

SOLUTIONS
Senior School Certificate Examination 2026
ECONOMICS (Subject Code-030)
[Paper Code: 58/5/2]

Maximum Marks: 80

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks
SECTION A Macro Economics		
1.	Liabilities for any firm are its debt/what it owes to others. Contrary to that, for a bank _____ are the main liability. (Choose the correct option to fill in the blank) (A) loans (B) reserves (C) deposits (D) assets Ans. (C) deposits	1
2.	Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct option from those given below: <i>Assertion (A):</i> Transfers from Abroad (remittances) are to be recorded on the credit side of capital account of Balance of Payments (BoP). <i>Reason (R):</i> All the transactions that lead to inflow of foreign currency from the rest of the world are recorded on the credit side of Balance of Payments (BoP). Options: (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is <i>not</i> the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true. Ans. (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.	1
3.	Suppose, for a hypothetical economy, Reserve Ratio (RR) decreases from 25% to 20%, the total deposits would _____ to ₹ _____, if primary deposits are ₹ 1,000. (Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks) (A) increase, 5,000 (B) decrease, 5,000 (C) increase, 4,000 (D) decrease, 4,000 Ans. (A) increase, 5,000	1
4.	Read the following statements carefully : <i>Statement I:</i> Positive externalities refer to the benefits a firm/an individual provides to another for which they are paid. <i>Statement II:</i> In case of positive externalities, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of an economy might lead to an overestimation of the actual welfare. In the light of the given statements, choose the correct option from the following: (A) Statement I is true and Statement II is false. (B) Statement I is false and Statement II is true. (C) Both Statements I and II are true. (D) Both Statements I and II are false. Ans. (D) Both Statements I and II are false.	1

5.	An economy may operate at a level below full employment due to a deficiency in Aggregate Demand (AD) leading to a/an _____ employment equilibrium. (i) Full (ii) Over (iii) Under (Choose the correct option to fill in the blank) Options: (A) Only (i) (B) Only (ii) (C) Only (iii) (D) (ii) and (iii) Ans. (C) Only (iii)	1
6.	Following are the steps to measure National Income (NNP_{FC}) by Value Added method: (i) Calculate Domestic Income (NDP_{FC}) by subtracting Depreciation and Net Indirect Taxes from GDP_{MP}. (ii) Estimate GDP_{MP} by adding GVA of each firm. (iii) Estimate and add Net Factor Income from Abroad to NDP_{FC} to arrive at NNP_{FC}. (iv) Identify and classify the production units into primary, secondary and tertiary sector. The correct order of arrangement of steps would be: (Choose the correct option) Options: (A) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv) (B) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii) (C) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i) (D) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i) Ans. (B) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)	1
7.	Under the flexible exchange rate system, the exchange rate is determined by the ____. (i) Government (ii) Demand and supply (iii) Intervention of the Central Bank (Choose the correct option to fill in the blank) Options: (A) Only (i) (B) Only (ii) (C) Only (iii) (D) (ii) and (iii) Ans. (B) Only (ii)	1
8.	Money supply is a _____ variable, as it refers to the total volume of money held by the _____ at a particular point of time. (Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks) (A) stock, banks (B) flow, banks (C) stock, public (D) flow, public Ans. (C) stock, public	1
9.	With reference to the given diagram, OL indicates _____ (Choose the correct option to fill in the blank)	

