

**UNOFFICIAL ANSWER KEY****FIRST YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY SECOND TERMINAL EXAMINATION – DECEMBER 2024****PART III SUBJECT: ECONOMICS****CODE : FY 135****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) Bombay Plan	1	1
2		c) Statement I is correct but 2 is incorrect	1	1
3		b) Alfred Marshall	1	1
4		b) WTO	1	1
5		b) Both Statement 1 and 2 are correct	1	1
6		c) Pilot Survey	1	1
7		d) All of these	1	1
8		a) Antyodaya Anna Yojana.	1	1
9		c) money lenders	1	1
10		b) Self employed.	1	1
<b>Answer any 4 questions from 11 to 15</b>				
11		Cheap wage rate, Proficiency in English, Skilled labourers (Any two) <a href="http://hssreporter.com">hssreporter.com</a>	1+_1	2
12		Physical Capital----- Buildings, machinery. Human Capital ----- Doctor, Engineer.	1+1	2
13		Lottery method, Random number tables.	1+1	2
14		yes, I agree with the Statement because Formulation of economic Policies needed Statistical data	1 1	2
15		Yes, he is considered as a worker, because he contribute to GNP of the country.	1+1	2
<b>Answer any 4 questions from 16 to 20</b>				
16		• Worker Populations Ratio in men is higher than women Worker Population Ratio in rural areas are higher than urban areas Female worker population Ratio is to higher in rural areas (Any Similar Analysis)	1 1 1	3
17		Always Poor, occasionally Poor, Transient Poor, Churning Poor, Non Poor	1+1+ 1	3

18		Mark CLASS	Frequency	Lower limit	3	3
		9.5-14.5	3	9.5		
		14.5-19.5	5	14.5		
		19.5-24.5	8	19.5		
		24.5-29.5	5	24.5		
		29.5-34.5	4	29.5		
19		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Organic agriculture also generates income through exports.</li> <li>· Organically grown food has more nutritional value.</li> <li>· Organic farming requires more labour input than conventional farming, thus generates more employment.</li> </ul>			1+1+ 1	3
20		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Exploitative land settlement system.</li> <li>2. Low level of Technology</li> <li>3. Low levels of fertilizer use.</li> <li>4. Lack of irrigation facilities.</li> </ol>			1+1+ 1	3
<b>Answer any 4 questions from 21 to 25</b>						
21	A	Spatial classification			1	4
	B	Pie diagram			1	
	C	Histogram			1	
	D	Qualitative classification			1	
22		<p>It implies withdrawal of government from ownership and management of PSU`s. Government companies are converted into private companies in two ways.</p> <p>i. By withdrawal of the government from ownership and management of public sector companies and or</p> <p>ii. By outright sale of public sector companies.</p> <p><b>Disinvestment:</b> Privatisation of the public sector enterprises by selling off part of the equity of PSEs to the public is known as disinvestment.</p>			4	4
23		<p><b>Education:</b> - Government and parents invest a lot of money in education. Individuals invest in education with the objective of increasing their future income</p> <p><b>Health:</b> - Only healthy person can work; Sick persons cannot. Therefore, health is an important source of human capital.</p> <p><b>On the Job Training:-</b> Workers may be trained in the firm itself under the supervision of a skilled worker.</p> <p><b>Migration:-</b> people migrate in search of jobs that fetch them higher salaries than what they may get in their native places.</p> <p><b>Information:</b> - people spent to acquire information</p>			4	4

		relating to the labour market and other markets like education and health.		
24		<p><b>1. Growth:</b> It refers to increase in the country's capacity to produce the output of goods and services within the country. A good indicator of economic growth is steady increase in the <b>Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</b>.</p> <p><b>2. Modernisation:</b> To increase the production of goods and services the producers have to adopt new technology. However, modernisation does not refer only to the use of new technology but also to changes in social outlook such as the recognition that women should have the same rights as men. Modern society makes use of the talents of women in the work place; in banks, factories, schools etc.</p> <p><b>3. Self-reliance:</b> The first seven five year plans gave importance to self-reliance which means avoiding imports of those goods which could be produced in India itself.</p> <p><b>4. Equity:</b> Every Indian should be able to meet his or her basic needs such as food, a decent house, education and health care</p>	1 1 1 1	4
25	a) b)	News papers, internet NSSO, CSO, RGI	2 2	4
<b>Answer any 4 questions from 26 to 30</b>				
26		<p><b>(i) Growth oriented approach</b>-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)</p> <p><b>(ii) Expanding self-employment and wage employment programmes are being considered as the major ways of addressing poverty.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Examples of self-employment programmes are Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) and Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)</li> <li>• SJSRY mainly aims at creating employment opportunities both self employment and wage employment in urban areas.</li> </ul>	5	5

