$1\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$	3
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27		QD=7.5	3	3																					
28		P ₀₁ =120	3	3																					
ANSWER ANY 3 QUESTIONS																									
29		Regulated markets Development of infrastructure Co-operative marketing Policy instruments	1 1 1 1	4																					
30		1.Agriculture was given impetus and under the commune system of farming small lands were given to separate households for farming. The households can keep profit after paying the taxes to government. 2. Industrial sector was given emphasis in which private firms were encouraged to compete with government enterprises. 3. Setting up of SEZ to attract foreign investment and encourage exports.	1 1 1	4																					

		4. Dual pricing was implemented under which fix amount of purchases and sale need to be made, the rest will be traded at market price.	1	
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31		During British rule, there was some infrastructural development in areas such as railways, ports, water transport, posts, and telegraphs.	4	4
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32		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CLASS</th> <th>FREQUENCY</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-10</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10-20</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20-30</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30-40</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40-50</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50-60</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60-70</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>70-80</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>80-90</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>30</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	CLASS	FREQUENCY	0-10	3	10-20	6	20-30	2	30-40	6	40-50	3	50-60	3	60-70	2	70-80	3	80-90	2		30	4	4
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33	A	<p>(a) (Perfect positive)</p> <p>(b) (Perfect negative)</p> <p>(c) (Positive)</p> <p>(d) (Negative)</p>	1+1	4
	B			
	C		1+1	
	D			

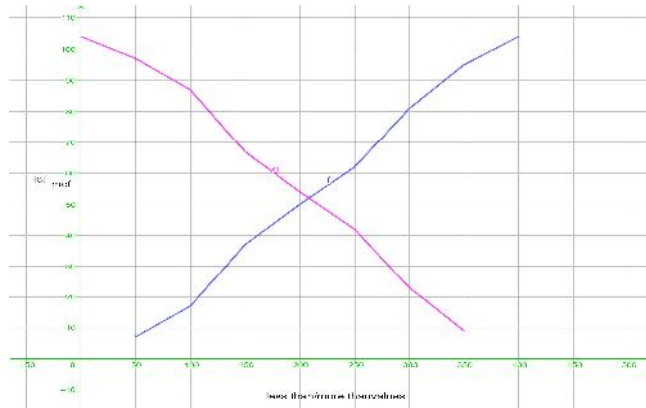
ANSWER ANY 3 QUESTIONS

34		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>x</th> <th>f</th> <th>fx</th> <th>x²</th> <th>fx²</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>20</td> <td>8</td> <td>160</td> <td>400</td> <td>3200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>24</td> <td>7</td> <td>168</td> <td>576</td> <td>4032</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30</td> <td>10</td> <td>300</td> <td>900</td> <td>9000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35</td> <td>12</td> <td>420</td> <td>1225</td> <td>14700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>38</td> <td>6</td> <td>228</td> <td>1444</td> <td>8664</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40</td> <td>3</td> <td>120</td> <td>1600</td> <td>4800</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>46</td> <td>1396</td> <td></td> <td>44396</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	x	f	fx	x ²	fx ²	20	8	160	400	3200	24	7	168	576	4032	30	10	300	900	9000	35	12	420	1225	14700	38	6	228	1444	8664	40	3	120	1600	4800		46	1396		44396	3	5
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35		<p>Industrial Sector</p> <p>➤ In India, regulatory mechanisms were enforced in various ways: (i) Industrial licensing. (ii) Private sector was not allowed in many industries (iii) some goods could be produced only in small scale</p>		
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	<p>industries, and (iv) controls on price fixation and distribution of selected industrial products.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The reform policies introduced in and after 1991 removed so many restrictions. Industrial licensing was abolished for almost all products. (except alcohol, cigarettes, hazardous chemicals etc.) ➤ The only industries which are now reserved for the public sector are a part of defence equipment, atomic energy generation and railway transport. ➤ Many goods produced by small-scale industries have now been de reserved. ➤ In many industries, the market has been allowed to determine the prices. <p>Tax Reforms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tax reforms are concerned with the reforms in the government's taxation and public expenditure policies, which are collectively known as fiscal policy. ➤ There are two types of taxes: direct and indirect. ➤ Direct taxes consist of taxes on incomes of individuals, as well as, profits of business enterprises. Indirect taxes are taxes levied on commodities. ➤ The rate of corporation tax, which was very high earlier, has been gradually reduced. ➤ Recently, the Parliament passed a law, Goods and Services Tax Act 2016, to simplify and introduce a unified indirect tax system in India. ➤ This law came into effect from July 2017. ➤ GST expected to generate additional revenue for the government, reduce tax evasion and create 'one nation, one tax and one market'. 	5	5
36	<p>Investment in Education The most powerful way to improve and expand the fruitful workforce in the state is by nourishing and building up the education system. It is acknowledged as the root of human capital formation, that is the reason why the parents and also the government spend more on education. Few objectives why individual and state investment is more in education are:</p> <p>Investment in Health The second major source of human capital formation is the health sector. A person who is unwell will absolutely influence productivity. Few health-related investments are: providing clean and safe drinking water, therapeutic medicines, etc.</p> <p>Migration An individual, to get higher salaries, good jobs, migrate from their native place to another place. In India, unemployment is the reason for rural-urban migration. Other skilled and qualified individuals like doctors,</p>	1 1 1	5