	(i) Autonomous Consumption (iii) Induced Consumption Options: (A) Only (i) (C) Sum of (i) and (ii) Ans. (C) Sum of (i) and (ii) Note: The following question is for <i>Visually Impaired candidates</i> only in lieu of Q. no. 9. _____ refers to that consumption, which is independent of the level of income. (Choose the correct option to fill in the blank) (A) Autonomous Consumption (B) Induced Consumption (C) Break-even level (D) Autonomous Investment and Consumption Ans. (A) Autonomous Consumption	(ii) Autonomous Investment (iv) Induced Investment (B) Only (ii) (D) Sum of (i) and (iii)	1																																	
10.	“The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is underway to revise the base year of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The base year is revised periodically to better capture the structural changes happening in the economy. The proposed new base year for the GDP is 2022 – 23.” The step taken by the Government of India is for revision of _____ Gross Domestic Product (GDP), as it is measured at _____ prices. (Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks) (A) Real, constant (C) Real, current (B) Nominal, current (D) Nominal, constant Ans. (A) Real, constant		1																																	
11.	Estimate the value of ‘Income from Property and Entrepreneurship’ on the basis of the given data: <table><tr><th>S.No.</th><th>Items</th><th>Amount (in ₹ crore)</th></tr><tr><td>(i)</td><td>Wages and salaries in cash</td><td>1,000</td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td>Employer’s contribution to social security schemes</td><td>300</td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td>Rent</td><td>500</td></tr><tr><td>(iv)</td><td>Rent-free accommodation by the employer</td><td>700</td></tr><tr><td>(v)</td><td>Royalty</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>(vi)</td><td>Interest</td><td>150</td></tr><tr><td>(vii)</td><td>Corporate Tax</td><td>70</td></tr><tr><td>(viii)</td><td>Savings of private corporate sector</td><td>130</td></tr><tr><td>(ix)</td><td>Indirect Taxes</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>(x)</td><td>Dividends</td><td>60</td></tr></table> Ans. Income from Property & Entrepreneurship = (iii)+(v) + (vi) + (vii) + (viii) + (x) = 500+200 + 150 + 70 + 130 + 60 = ₹ 1,110 crore	S.No.	Items	Amount (in ₹ crore)	(i)	Wages and salaries in cash	1,000	(ii)	Employer’s contribution to social security schemes	300	(iii)	Rent	500	(iv)	Rent-free accommodation by the employer	700	(v)	Royalty	200	(vi)	Interest	150	(vii)	Corporate Tax	70	(viii)	Savings of private corporate sector	130	(ix)	Indirect Taxes	40	(x)	Dividends	60		1 ½ 1 ½ 3
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12. (a)	“Repo Rate and Bank Rate are two different measures, but a change in either of them may have the similar implication on the money supply in an economy.” Defend or refute the given statement, giving valid explanation in support of your answer. Ans. The given statement is defended. Repo Rate and Bank Rate are the rates at which the Central Bank lends money to the commercial banks, the key difference lies in terms of short-term and long-term needs.		3																																	

(b)	A change in either of them will have the similar implication on the money supply in the economy. A decrease in Repo/Bank Rate by the Central Bank will encourage the commercial banks to decrease their lending rates making the credit more affordable for the general public, thereby, encouraging the borrowings. Consequently, money supply will rise and vice versa. (To be marked as a whole) OR “The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the sole authority for issuing currency notes in India, with an exception of ₹1 denomination that is issued by the Ministry of Finance.” Do you agree with the given statement? Explain the rationale behind the monopoly enjoyed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on this front. Ans. Yes. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the sole authority for issuing currency in India, except for the ₹1 note and coins, which are issued by the Ministry of Finance. The monopoly of RBI ensures uniformity in note circulation and strengthens public faith in the currency system. Furthermore, it enables the RBI to effectively regulate the money supply and maintain the value of rupee (₹). (To be marked as a whole)	3
13.	(a) Define Balance of Payments (BoP) Account. Ans. The Balance of Payments (BoP) account records the transactions in goods, services and assets between residents of a country and the rest of the world for a specified time period typically, a year. (b) Differentiate between Balance of Trade and Balance of Current Account. Ans. Balance of Trade (BOT) is the difference between the value of exports and value of imports of goods of a country over a given period of time. Whereas; Balance of Current Account is the difference between the value of exports of visibles, invisibles & unilateral transfers from abroad and value of imports of visibles, invisibles and unilateral transfers to abroad over a given period of time.	1 1½ 1½ 4
14.	Read the following text carefully: “With an objective to improve the growth momentum by stimulating domestic private consumption and investment, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) announced a reduction in Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) by 100 basis points (1%).” Based on the above text and common understanding, answer the following questions: (i) Explain the likely cause behind the step taken by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Ans. The likely cause behind reduction in Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is to stimulate private consumption and investment in the economy, thereby controlling deficient demand/ deflation. (ii) Briefly explain the impact of the step taken by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on the Aggregate Demand (AD). Ans. A decrease in the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) by the Reserve Bank of India may lead to greater availability of funds with commercial banks. This may increase the lending capacity of commercial banks. Thereby, increasing the money supply and Aggregate Demand in the economy ultimately addressing the issue of deficient demand.	2 2 4
15. (a)	A company named Tech Info Ltd. manufactures printers. The company purchases machinery from Germany to manufacture printers. These printers are sold in the domestic and foreign markets to households and dealers. The machinery purchased and printers manufactured, both can be classified as final goods.	

