

**UNOFFICIAL ANSWER KEY****FIRST YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY MODEL EXAMINATION – MARCH 2023****PART III SUBJECT: ECONOMICS**CODE : **FY 35**

MAXIMUM SCORE: 80

TIME: 2 ½ HOURS

**PREPARED BY RAJESH.S**

Qn. No	Sub. Qns	Answer Key / Value Point	Score	Total Score
<b>ANSWER ANY 8 QUESTIONS FROM 1 to 10</b>				
1		b) Milk Production	1	1
2		a) Dadabhai Naoraji	1	1
3		d) Outsourcing	1	1
4		a) Land reforms	1	1
5		b) Self employed	1	1
6		a) Secondary data.	1	1
7		b) Median	1	1
8		a) Index number	1	1
9		d) Histogram	1	1
10		a) Arithmetic Mean.	1	1
<b>Answer any 4 questions from 11 to 15</b>				
11		NABARD, RRB's (Any such two agencies)	1+1	2
12		Totality of all items under study is known as population. A Small group or Section of Population, from which information is to be obtained is called Samples.	1 1	2
13		Wage negotiations, Rent Control Price Policy formulation, Calculating inflation.	1+1	2
14		Social, economic and political inequality → Social exclusion → Unemployment → Indebtedness → unequal distribution of income and wealth. → Lack of capital formation → Lack of infrastructure → Lack of demand → Increase in population. (ANY FOUR)	½×4	2
15		1. Identifying a Problem or an Area of Study. 2. Choice of a Target Group 3. Collection of Data 4. Organization and Presentation of Data 5. Analysis and Interpretation 6. Conclusion. 7. Bibliography. (ANY FOUR)	½×4	2
<b>Answer any 4 questions from 16 to 20</b>				
16		The formal sector workers enjoy social security benefits, paid leave, medical benefits, maternity leave for women, provident fund, gratuity, pension benefits etc.	1½×2	3

		Informal sectors ( Unorganised sector) All other enterprises other than formal sector forms the informal sector. Informal sector includes farmers, agricultural labourers, Workers and enterprises in the informal sector do not get regular income. → They do not have any protection or regulation from the Govt. → Workers are dismissed without any compensation. → Technology used in this sector is outdated.								
17		It supplies resources It assimilates waste → It sustains life by providing genetic and bio diversity → It also provides aesthetic services like scenery etc.						1 1 1	3	
18		Statistics is an inevitable tool in the hands of an Economist. It helps for Economic planning. It helps for formulation of economic policies.						1 1 1	3	
19		CLASS	1-5	5-9	9-13	13-17	17-21	21-25	3	3
		FREQUENCY	12	18	27	28	19	8		
20		Sector	No. of workers (%)		in degree			1	3	
		Primary	72		259.2					
		Secondary	10		36					
		Tertiary	18		64.8					
					360					
		<p style="text-align: center;">No. of workers (%)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">■ Primary   ■ Secondary   ■ Tertiary</p>						2		
<b>Answer any 4 questions from 21 to 25</b>										
21		The consumer price index is the index number which measures the average change in retail prices. The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) measures the changes in the general price level. The consumer price index is used for(i) measure the purchasing power of money. (ii) Knowledge of change in standard of living. (iii) Adjustment in salaries						2  2	4	

		and allowances. (iv) Help in framing suitable policies. The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is used for calculating inflation		
22	a) b) c) d)	Negative correlation Perfect positive correlation Perfect negative correlation positive correlation	1 1 1 1	4
23		Green revolution refers to the large increase in production of food grains resulting from the use of high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, irrigation, fertilizers etc . Ingredients of Green Revolution ∞ Use of high yielding varieties (HYV) of seeds ∞ Mechanization of agriculture ∞ Irrigation facilities ∞ Use of insecticides and pesticides ∞ Use of chemical fertilizers ∞ Provision of loans at low rate of interest	4	4
24		Advantages of Organic Farming → Inexpensive process → Generates income → High nutritional value → More employment opportunities → More employment opportunities disadvantages of Organic Farming Organic food is more expensive because farmers do not get as much out of their land as conventional farmers do. Production costs are higher because farmers need more workers. Marketing and distribution is not efficient because organic food is produced in smaller amounts.	2 2	4
25		India and China adopted planning strategy for economic growth. India started Five Year Plans in 1951, Economic Reforms were implemented in China in 1978, in India in 1991.	2 2	4
<b>Answer any 4 questions from 26 to 30</b>				
26		1. Investment in Education: Investment in education is considered as one of the main sources of human capital. 2. Investment in Health: Spending on health to improve the health status of the population is in other way of spending on human capital. 3. Investment in on- the Job Training: On-the-job training under the supervision of skilled professionals increases productivity. 4. Migration: People migrate in search of jobs that fetch them higher salaries than what may get in their native places. In India, rural-urban migration is very rampant in which rural people migrate to cities in search of better jobs. 5. Expenditure on Information: People spent to acquire information relating	1×5	5

