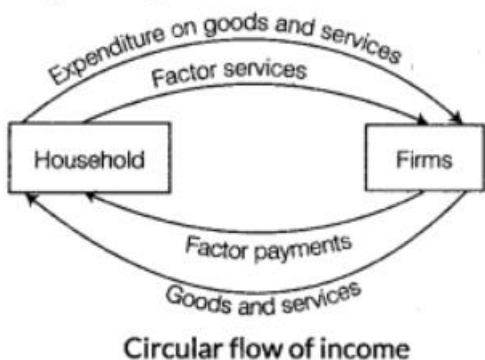




INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

UNIT TEST-XII 2025-26

ECONOMICS (030) ANSWER KEY

Q. NO	QUESTIONS	MARKS
	SECTION A: MACRO ECONOMICS	
1	A: c	1
2	A: b	1
3	A: a	1
4	A: b	1
5	A: d	1
6	A: b	1
7	<p>Explain</p> 	3
8	<p>a. RBI b. a c. Banker's bank and supervisor- Explain d. False, because it s a kind of loan by the issuing bank to the holder of the credit card, whereas debit card represents money</p>	1+1+3+1
	SECTION B: INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
9	A: d	1
10	A: d	1
11	A:c	1
12	A: b	1
13	A: c	1
14	A: d	1

15	<p>i) Land Revenue System under the British Rule: The Britishers in India established the zamindari system. Under this system, the zamindars were the permanent owners of the land. They were required to pay a fixed sum to the government as land revenue and they were given full freedom to charge any revenue they wanted from the tillers. The zamindars mercilessly exploited the poor tillers, and did nothing for their upliftment.</p> <p>ii) Lack of Resources: Because the tillers had to pay huge amounts of rent, they were not left with any surplus to be able to provide for resources needed in agriculture in the form of fertilisers or providing for irrigation facilities. This further lowered the agricultural productivity.</p> <p>iii) Commercialisation of Agriculture: Instead of producing food crops, farmers were producing cash crops, which were ultimately used by British industries. This further compounded the plight of the tillers. While earlier they were growing crops to meet their family needs, now they had to purchase from the market. This led to an increase in indebtedness and they were constantly borrowing from moneylenders and landlords at very high rates of interest.</p>	3
16	<p>a. The monetary assistance given by government for production activities.</p> <p>b. Green revolution refers to the large increase in food grains resulting:</p> <p>i) Use of HVY seeds</p> <p>ii) Use of chemical fertilizers</p> <p>iii) Use of insecticides and patricides for crop protection</p> <p>iv) Mechanized means of cultivation</p> <p>It was implemented as the agricultural productivity was very low and 75 % of the country's population was dependent on agriculture.</p> <p>Benefits to Farmers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase in income followed the green revolution as most of the areas that cultivated wheat and rice were witnessing great production, which helped in removing poverty from these areas. 2. With the increase in the production of crops, age-old customs were abolished, and the farmers began to adopt new agricultural methods, which were instrumental in bringing change in productivity. 3. It helped reduce unemployment as the lands were used for growing two varieties of the crop as per season, and therefore, it helped removed seasonal unemployment. 4. With nationalizing of banks, farmers were given subsidies on loans for cultivation, which improved production as more farmers were able to take a loan <p>c) Subsidies pose a huge burden on Government finances.</p> <p>Benefits of Subsidies are reaped by the farmers in prosperous regions.</p> <p>Explain</p>	1+2+3