	Do you agree with the given statement? Give valid arguments in support of your answer. Ans. No. Final Goods: • Machinery purchased to manufacture printers • Printer Sold to Households Intermediate Good: • Printer Sold to Dealer Final goods refer to those goods which are used either for consumption purposes or for investment purpose. Whereas, Intermediate goods refer to those goods which are either used for production or resale purposes in the same year.	1 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$						
	OR	4						
(b)	(i) Define Gross Investments. Ans. Gross investments refer to addition to the capital stock which includes replacement for the wear and tear which the capital stock undergoes. (ii) Identify any two components of Gross Investments indicated in the given image.	1						
	GROSS INVESTMENTS <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>PANEL A</th><th>PANEL B</th><th>PANEL C</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	PANEL A	PANEL B	PANEL C				
PANEL A	PANEL B	PANEL C						
								
	Ans. Two components indicated in the given image are: • Gross Public Investment • Gross Residential Construction Investment (Any other valid indicated component to be awarded marks)	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$						
	(iii) Briefly explain any one component of Gross Investments. Ans. Gross Public Investment refers to the expenditure incurred by the government on creating fixed assets such as flyovers, roads, dams etc. (Any other valid component to be awarded marks)	2						
		4						
	<i>Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 15 (b).</i> Explain any two components of Gross Investments. Ans. Two components of Gross Investments are: • Gross Public Investment refers to the expenditure incurred by the government on creating fixed assets such as roads, dams etc. • Gross Residential Construction Investment refers to the investment made on the construction of residential houses and buildings by households.	2 2						
		4						
16.	Read the following passage carefully: According to the Economic Survey 2024 – 25, the government's budget projections for the fiscal year 2025 – 26 indicate that gross direct tax revenue will rise by 12.7%, while gross indirect tax collections are expected to grow by 8.3% relative to FY 2024 – 25. Direct taxes include income tax and corporate tax, reflecting earnings and profits of households and firms. It plays a key role in revenue growth of the government. Indirect							