		to the labour market and other markets like education, health, etc.																										
27		loss of vegetation occurring due to deforestation unsustainable fuel wood and fodder extraction (iii) shifting cultivation (iv) encroachment into forest lands (v) forest fires and over grazing (vi) non-adoption of adequate soil conservation measures (vii) improper crop rotation (viii) indiscriminate use of agro-chemicals such as fertilisers and pesticides (ix) improper planning and management of irrigation systems (x) Extraction of ground water in the competing uses of land for forestry, agriculture, pastures, human settlements and industries etc.	$\frac{1}{2} \times 10$	5																								
28		<p>Personal interview</p> <p>Mailing questionnaire</p> <p>Telephone interview</p> <p>Merits of personal interview</p> <p>Highest response rate</p> <p>Allows all types of questions</p> <p>Better for using open ended questions.</p> <p>Allows clarifications to ambiguous questions</p> <p>Merits of Mailing questionnaire</p> <p>Least expensive</p> <p>Only method to reach remote areas</p> <p>No influence on respondents</p> <p>Maintains anonymity of respondents</p> <p>Best for sensitive questions</p> <p>Merits of Telephone interview</p> <p>Relatively low cost</p> <p>Relatively less influence on respondents</p> <p>Relatively high response rate (ANY TWO)</p>	<p>1 <math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p>3 <math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p>	5																								
29		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Class</th> <th>Tally marks</th> <th>Frequency</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-7</td> <td>   </td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7-14</td> <td>    </td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14-21</td> <td>    </td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>21-28</td> <td>      </td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>28-35</td> <td>    </td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35-42</td> <td>   </td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total</td> <td>30</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Class	Tally marks	Frequency	0-7		3	7-14		4	14-21		7	21-28		8	28-35		5	35-42		3		Total	30	5	5
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30	B Title D. Captains OR column headings E. STUBS OR Row headings. G. Source H Notes	1 1 1 1 1	5
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**Answer any 2 questions from 31 to 33**

31	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Class</th> <th>Frequency</th> <th>Mid x</th> <th>FX</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0-10</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>10-20</td><td>5</td><td>15</td><td>75</td></tr> <tr><td>20-30</td><td>9</td><td>25</td><td>225</td></tr> <tr><td>30-40</td><td>14</td><td>35</td><td>490</td></tr> <tr><td>40-50</td><td>10</td><td>45</td><td>450</td></tr> <tr><td>50-60</td><td>6</td><td>55</td><td>330</td></tr> <tr><td>60-70</td><td>2</td><td>65</td><td>130</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>50</td><td></td><td>1720</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Class	Frequency	Mid x	FX	0-10	4	5	20	10-20	5	15	75	20-30	9	25	225	30-40	14	35	490	40-50	10	45	450	50-60	6	55	330	60-70	2	65	130		50		1720	3	8
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$\bar{X} = \frac{\Sigma fx}{N} = \frac{1720}{50} = 34.4$ <p style="text-align: center; color: red;"><b>MEDIAN</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Class</th> <th>Frequency</th> <th>CF</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0-10</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>10-20</td><td>5</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>20-30</td><td>9</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr><td style="color: red;">30-40</td><td style="color: red;">14</td><td style="color: red;">32</td></tr> <tr><td>40-50</td><td>10</td><td>42</td></tr> <tr><td>50-60</td><td>6</td><td>48</td></tr> <tr><td>60-70</td><td>2</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>50</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Size of Median class = <math>\frac{(N)^{th}}{2}</math> item</p> <p>Size of Median class = <math>\frac{(50)^{th}}{2}</math> item = 25<sup>th</sup> item</p> <p><b>MEDIAN CLASS = 30-40</b></p> <p>Median = <math>L1 + \frac{\frac{N}{2} - cf}{f} \times c</math> Median = <math>30 + \frac{25 - 18}{14} \times 10</math></p> <p><b>= 35</b></p> <p style="color: red;"><b>MODE</b></p> <p><b>Modal class = 30-40</b></p> <p>Mode = <math>L1 + \frac{D1}{D1 + D2} \times c</math></p> <p>Mode = <math>30 + \frac{5}{5 + 4} \times 10 = 35.56</math></p>	Class	Frequency	CF	0-10	4	4	10-20	5	9	20-30	9	18	30-40	14	32	40-50	10	42	50-60	6	48	60-70	2	50		50		3	2										
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32	<p>The governments approach to poverty reduction was of three dimensions.</p> <p>I. Growth oriented approach.</p> <p>II. Generation of Income and employment through Creation Of Assets</p> <p>III. Provision of basic minimum amenities to the poor.</p> <p>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) II. Generation of Income and employment through Creation Of Assets</p> <p>a) Self-Employment Programmes- The main selfemployment programmes are1.Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)</p> <p>2. Prime Minister’s Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) 3. Swarna Jayanti Shahari RozgarYojana (SJSRY).</p> <p>4. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) 5. National Rural Livelihoods Mission(NRLM).</p> <p>b) Wage emoloyment programmes- the main wage employment programmes are1. Mahathma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MNREGP). Under NREGP Act (2005) wage employment is guaranteed for 100 days a year at the minimum wage rate. Now it is renamed as Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Programme(MGNREGP).</p> <p>2. National Food for Work Programme (NFWP)</p> <p>3. Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)</p> <p>III. Provision of basic minimum amenities to the poor.</p> <p>➤ The major programmes aim at improving the food and nutritional status of the poor are Public Distribution System,</p> <p>1. Integrated Child Development Scheme</p> <p>2. Poshan Abhiyan 4. Midday Meal Scheme.</p> <p>➤ Attempts to develop infrastructure and housing conditions.</p> <p>1. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.</p> <p>2. PradhanMantri Gramodaya Yojana.</p> <p>3. Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana.</p> <p>➤ The government also has a variety of other social security programmes to help a certain specific groups. eg: National Social Assistance Programme .</p> <p>➤ The government has also introduced a few schemes to provide health insurance to poor people.eg: Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana</p>	8	8
33	<p>New Economic Policy of 1991 (NEP 1991) The new economic policy announced by the government has two</p>		

