

SOLUTIONS TO CBSE QUESTION PAPER 2020

PAPER CODE: 58/2/1

Time Allowed: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hours

Max. Marks: 40

General Instructions: As per CBSE Sample Question Paper 2019-20

SECTION B: Indian Economic Development

Ans. 18. (b) 2009

Or

(a) ICMR

Ans. 19. False.

Ans. 20. (a) a-(ii), b-(i), c-(iii), d-(iv)

Ans. 21. (c) 1958

Ans. 22. NABARD

Ans. 23. Import substitution/inward looking trade.

Ans. 24. (b) Coal

Ans. 25. True

Ans. 26. Indian Oil Corporation Limited or Steel Authority of India Ltd.

Ans. 27. (c) Greater possibilities for import

Ans. 28. Major challenges faced by power sector in India are, as follows: (i) India's installed capacity to generate electricity is not sufficient. Even the installed capacity is underutilized because power plants are not running properly. (ii) State Electricity Board which distribute electricity are incurring losses due to obsolete transmission and distribution system and wrong pricing. (iii) Thermal power plants are facing shortage of raw material and coal supplies.

Or

The given statement is appropriate. Over the years India has not been able to raise the educational standards to the desired level. Education Commission of 1964-66 had recommended that at least 6 % of GDP should be spent on education so as to make a noticeable rate of growth in educational achievements. However, the current expenditure level has been quite inadequate. Thus, necessary steps must be taken by the government in this direction.

Ans. 29. The decision taken by the Government of India to merge BSNL and MTNL is quite appropriate. The Government has merged the two loss incurring businesses, with a motive to:

(i) achieve higher economic and functional efficiency.

(ii) minimise possible losses

Ans. 30. After independence the government of India took several institutional/land reforms to ensure transformation of Indian agriculture, such as:

(i) Land ceiling – It ensured reduction of concentration of land ownership in few hands.

(ii) Abolition of Zamindari system – It focused on elimination of farmers' exploitation and promotion of agricultural growth.

These reforms have led to stability of farming as an occupation and promoted equity.

Or

The given statement is appropriate as the policy aimed at:

(i) Protecting the domestic industries from foreign competition by substituting imports with domestic production.

(ii) Saving scarce foreign exchange by restricting the volume of imports.

Thus, in the early post-independence era the dual objectives helped India to move towards the goal of self-reliance.

- Ans. 31. The occupational structure of India on the eve of independence had the following two main features:
- Predominance of agriculture sector: The agricultural sector accounted for the largest share of workforce with approximately three-fourth of the workforce depending on agriculture, directly or indirectly.
 - Growing regional variation- Due to rise of manufacturing and services sector in some parts of India (like the then Madras, Bombay and Bengal Presidencies) the dependency ratio of workforce on agricultural sector declined.
- Ans. 32. (a) The given data shows that China could arrest its annual population growth rate with the implementation of some stringent measure in late 1970's like the introduction of one child norm. This step has been instrumental in controlling the growth of population in China. India stands virtually more than double to China at its annual population growth rate of 1.2% as compared to China's annual population growth rate of 0.5% pa.
- (b) The social dynamics of both the countries are similar to each other; sex ratio is low and biased in both the countries due to preference for male child. Whereas, India stands at 929 females per 1000 males, China is not far ahead at 941 females per 1000 males.
- Ans. 33. (a) **Carrying capacity of environment:** It implies that the resources extraction is not above the rate of regeneration of the resources and wastes generated are within the assimilating capacity of the environment.
- (b) **Bio composting:** It refers to the process of converting organic waste of various types into natural manure.
- (c) **Sustainable development:** It refers to the development process that meets the needs of present generation without compromising on the ability of the future generations to meet their respective needs.
- (d) **Absorptive capacity of the environment:** It means the ability of the environment to absorb degradation without causing environmental damage.
- Ans. 34. (a) In the recent years India has witnessed an unprecedented growth of informal sector or unorganised sector. In India almost the entire agricultural sector and a very large number of industrial and service sector units fall in informal sector. Those employed under this sector, generally, are not entitled to get regular salary and other social security benefits.
- Thus, Informalisation of labour force refers to a situation where by the proportion of workforce in the informal sector to total workforce increases. Keeping in view the growth of this sector and disadvantages attached to it, the Indian government, in recent times, has initiated the modernisation of this sector and provision of social security measures to the workers in this sector.
- (b) Define the worker- population ratio. Answer - Worker Population Ratio refers to the ratio of total number of workers to the total population. It is generally expressed in percentage.
- $$\text{Worker population} = \frac{\text{Total number of workers}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$$

Or

Poverty Alleviation Programmes are the designated programmes to target reduction in/removal of poverty in a country. India, which inherited poverty from British rule, tried her level best to eradicate poverty through various Poverty Alleviation Programmes over the years. As a result, the percentage of absolute poor in some states has fallen well below the national average of poverty. However, the problems of malnourishment, hunger and illiteracy continue to be a common feature in many parts of India, because of the following reasons:

- There has been no radical change in the ownership of assets.
- Due to unequal distribution of land and other assets, benefits from such programmes have been appropriated by the non-poor.
- Inadequate resource allocation for these programmes.
- The Government officials responsible for implementing these programmes were ill motivated and inadequately trained.

To conclude we may say that poverty alleviation programmes were a great step but could not achieve desired results due to improper implementation.