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) has now been restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM).</li> <li>• Food for Work programme.</li> <li>• The government has a variety of programmes to generate wage employment for the poor unskilled people living in rural areas.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>(iii) To provide minimum basic amenities to the people. Expanding self employment and wage employment programmes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programmes under this approach are expected to supplement the consumption of the poor, create employment opportunities and bring about improvements in health and education.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana, Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana are started in developing infrastructure and housing conditions.</li> <li>• The government also has a variety of other social security programmes to help a certain specific groups. eg: National Social Assistance Programme .</li> <li>• The government has also introduced a few schemes to provide health insurance to poor people.eg: Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (2014)</li> </ul>		
27		<p>Industrial licensing was abolished for almost all product categories-de-licensing (except alcohol, cigarettes, hazardous chemicals etc.)</p> <p>b) The only industries which are now reserved for the public sector are defence equipments, atomic energy generation and railway transport.</p> <p>c) Many goods produced by small-scale industries have now been <b>dereserved</b>.</p>	5	5

		d) In many industries, the market has been allowed to determine the prices.																														
28		<p>A survey which includes every element of population is called census of complete enumeration. In India census are conducted by Registrar General Of India(R.G.I.).In India. census ,which carried out every ten years. Last census of India was held in the year 2011.According to the 2011 census 'India's population is 121.09 crores.</p> <p>Eg: population census</p> <p>Data or information is collected from samples only, such method of data collection is called sample survey. A sample refers to a group or section of population from which information is to be obtained. A good sample is generally smaller than population and give reasonably accurate information about the population. In India sample surveys are conducted by NSSO.</p> <p>Eg: exit poll</p>	2 ½  2 ½	5																												
29		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CLASS</th> <th>FREQUENCY</th> <th>FREQUENCY</th> <th>Mid points</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-10</td> <td>//</td> <td>2</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10-20</td> <td>    </td> <td>7</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20-30</td> <td>     </td> <td>8</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30-40</td> <td>    </td> <td>5</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40-50</td> <td>    </td> <td>5</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>26</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	CLASS	FREQUENCY	FREQUENCY	Mid points	0-10	//	2	5	10-20		7	15	20-30		8	25	30-40		5	35	40-50		5	45			26		4+1	5
CLASS	FREQUENCY	FREQUENCY	Mid points																													
0-10	//	2	5																													
10-20		7	15																													
20-30		8	25																													
30-40		5	35																													
40-50		5	45																													
		26																														
30	<p>a)</p> <p>b)</p>	<p>1. Regulated markets:- Regulation of markets to create orderly and transparent marketing conditions.</p> <p>2. Provision of infrastructure facilities like roads, railways, warehouses, godowns, cold storages and processing units.</p> <p>3. Co-operative marketing: - Co-operatives avoid middlemen and bring substantial benefits to farmers. AMUL (Anand Milk Union Ltd) in Gujarat is a great marketing co-operative success story.</p> <p>4. Policy instruments like</p> <p>a. Assurance of minimum support price (MSP)</p> <p>b. Maintenance of buffer stock of wheat and rice by Food Corporation of India.</p> <p>c. Distribution of food grains and sugar through PDS.</p> <p>Hadaspar Mandi - Pune</p> <p>Rythu Bazars - Vegetable and fruit markets</p>	1  1  1  1  1	5																												

