

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN LUCKNOW REGION

CLASS XII

PRE BOARD EXAMINATION 2024-25

SUBJECT: ECONOMICS

MARKING SCHEME

S.NO.	SECTION A: INTRODUCTORY MACRO ECONOMICS	MARKS
1	(C) Both statements 1 and 2 are true	1
2	(C) Both (A) and (B)	1
3	(C) Inflow of foreign currency and employment generation	1
4	(A) Cash Reserve Ratio	1
5	(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.	1
6	(A) a direct OR (D) Result of depreciation	1
7	(C) Redistribution of income	1
8	(A) $C=30+0.75 Y$	1
9	(B) ₹ 100	1
10	(B) fiscal	1
11	Answers will vary based on students understanding.	3
12	<p>Problem of double counting refers to adding the value of one output more than once while estimating National Income.</p> <p>Problem: Due to this the National Income is over estimated</p> <p>Methods of avoiding:</p> <p>This can be avoided by two methods</p> <p>1. Final Output Method</p> <p>In this method only the value of final output are included. The value of intermediate cost are not included.</p> <p>2. Value Added Method:</p> <p>In this method the value added in various stages of production are taken in to accounting while estimating National Income instead of adding value of output in each stage. The value of the final, output is equal to the sum of the value added in various stages of production</p> <p>Value of Final Output = \sum Value Added</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Yes, it will be included in national income as it is a part of factor income from abroad.</p> <p>(ii) No, it will not be included in national income as it is a part of the factor income paid to abroad</p> <p>(iii) No, it will not be included in national income as it is a part of the factor income paid to</p>	3

17	<p>(i) $GDP_{MP} = ₹500$ (Raju's contribution to GDP)</p> <p>(ii) $NNP_{MP} = GDP_{MP} - \text{Depreciation}$ $= ₹500 - ₹50$ $= ₹450$ (Raju's contribution to NNP_{MP})</p> <p>(iii) $NNP_{FC} = NNP_{MP} - \text{Net indirect taxes}$ $= ₹450 - ₹30$ $= ₹420$ (Raju's contribution to NNP_{FC}).]</p>	6
SECTION B: INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		
18	(A) Continuous professional development	1
19	(A) (i) --- A	1
20	(C) Both statements 1 and 2 are true	1
21	(D) 4, 1, 2, 3	1
22	<p>(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p>	1
23	(A) Great Leap Forward	1
24	(B) Disguised unemployment	1
25	(C) Aging of population	1
26	(A) only 1	1
27	(A) Ability of the environment to absorb degradations	1
28	<p>(a) workers don't get regular income</p> <p>(b) They don't have any protection or regulation from govt.</p> <p>(c) they can be dismissed from job shifts without compensations</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(a) In economic activities, people get gainfully employed.</p> <p>(b) They are employed for monetary purposes</p> <p>(c) Their activities contribute to the gross national product</p> <p>But in non-economics activities,</p> <p>(a) People don't get gainfully employed</p> <p>(b) They are working for pleasure / compassion voluntary service</p> <p>(c) Their activities don't contribute to GNP.</p>	3
29	The traditional practices can help in controlling contamination without the use of chemical fertilizers, as follows:	3