	taxes encompass Goods and Service Tax (GST), custom duties and other transaction-based levies. Higher growth rate projected for direct taxes suggests a push to enhance tax buoyancy through improved compliance and reforms. On the other hand, indirect taxes are expected to benefit from consumption trends and Goods and Services Tax (GST) administration improvements. The balance tax strategy aims to mobilise resources while supporting fiscal consolidation and sustainable economic growth. On the basis of the above passage and common understanding, answer the following questions: (i) Differentiate between the two types of taxes indicated in the above text, with suitable examples. Ans. The two types of taxes indicated in the above text are direct and indirect taxes. Direct taxes are those taxes whose impact and incidence lies on the same entity. In other words, the liability of paying direct taxes can't be shifted. For example: Income tax etc. Whereas; Indirect taxes are those taxes whose impact and incidence may lie on different entities. In other words, the liability of paying indirect taxes can be shifted. For example: Goods and Services Tax (GST) etc. (Any other valid example to be awarded marks) (ii) Elaborate the likely consequences of the tax projections made by the government. Ans. The higher growth rate projected for direct taxes suggests a push to enhance tax buoyancy through improved tax compliance and reforms, while indirect taxes are expected to benefit from consumption trends and Goods and Services Tax (GST) administration improvements. (To be marked as a whole)	1 ½ ½ 1 ½ ½ 2 6																																								
17. (a)	Assuming for a hypothetical economy, the following data is given: <table><tr><th>Income (Y)</th><th>Consumption (C)</th><th>Investment (I)</th><th>Aggregate Demand (AD)</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>20</td><td>20</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>100</td><td>100</td><td>20</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>200</td><td>180</td><td>20</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>300</td><td>260</td><td>20</td><td>280</td></tr></table> (i) Calculate the missing values in the given schedule. Ans. <table><tr><th>Income (Y)</th><th>Consumption (C)</th><th>Investment (I)</th><th>Aggregate Demand (AD)</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>20</td><td>20</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>100</td><td>100</td><td>20</td><td>120</td></tr><tr><td>200</td><td>180</td><td>20</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>300</td><td>260</td><td>20</td><td>280</td></tr></table> (ii) Define the term 'Effective Demand'. Ans. Effective Demand refers to that level of Aggregate Demand (AD) which can be met by the corresponding Aggregate Supply (AS) in the economy. (iii) On the basis of the given data, it can be said that the equilibrium level of income is 300.	Income (Y)	Consumption (C)	Investment (I)	Aggregate Demand (AD)	0	20	20	40	100	100	20	-	200	180	20	-	300	260	20	280	Income (Y)	Consumption (C)	Investment (I)	Aggregate Demand (AD)	0	20	20	40	100	100	20	120	200	180	20	200	300	260	20	280	½ ½ 2
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[illegible]

19.	Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct option from those given below: <i>Assertion (A):</i> India is a member of various regional and economic groupings such as BRICS, G20, etc. <i>Reason (R):</i> Membership of economic and regional groupings helps a nation to understand their strengths and weaknesses in comparison to other nations. Options: (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true. Ans. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).	1
20.	The export surplus during the colonial rule was used by the Britishers to _____. (i) Bring gold and silver to India (ii) Incur expenses on war (iii) Import invisible items (Choose the correct option to fill in the blank) Options: (A) Only (i) (B) (i) and (ii) (C) (i) and (iii) (D) (ii) and (iii) Ans. (D) (ii) and (iii)	1
21.	_____ was set up by the Government of India in 1950 to formulate plans for the most effective and balanced utilisation of resources. (Choose the correct option to fill in the blank) (A) NITI Aayog (B) Planning Commission (C) Karve Committee (D) World Trade Organisation Ans. (B) Planning Commission	1
22.	Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have emerged to fill the gap in the formal credit system as they _____. (Choose the correct option to fill in the blank) (A) Provide loan after obtaining suitable collateral (B) Lend at a high rate of interest (C) Promote thrift in larger proportions (D) Generally provide collateral-free credit to their members Ans. (D) Generally provide collateral-free credit to their members	1
23.	In the rural areas, diversification towards new areas such as livestock, fisheries and other non-agricultural activities is necessary to _____. (i) Reduce the risk from agricultural sector (ii) Provide unsustainable livelihood options (iii) Provide supplementary employment (Choose the correct option to fill in the blank) Options : (A) Only (i) (B) (i) and (ii) (C) (i) and (iii) (D) (i), (ii) and (iii) Ans. (C) (i) and (iii)	1
24.	Identify, which of the following is not a strategy of sustainable development. (Choose the correct option) (A) Use of Solar Panels (B) Use of Bio-Pests	