		<p>engineers, etc., migrate from one country to another in search of better opportunities.</p> <p>In both the situations, migration involves transportation cost, cost of living in the migrated place, etc.</p> <p>The increased incomes in the new place exceed the values of migration. Therefore, investment in migration is another source of human capital formation.</p> <p>On-the-job Training-</p> <p>To increase the labour productivity, many companies provide on-job training. This source of income is expensive, and companies bear huge expenses for providing on-job training. Examples: in-house training, training under a skilled supervisor, and off-campus training.</p> <p>Investment in Information: All the detailed information Information associated with education and health can be achieved by spending money. For example, data concerning salaries are prepared for different markets.</p>	1													
37		<p>The power sector faces some problems. The main problems face by power sector in India is listed below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transmission loss: A huge amount of electricity is lost by transferring electricity from one station to another. Over 20 per cent of energy is lost by transmission. 2. Insufficient capacity: Another problem faced by this sector is that the installed capacity is not sufficient for 7-8 per cent GDP growth. 3. Inefficient SEBs: The inefficiency of State Electricity Boards is the major problem. Due to transmission, distribution and wrong pricing system, SEBs incurs losses more than Rs 500 billion. In addition, a huge amount of electricity is stolen. 4. Power cuts: Continues power cut in different part of the country is a major problem. High power tariffs and inefficient tariff collection are another challenges faced by power sector. 5. Shortage of raw materials: The shortage of raw materials and coal supplies are another problems faced by especially, in thermal power plants. However, the demand for electricity is day by day increasing due the growth of population and growing demand for goods and services. A research for an alternative source of energy is essential to meet the growing demand. More public investment and private is need. More use of renewable energy sources is reduces the consumption non-renewable energy. 	1 1 1 1 1	5												
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150	37	100	87
200	50	150	67
250	62	200	54
300	81	250	42
350	95	300	23
400	104	350	9

2

5

3

ANSWER ANY 2 QUESTIONS

39

a)

- (i) social, economic and political inequality
- (ii) social exclusion
- (iii) unemployment
- (iv) indebtedness
- (v) unequal distribution of income and wealth.

3

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES TOWARDS POVERTY ALLEVIATION

b)

The Indian Constitution and five year plans state social justice as the primary objective of the developmental strategies of the government. The government's approach to poverty reduction was of three dimensions.

(i) Growth oriented approach-It is based on the expectation that the effects of economic growth leads to rapid increase in gross domestic product and per capita income would spread to poor sections of society.(Trickle down effect)

(ii) Expanding self-employment and wage employment programmes are being considered as the major ways of addressing poverty.

- Examples of self-employment programmes are Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) and Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)
- SJSRY mainly aims at creating employment opportunities both self employment and wage employment in urban areas.

8

5

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) has now been restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). • Food for Work programme. • The government has a variety of programmes to generate wage employment for the poor unskilled people living in rural areas. • In August 2005, the Parliament passed a new Act to provide guaranteed wage employment to every rural household. It is known as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment generation programme. <p>(iii) To provide minimum basic amenities to the people. Expanding self employment and wage employment programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programmes under this approach are expected to supplement the consumption of the poor, create employment opportunities and bring about improvements in health and education. • Three major programmes aim at improving the food and nutritional status of the poor are Public Distribution System, Integrated Child Development Scheme and Midday Meal Scheme. • Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana, Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana are started in developing infrastructure and housing conditions. • The government also has a variety of other social security programmes to help a certain specific groups. eg: National Social Assistance Programme . • The government has also introduced a few schemes to provide health insurance to poor people. eg: Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (2014) 		
40	a)	<p>The concept of sustainable development was emphasized by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). It defines sustainable development as the development that meets the need of the present generation without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own needs'. It is the development that can sustain itself. It considers the protection of environment.</p>	2	
	b)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use of Non-conventional Sources of energy: The use of non-conventional sources of energy reduces the risk of pollution. Wind mills can provide electricity without any adverse impact on the environment. Solar energy is extremely useful in remote areas. Wave energy plants can be set up in coastal 		

		<p>areas. All such non-conventional energy sources are free from pollution.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use of LPG and Gobar Gas: The use of LPG, Gobar Gas and Bio-gas in rural area etc. reduces the household pollution. Use of CNG: The use of Compressed Natural Gas as fuel in transportation system reduces the air pollution. Mini-hydel Plants: Another strategy of sustainable development is that the establishment of mini-hydel power plants in mountainous regions. These plants meet local demands and eco-friendly. Traditional Knowledge and Practice: We had a good knowledge of traditional system of health care, agriculture and transportation. The practice of traditional knowledge such as Ayurveda, Unani, Tibetan and folk system of medicine etc. environment friendly treatment. Bio-composting: Modern agriculture uses large amount of chemicals which adversely affect the environment. So the use biocomposting is the better strategy of sustainable development. Bio-pest control: Similarly, modern agriculture uses large amount of pesticides. The use of bio-pest reduces the pressure on environment. 			6	8																																								
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