

SECTION D: EVALUATOR MARKING SCHEME & DETAILED MODEL SOLUTIONS

Q. No.	Key Answers, Breakdown of Points & Official MasterG / CBSE Marking Criteria
Q1 – Q5	Q1: (b) Collective ownership where State decides production as per social needs. Q2: (a) Schedule A (17 industries exclusively reserved for Central Government). Q3: (b) Fostering SSIs to promote rural employment and utilize labor-intensive methods. Q4: (b) Abolition of intermediaries (Zamindari abolition is an institutional/tenancy reform). Q5: (b) Inward-looking import substitution strategy (replacing foreign goods with domestic make).
Q6 – Q8	Q6: (a) A-(ii), B-(i), C-(iii). Q7: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) correctly explains how marketed surplus achieved food security. Q8: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true; failure of secondary/tertiary sectors to absorb labor kept agri-dependency high (~65%).
Q9 & Q10	Q9: Modernization involves adopting new technology (raises output per worker) and changing social outlook. However, capital-intensive technology can displace manual labor, directly conflicting with full employment and immediate equity goals unless offset by industrial growth. [1.5m + 1.5m] Q10: (1) Private industrialists lacked immense capital needed for heavy steel, power, and transport. (2) Markets were too small and lacked demand to induce private profits. (3) The socialistic pattern required state control over strategic sectors to prevent private monopolistic concentration. [1m per point]
Q11 & Q12	Q11: <i>Tariff</i> is a tax on imported commodities (makes foreign items costlier); <i>Quota</i> specifies the physical quantity of an item that may be imported. Both prevent domestic firms from being undersold by MNCs. [1.5m + 1.5m] Q12: Phase 1 (Mid-60s to Mid-70s): Restricted to affluent states (Punjab, Haryana, AP, TN) and primarily wheat. Phase 2 (Mid-70s to Mid-80s): Spread to a wider variety of crops (rice, coarse cereals) and diverse regions, democratizing food self-sufficiency. [2m + 2m]
Q13 & Q14	Q13: <i>In Favor:</i> (i) Farming is weather-dependent and risky; small farmers cannot afford costly HYV inputs. (ii) Withdrawal widens rural inequality. <i>Against:</i> (i) Subsidies benefit chemical fertilizer companies and large farmers, not the target marginal tiller. (ii) Creates an unsustainable fiscal deficit for government finances. [2m + 2m] Q14: (1) Landlords claimed land under "personal cultivation" exemptions, evicting genuine tenants. (2) They prolonged cases in court and registered parcels under relatives' names (benami holdings). [2m + 2m]
Q15 & Q18	Q15: Under IPR 1956: (i) Industrial licensing granted far more easily in backward areas. (ii) Fiscal incentives such as tax holidays and subsidized electricity tariffs to promote balanced regional growth. [1.5m + 1.5m] Q18: Karve Committee (1955) noted SSIs are labor-intensive and promote decentralization. Investment limit rose from ₹5 Lakhs (1950) to ₹1 Crore (and up to ₹10 Crore under MSMED Act). Protections: (i) Product reservations (exclusive production). (ii) Concessions in excise duty and bank credit priority. [2m + 2m]
Q16 & Q17	Q16: (i) Domestic producers had captive domestic markets with zero foreign competition; consumers faced substandard quality and high costs. (ii) Big houses misused licensing to block competition by preempting capacity. (iii) PSUs created basic infrastructure (power, railways, heavy metals) where social returns exceeded private profits. [2m each] Q17: (a) <i>Achievements:</i> Self-sufficiency in foodgrains (Green Revolution), industrial diversification (capital goods, consumer goods self-reliance), growth of domestic engineering base. (b) <i>Failures:</i> Persistent fiscal drain from loss-making PSUs, bureaucratic red tape stifling private initiative, failure to reduce labor proportion in agriculture (~65%), and foreign exchange crisis due to negligible export competitiveness. [3m + 3m]