	<p>(i) Neem trees and its by products are a natural pest-controller, which has been used since ages in India. Recently, the government promoted the sale Neem coated urea as a measure of natural pest control.</p> <p>(ii) Large variety of birds should be allowed to dwell around the agricultural areas, they can clear large varieties of pests including</p>	
30	<p>The given data shown that China has gained economic strength over the years. When many developed countries finding it difficult to maintain the growth rate of even 5%, China was able to maintain near of 6.8%, over the period 2015-17.</p> <p>In the recent past, India has posted a decent rise in the growth rate. While India had maintained a reasonable growth rate of 5.7% in the decade of 1980s, it has shown the great caliber an character in the period 2015-17 by registering an average of 7.3%, over the period 2015-17.</p> <p>Nevertheless, Indian elephant has to travel a long distance before it could present itself as a real threat to the growth story of Chinese dragon.</p>	4
31	<p>1-A 2-D 3-D 4-C</p>	4
32	<p>Import Substitution is a strategy to save foreign exchange by encouraging domestic production of such goods which the country has been importing from the rest of the world. Domestic industry is offered protection from foreign competition through import restriction and import duties.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The usefulness of subsidies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government should continue with agricultural subsidies because farming in India continues to be a risky business. • Most farmers are very poor and they will not be able to afford the required inputs without subsidies. • Eliminating subsidies will increase the inequality between rich and poor farmers and violate the goal of equity. 	4
33	<p>Air pollution is the polluting of natural air by the presence of various pollutants such as toxic gases and chemicals. This form of contamination can be created by burning materials, gases emitted by vehicles, or hazardous fumes emitted as a byproduct of industry. According to experts, one of the most serious side effects of air pollution is global warming. Because of the high degree of industrialization, air pollution is a major concern throughout the world, particularly in large cities like Delhi. The release of such air pollutants in high quantities, such as smog, particles, solid materials, and so on, is settling over the city, generating air pollution and posing health risks to the population. The following are some methods for reducing air pollution:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Promotion of public transport instead of private vehicles like use of Delhi metro 2) Promotion of cleaner fuels in vehicles like use of CNG instead of petrol and diesel 3) Industrial estates should be located away from residential areas. 	6

- 4) Poisonous gases should be removed by running the vapors through a water tower scrubber
- 5) Control construction activities.
- 6) Attempts should be undertaken to produce pollution-free automotive fuels, such as alcohol, hydrogen, and battery power. Automobiles should have exhaust emission controls
- 7) Growing plants that can metabolize nitrogen oxides and other gaseous pollutants,
- 8) Research and development of non-combustible energy sources, such as nuclear power, geothermal power, solar power, tidal power, wind power, and so on.
9. In nations such as India, traditional fuel sources such as wood, coal, and so on should be reconsidered in favour of newly developed smoke-free furnaces. Filtering, settling, dissolving, absorption, and other methods of mitigating air pollution are examples.
- 10) Burning of leaves, plastic, trash etc., and burning of crackers should be avoided as much as possible.
- 11) Practicing recycling and reuse.

OR

Organic farming is a whole system of farming that restores, maintains and enhances the ecological balance.

Benefits of organic farming

- i) It enhances soil structures; conserves water and ensures the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.
- ii) It reduces damage to the environment by refraining from the use of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, genetically modified organisms and pharmaceuticals. Pests and diseases are controlled with naturally occurring means and substances according to both traditional as well as modern scientific knowledge increasing both agricultural yields and disease resistance.
- iii) It adheres to globally accepted principles which are implemented to encourage sustainable development and protect the environment.

Limitations/Drawbacks of Organic farming:

- i. In the initial years the cost of production may be high due to lack of knowledge.
- ii. Organic farming needs to be popularized by creating awareness and willingness on the part of the farmers for adoption of new methods.
- iii. There is no proper infrastructure and marketing facilities for these products.
- iv. The yields from organic farming are less than modern agricultural farming.
- v. There is little scope for off season crops.
- vi. Organically produced food is more expensive and therefore the poor cannot afford it.

34	<p>(A) Green revolution was implemented in India to overcome the shortage of food-grain availability in the post-independence period. Green revolution has increased the production and productivity in the agriculture sector which was otherwise very low. It helped in improving the income of the farmers by creating a marketable surplus, and increased employment, and output. (3)</p> <p>(B) The given statement is appropriate as the Green Revolution helped the government to procure and preserve more food grains through agencies like the Food Corporation of India. The increase in food grain production has been so substantial that India not only started maintaining buffer stocks of food grains but also became a dominant player in the food grain export market. (3)</p>	6
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