	(C) Use of coal to produce electricity (D) Use of Mini-Hydel Plants Ans. (C) Use of coal to produce electricity	1						
25.	The following table shows the distribution of population and workers in a village: <table border="1"> <tr> <th>Total Population</th><th>Number of people who are willing and able to work</th><th>Number of people who are employed</th></tr> <tr> <td>2000</td><td>1200</td><td>800</td></tr> </table> The Worker – Population ratio for village would be _____%. (Choose the correct option to fill in the blank) (A) 80 (B) 40 (C) 60 (D) 20 Ans. (B) 40	Total Population	Number of people who are willing and able to work	Number of people who are employed	2000	1200	800	1
Total Population	Number of people who are willing and able to work	Number of people who are employed						
2000	1200	800						
26.	Read the following statements carefully: <i>Statement I:</i> The colonial government had dual objectives behind the systematic deindustrialization of India. <i>Statement II:</i> The British reduced India to a mere importer of raw materials for the its modern industries. In the light of the given statements, choose the correct option from the following: (A) Statement I is true and Statement II is false. (B) Statement I is false and Statement II is true. (C) Both Statements I and II are true. (D) Both Statements I and II are false. Ans. (A) Statement I is true and Statement II is false.	1						
27.	Working persons engaged in various industrial divisions can be classified into three major sectors — Primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector. Identify, which of the following option demonstrates the primary sector. (A) Agriculture (B) Agriculture, mining and quarrying (C) Agriculture, electricity, gas and water supply (D) Transport and storage Ans. (B) Agriculture, mining and quarrying	1						
28.	Explain the Planning objective of “Growth with Equity”. Ans. Growth refers to an increase in a country’s capacity to produce goods and services, whereas; equity refers to reducing inequality of income and wealth. Thus, growth with equity ensures that the benefits of economic development are enjoyed by all the sections of society. Economists believe that rise in Gross Domestic Product and equitable distribution of income are equally important. Thus, ensuring equitable growth was taken up as an important objective of Indian economic planning. (To be marked as a whole)	3						
29. (a)	“At the time of independence, both India and Pakistan inherited similar colonial economic structures. Both the nations adopted many similar economic planning strategies.” Explain any two such similarities in the developmental path of India and Pakistan. Ans. Two similar developmental strategies adopted by India and Pakistan are: - Both the nations have followed the path of mixed economic system involving the public as well as the private sector. - Both India and Pakistan adopted import substitution policy in order to protect their domestic industries from foreign competition. (Any other valid strategy to be awarded marks) OR	1½ 1½ 3						

(b)	“In 1958, China launched the Great Leap Forward (GLF) campaign with a definite aim.” (i) State the rationale behind the introduction of the Great Leap Forward (GLF) campaign. Ans. The rationale behind the introduction of Great Leap Forward (GLF) campaign was to promote industrialization in China on a massive scale. People were encouraged to set up industries in their backyards. (ii) State any two failures of the Great Leap Forward (GLF) campaign. Ans. The two failures of the Great Leap Forward (GLF) campaign were: • A severe drought caused havoc in China. • Russia had conflicts with China and it withdrew its professionals.	2 <
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	Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. no. 31. “Environmental crisis is a recent phenomenon, which is a result of changing production and consumption patterns.” Justify the statement giving valid arguments. Ans. Environmental crisis is a recent phenomenon as with the population explosion and advent of industrial revolution the demand of resources for both the production and consumption went beyond the rate of regeneration of resources. Consequently, the pressure on the absorptive capacity of the environment increased tremendously leading to environmental issues like climate change and pollution. (To be marked as a whole)	4
32.	(a) (i) Define ‘Human Capital’. Ans. Human capital refers to the stock of knowledge, skills and ability imbibed in the owner.	1
	(ii) Explain expenditure on ‘On-the-job training’ as a source of human capital formation. Ans. On-the-job trainings have become an integral part of work environment in the recent times as they add to the productive capacity of employees. These enable employees to develop skills and adapt modern technologies. Firms encourage such trainings, as the benefits outweigh the costs of these trainings. Thus, expenditure on ‘On the-job training’ is a source of human capital formation. (To be marked as a whole)	3
	OR	4
	(b) Rayansh works as a teacher in a school. He receives a fixed monthly salary, social security benefits, paid leave and medical allowances. His friend Mohan works at a small toy shop. He has very little income, he does not have access to provident fund, paid leave or health insurance. Classify the types of sectors Rayansh and Mohan are working in and highlight the distinction between the two sectors. Ans. Rayansh is working in the formal sector. On the other hand; Mohan is working in the informal sector. Formal sector includes all the public sector establishments and those private sector establishments which employ 10 hired workers or more. Formal sector workers are entitled to fair wages and other social security measures such as pension, provident fund, etc. Additionally, they get paid leaves and medical allowances. Whereas; Informal sector includes those private sector establishments which employ less than 10 hired workers. Workers in the informal sector do not get regular income and social security benefits. They can be dismissed without any compensation. Additionally, they may not get paid leaves and medical allowances.	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1½ 1½
		4
33.	Read the following passage carefully: Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) aims at promoting organic farming, in turn resulting in improvement of soil health. It promotes Participatory Guarantee System – India (PGS – India), a simple certification system, where farmers and consumers participate directly in the process. The scheme proposes to cover additional 6,00,000 hectare area under organic farming till 2025 – 26. The objective is to produce agricultural products free from chemicals and pesticide residues by adopting eco-friendly, low-cost technologies.	