	<p>parts 1. Stabilisation measures: it is the short term measures to control inflation and to remove balance of payment crisis. 2. Structural Adjustment Programmes: It is the long term measures to improve the efficiency of the economy. The three components of New Economic Policy are Liberalisation, Privatisations and Globalisation. (LPG). LIBERALISATION Liberalisation means removing all unnecessary controls and restrictions imposed by the government on various sectors of economy. Liberalisation was introduced to put an end to the restrictions and open various sectors of the economy. Reforms carried out as a part of liberalization are given below. 1. Industrial sector reforms (Deregulation of industrial sector) 2. Financial sector reforms 3. Tax reforms 4. Foreign exchange reforms 5. Trade and investment policy reforms Downloaded from www.hssreporter.com 1. Industrial sector reforms (Deregulation of industrial sector) → Removal of Industrial Licensing (De-licencing) → The number of industries reserved for the public sector has been reduced. (De-reservation of industries to public sector.) → Amendment of MRTP and FERA → Many goods produced by small-scale industries have now been de-reserved (De-reservation of goods for small scale sector). 2. Financial Sector Reforms Financial sector includes financial institutions, such as commercial banks, investment banks, stock exchange operations and foreign exchange market. Reforms carried out in financial sector are given below → Bank Branch licensing liberalized → New generation private banks and foreign banks were allowed to operate in the country. (ICIC Bank, HSBC Bank, AXIS Bank etc.) → Insurance sector was opened up and private insurance companies were allowed to operate. → Capital market liberalised → Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) were reduced. → Foreign Institutional Investors (FII), such as merchant bankers, mutual funds and pension funds, are now allowed to invest in Indian financial markets. 3. Tax Reforms Tax reforms are concerned with the reforms in the government's taxation, public expenditure and public debt policies. ( The policy of the government regarding the level of government taxation, spending and debt is known as fiscal policy) . → Reduction in personal income tax rates → Reduction in corporate tax → Reduction in excise duty →</p>	8	8
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	<p>Reduction in customs duty 4. Foreign Exchange Reforms      – The Indian rupee was devalued against foreign currencies – Market determined exchange system (Flexible Exchange Rate System) introduced. 5. Trade and Investment Policy Reforms: – Quantitative restrictions on imports and exports were removed. – Import liberalized – Import licensing was abolished – Export duties have been removed – Reduction of tariff (import duties) rates</p> <p><b>PRIVATISATION</b> Privatisation means transfer of ownership, management, and control of public sector enterprises to the private sector. Downloaded from <a href="http://www.hssreporter.com">www.hssreporter.com</a> Government companies are converted into private companies in two ways • By withdrawal of the government from ownership and management of public sector companies • By outright sale of public sector companies. Disinvestment : Privatisation of the public sector undertakings by selling off part of the equity of PSEs to the private sector is known as disinvestment. Purpose of disinvestment (Aims of disinvestment) • Improve the financial discipline and facilitate modernization • Better performance of public sector units through better management techniques • It provides a strong impetus to the flow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) • Raising the revenue of the government from the sale of equity. <b>GLOBALISATION</b> Globalization is generally refers to the integration of the economy of the country with the world economy. Or it indicates the opening up of domestic economy for the world market.</p>	
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