## SET-1 SAHODAYA PRE BOARD EXAMINATION, 2024-25 <u>MARKING SCHEME</u> ECONOMICS (030)

Q. N.	Answers	Marks
-	SECTION-A	
	(INTRODUCTORY MACRO ECONOMICS)	
1.	(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct	1
	explanation of Assertion (A)	_
2.	(A) Capital, decrease in assets	1
3.	(A) GDP = GNP	1
4.	(D) Capital, Debit	1
5.	(B) solves wind AS AS 0 Income	1
6.	(A) Fiscal Deficit = Interest Payments	1
7.	(C) Both the Statement 1 & 2 are true.	1
8.	(D) Resources are fully and efficiently utilised	1
9.	(C) Both the Statement 1 & 2 are true.	1
10.	(A) Rs. 230	1
11. (A)	$GNP_{FC} = i + ii + iv + viii + v + vii$	1.5
	= 1200 + 180 + 150 + 130 + 110 + (-12)	1 0.5
	= Rs.1758 crores	
	OR	
11. (B)	I. Final Expenditure, it is meant for final consumption.	.5 + .5
	II. Final Expenditure, Capital good	.5 + .5
	III. Intermediate Expenditure, meant for Resale.	.5 + .5
12.	Reduction of Income inequalities.	1
	Explanation.	2
13.	I. Capital A/c, Credit side	.5+.5
	Reason : Creates liabilities, Inflow of Foreign exchange.	.5+.5
14 ( + >	II. Exchange rate falls & appreciation of domestic currency.	2
14. (A)	AD = AS at less than full employment level of income.	1
	Measures: 1. Increase in Government expenditure. (Explain)	1.5
	<ol> <li>2. Reduction of tax rates. (Explain)</li> </ol>	1.5
	OR	1.0
14. (B)	$C = \overline{c} + bY$	
	C = Y - I = 1000 = 120 = 880	1
	880 = 100 + 1000 (MPC)	1
	$MPC = \frac{780}{1000} = 0.78, MPS = 0.22$	1 1

15.	Refuted.	1
	AS > AD	
	leads to increase in unwanted stocks.	
	To clear unwanted stocks, the producers plan to reduce output and employment,	3
	hence income. This process continues till $AS = AD$ .	
16.	I. Negative relation between CRR and K. (Explanation)	3
	II. Other things remaining constant, when value of K rises, the credit creation capacity of commercial banks also rises. This leads to increase in	3
17 (1)	consumption, investment and aggregate demand. Thus, the GDP rises.	1
17. (A)	I. $PI = \frac{No \min al GDP}{Re al GDP} \times 100$	1
	$120 = \frac{1200}{\text{Re al GDP}} \times 100$	1.5
	$\text{Re al GDP} = \frac{1200}{12} \times 100$	.5
	=1000	
	II. Positive externality – Understate (Explanation with example)	1.5
	Negative externality – Overstate (Explanation with example)	1.5
17 (D)	OR	2
17. (B)	I. No, machine purchased by the firm for installation / production is capital	3
	good. However, machine purchased by firm for resale is an Intermediate	
	good.	2
	II. Problem of double counting with examples.	2 1
	One method to avoid.	1
	<u>SECTION-B</u>	
	(INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)	
18.	(B) (I) and (III)	1
19.	(B) Statement 2 is true and Statement 1 is false.	1
20.	(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct	1
	explanation of Assertion (A)	
21.	(A) Land Ceiling	1
22.	(A) To provide micro-finance to rural households.	1
23.	(D) (II) and (III)	1
24.	(C) II-I-III-IV	1
25.	(C) Montreal protocol	1
26.	(D) promoting trade by big rural merchants	1
27.	(B) 2009	1
28. (A)	Any three points with Explanation. OR	1+1+1
28. (B)	Two reforms with explanation.	1.5 + 1.5
29.	Proper explanation.	3
30.	I. Domestic investment and FDI started declining.	1.5
	II. Corruption and political instability.	1.5
	(Any other relevant point)	
31. (A)	i. Air pollution due to industrial emission, land degradation.	2
	ii. Poverty compels people for excessive tree felling and deforestation.	1
	iii. Affluence consumption leads to excessive waste generation.	1
	OR	
21 (D)	Yes.	1
31. (B)	<ul> <li>In our country most people unable to afford private health and education services.</li> </ul>	1

• Weaker section of the society should be provided free health care and education services.       1         32.       Information technology. (IT)       1         • Provides employment opportunities.       1         • Leads to skill development.       3         • Provides food security and sustainable development.       3         • Helps in reducing income inequality.       3         Any other relevant points.       1         33.       I. Meaning of unemployment.       1         II.       Difference between formal and informal sector employment.       3         34. (A)       I. Yes,       1         • Reduce dependence on foreign countries.       2       1         • To make Indian economy self reliant and self sufficient.       1.5         II.       Oscompetetion with machine made products. (Explanation)       1.5         • Competetion with machine made products. (Explanation)       1.5         • Huge administrative expenses of British Government.       3         • Import of invisible items from Britain.       3         II.       Lack of capital in the hands of private sector.       3		• Consumers are not aware about the quality and cost of this services in private	1
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