	Key focus areas of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) : - Promote natural resource based integrated and climate resilient sustainable farming systems that ensure maintenance and increase of soil fertility, natural resource conservation, on farm nutrients recycling and minimising dependence on external inputs. - Reduce farming costs and increase farmers' income through sustainable organic practices. - Chemical-free and nutritious food for human consumption. - Protect the environment by using low-cost, traditional and farmer-friendly technologies. - Help farmers become entrepreneurs through direct market linkages with local and national markets. On the basis of the above passage and common understanding, answer the following questions: (i) Define Organic Farming. Explain any two merits of organic farming. Ans. Organic farming is a system of farming that restores, maintains and enhances the ecological balance. Two merits of Organic Farming: Organically grown food has more nutritional value than chemical farming. Organic farming offers a means to substitute costlier agricultural inputs with locally produced organic inputs that are cheaper. (Any other valid merit to be awarded marks) (ii) Explain any two thrust areas of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) in organic farming. Ans. The two thrust areas of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) are: Reduce farming costs and increase farmers' income through sustainable organic practices. Chemical-free and nutritious food for human consumption. (Any other valid thrust area to be awarded marks)	1 1 1 1½ 1½ 6
34. (a)	(i) "During the post-independence era till 1990s, India's inward-looking trade policy was supported by various trade barriers." Do you agree with the given statement? Give valid explanation in support of your answer. Ans. The inward-looking trade policy aimed at replacing/ substituting imports with domestic production. Under this policy, the government protected the domestic industries from foreign competition through various trade barriers like tariffs and quotas. Tariffs are the taxes imposed on the imported goods, making them dearer, thereby, discouraging their use. However, Quotas specify the quantity of goods which can be imported. Thus, imposition of both tariffs and quotas acts as trade barriers. (To be marked as a whole) (ii) The 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Initiative' carries forward the same spirit of self-reliance, which was adopted by the Government after 1947. In the light of the given statement, explain why self-reliance was considered as an important planning objective after independence.	3

(b)	Ans. The objective of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Initiative' is to transform India into a self-reliant economy. In the post- independence era, the planning objective of self-reliance was aimed at reducing dependence on other nations, particularly for food requirements. It stressed on the use of domestic resources to avoid foreign interference, as it was feared that the dependence on the imported food supplies, foreign technology and foreign capital may increase foreign interference in the policies of our country. (To be marked as a whole)	3
	OR	6
	(i) The New Economic Policy (NEP) of 1991 took stabilisation measures and structural measures to correct the prevailing situations. Briefly discuss these measures. Ans. Stabilisation measures are short-term measures, intended to correct some of the weaknesses in the balance of payments and to bring inflation under control. On the other hand, structural measures are long-term measures, aimed at improving the efficiency of the economy and increasing its international competitiveness by removing the rigidities in various segments of the Indian economy. (To be marked as a whole)	3
	(ii) "The Industrial Policy Resolution (IPR), 1956 classified all the industries based on state ownership and control in various categories." Do you agree with the above statement? Give valid reasons in support of your answer. Ans. Yes. The Industrial Policy Resolution 1956 classified industries into three categories: • The first category comprised industries to be exclusively owned by the government. • The second category consisted of industries in which the private sector could supplement the efforts of the public sector, with the government taking the sole responsibility for starting new units. • The third category consisted of the remaining industries which were to be in the private sector. However, these industries were kept under state control through the system of licenses.	1
		1
		1
		6

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