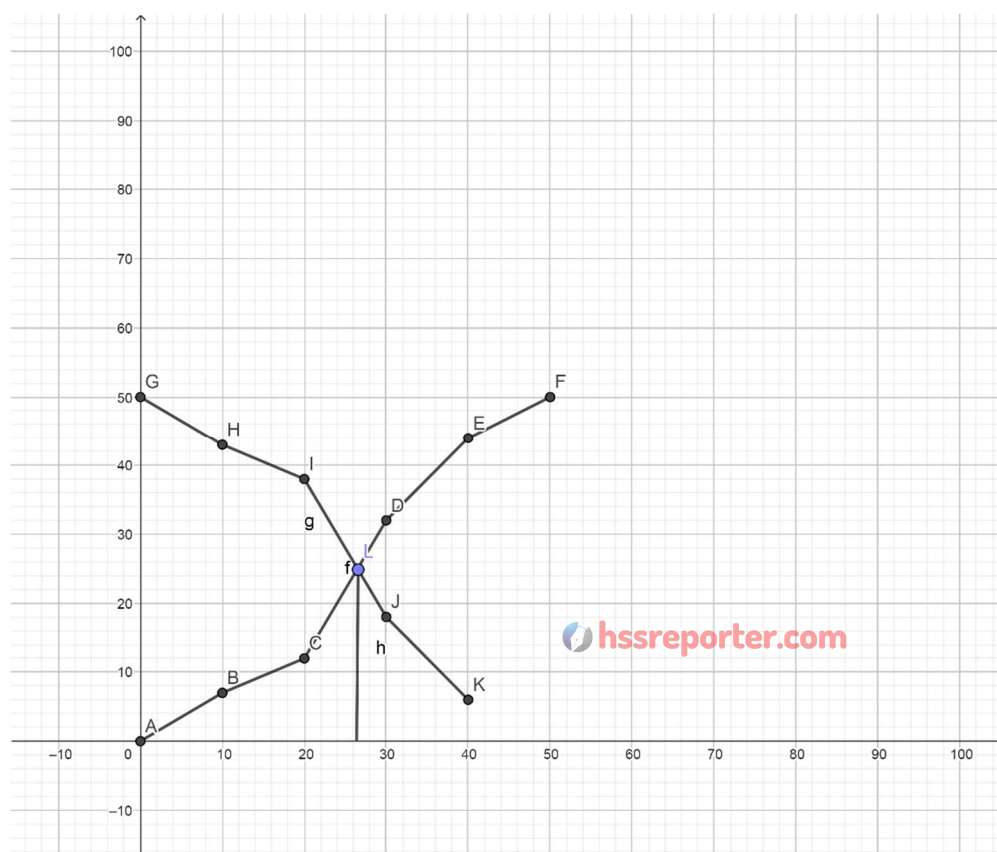
Answer any 2 questions from 31 to 33

31

less than values	LCF	more than values	MCF
10	7	0	50
20	12	10	43
30	32	20	38
40	44	30	18
50	50	40	6

3

8



5

32

a)

Two major initiatives were introduced in agriculture sector of India after independence.

They Were:

**Land reforms**

**Green Revolution**

**Land reforms:**

**Land reforms Consisted of the following policy initiatives**

1. steps were taken to abolish intermediarie sand to make the tillers the owners of land.
2. **Land ceiling** was another policy to promote equity in the agricultural sector.This means fixing the maximum size of land which could be owned by an individual.
3. Redistribution of surplus land among the landless.

5

	<p>b)</p>	<p><b>The Green Revolution:</b> At independence, about 75 per cent of the country's population was dependent on agriculture. Productivity in the agricultural sector was very low because of the use of old technology and the absence of required infrastructure.</p> <p><b>Benefits of Green Revolution</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. India became self sufficient in food grains.</li> <li>2. Reduced dependence on imports and food aid.</li> <li>3. Reduced the prices of food grains benefiting poor people.</li> <li>4. Enabled the government to create a buffer stock of food grains to be used during times of shortage.</li> </ol> <p><b>Deficiencies of Green Revolution</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It increased the disparity between rich and poor farmers. It benefited rich farmers more.</li> <li>The HYV crops were prone to attack from insects and pests.</li> <li>3. High dose of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides poisoned the soil.</li> <li>4. In the first phase, the Green Revolution was mainly a wheat revolution.</li> </ol> <p><b>The Debate Over Subsidies</b></p> <p><b>Supporting arguments.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It is generally agreed that it was necessary to use subsidies to provide an incentive for adoption of the new technology</li> <li>2. Subsidies were, needed to encourage farmers to test the new technology.</li> <li>3. Some economists believe that the government should continued agricultural subsidies because farming in India is a risky business.</li> <li>4. Eliminating subsidies will increase the inequality between rich and poor farmers and violate the goal of equity.</li> </ol> <p><b>Arguments against subsidies.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Critics of subsidy argue that rich farmers are cornering subsidy.</li> <li>2. A major part of fertilizer subsidy goes to the fertilizer industry.</li> <li>3. Economists believe that once the technology is found profitable and is widely adopted, subsidies should be avoided.</li> <li>4. Government is losing a lot of money which could have been otherwise used for helping the poor.</li> </ol>	<p>3</p>	<p>8</p>																
<p>33</p>	<p>a)</p>	<p><b>MEAN</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="274 1680 1131 2033"> <thead> <tr> <th>Class</th> <th>Frequency</th> <th>Mid x</th> <th>FX</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-10</td> <td>14</td> <td>5</td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10-20</td> <td>20</td> <td>15</td> <td>300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20-30</td> <td>34</td> <td>25</td> <td>850</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Class	Frequency	Mid x	FX	0-10	14	5	70	10-20	20	15	300	20-30	34	25	850	<p>3</p>	
Class	Frequency	Mid x	FX																	
0-10	14	5	70																	
10-20	20	15	300																	
20-30	34	25	850																	

30-40	26	35	910
40-50	10	45	450
50-60	6	55	330
	110		2910

$$X = \frac{\Sigma FX}{N} = \frac{2910}{110} = 26.45$$

### MEDIAN

Class	Frequency	CF
0-10	14	14
10-20	20	34
20-30	34	68
30-40	26	94
40-50	10	104
50-60	6	110
	110	

Size of Median class =  $\frac{(N)^{th}}{2}$  item

Size of Median class =  $\frac{(110)^{th}}{2}$  item = 55<sup>th</sup> item

MEDIAN CLASS = 20-30

Median =  $L1 + \frac{\frac{N}{2} - cf}{f} \times c$  Median =  $20 + \frac{55 - 34}{34} \times 10 =$

$$20 + \left(\frac{21}{34}\right) \times 10 = 26.17$$

### MODE

Class	Frequency
0-10	14
10-20	20
20-30	34



		30-40	26			
		40-50	10			
		50-60	6			
		<p>MODEL CLASS= 20-30</p> <p>MODE= <math>L1 + \frac{D1}{D1+D2} \times c</math></p> <p>MODE= <math>20 + \frac{14}{14+8} \times 10 = 26.36</math></p>				

**PREPARED BY RAJESH**

**RAJESH**

[hssreporter.com](https://hssreporter.com)