

009

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

मु.उ.पु. 24 पृष्ठ

कार्यालयीन उपयोग के लिए

निम्न रिक्तियों की सही प्रविष्टि परीक्षार्थी द्वारा की जाए।

परीक्षा के नाम की सील

उपर सेकेन्डरी परीक्षा



1. विषय कोड 331

परीक्षा का विषय Business Economics

2. परीक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी परीक्षा की दिनांक 6-3-09

कोड सेट

3. परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न पत्र का पूर्ण कोड नम्बर (सेट A, B, C, या D) अनिवार्यतः भरें

कोड U-2049 सेट D

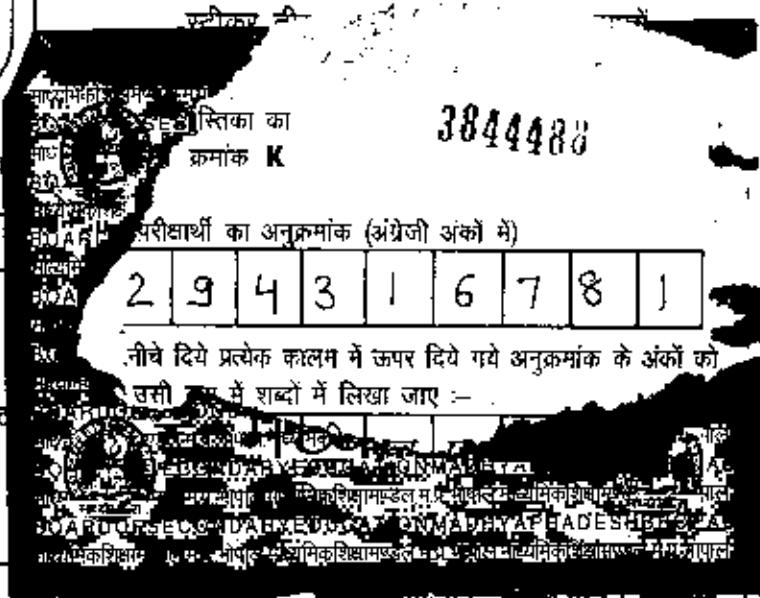
केन्द्र क्रमांक की सील
हाई स्कूल / हायर सेकेंडरी
केन्द्र क्रमांक 437822

पर्यवेक्षक/केन्द्राध्यक्ष का प्रमाणीकरण प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि परीक्षार्थी द्वारा निम्नानुसार पूरक उत्तरपुस्तिका ली गई है :-

क :- संख्या शब्दों में One अंकों में 1

ख :- परीक्षार्थी की बैठक व्यवस्था कक्ष क्रमांक D5 में है।

ग :- उत्तर पुस्तिका पर प्रश्न-पत्र का कोड नम्बर एवं सेट सही लिखा है।



परीक्षार्थी का अनुक्रमांक (अंग्रेजी अंकों में)

294316781

नीचे दिये प्रत्येक कालम में ऊपर दिये गये अनुक्रमांक के अंकों को उसी क्रम में शब्दों में लिखा जाए :-

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हस्ताक्षर (पर्यवेक्षक)

नाम सुशील कमार इंदर पद स.अ.
पता/संस्था शा.जा.वि. कोडिडा पुष्पाजावरा
परीक्षार्थी द्वारा ली गई सभी पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकायें, मुख्य उत्तर पुस्तिका के साथ संलग्न हैं।

[Signature]
हस्ताक्षर केन्द्राध्यक्ष

परीक्षार्थी, परीक्षक से अपेक्षा है कि वे पृष्ठ भाग पर दिये गये निर्देशों का यथेष्ट पालन सुनिश्चित करेंगे।

प्रश्न पृष्ठ	प्राप्तिका	प्रश्न पृष्ठ	प्राप्तिका
1	1	21	
2	2	22	
3	3	23	
4	4	24	
5	5	25	
6	6	26	
7	7	27	
8	8	28	
9	9		
10	10		
कुल प्राप्त	24		

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि उपरोक्तानुसार संलग्न पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या मूल्यांकन के स. चस्था स्थिति में यथावत् रखते हुए ही उत्तरपुस्तिका का मूल्यांकन किया गया है। मैंने सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर, पुस्तिका के अन्दर के अंक एवं कवर पृष्ठ पर दर्शाये अंक एक समान हैं एवं योग पूर्णतः सही है।

हस्ताक्षर (परीक्षक)

हस्ताक्षर (रूपमुख्य परीक्षक)

हस्ताक्षर (मुख्य परीक्षक)

परीक्षक क्रमांक 988082

दिनांक.....

दिनांक.....

परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

1. परीक्षार्थी को अपना अनुक्रमांक/विषय/माध्यम/दिनांक एवं प्रश्न-पत्र का कोड (समूह) मुख पृष्ठ पर अंकित करना अनिवार्य है। अन्यत्र कहीं भी नहीं लिखा जाएगा।
2. अनुक्रमांक नीचे दिये गए उदाहरण अनुसार लिखा जाए :-

1	8	2	4	3	9	5	6	8
एक	आठ	दो	चार	तीन	नौ	पाँच	छ	आठ
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के दोनों ओर पृष्ठों में लिखें। बीच में रिक्त स्थान न छोड़ें। भूल से छूटा/रिक्त स्थान तथा शेष खाली पृष्ठों को क्रास किया जाए।
4. परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न पत्र हल करते समय ही, कवर पृष्ठ पर दी गई तालिका में प्रश्न क्रमांक के सम्मुख वाले कालम में उत्तरपुस्तिका का वह पृष्ठ क्रमांक अनिवार्य रूप से अंकित करें जिस पर प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखा गया है। यदि पूरक उत्तरपुस्तिका का उपयोग किया गया हो, तो उस पर 25 से प्रारंभ करते हुए पृष्ठ क्रमांक परीक्षार्थी द्वारा स्वयं डाले जाएँ।

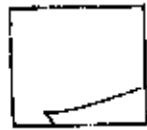
परीक्षक के लिए निर्देश

1. केवल उन्हीं उत्तरपुस्तिकाओं का मूल्यांकन करें जिन पर होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर चस्पा है।
2. उत्तरपुस्तिका का मूल्यांकन होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर को चस्पा स्थिति में यथावत् रखते हुए ही किया जाये।
3. बिना होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर वाली तथा फटे हुए होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर वाली सभी उत्तरपुस्तिकाएँ मूल्यांकन हेतु परीक्षा नियंत्रक, माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल को व्यक्तिशः रूप से भेजी जाये।

मूल्यांकन केन्द्र के लिए निर्देश

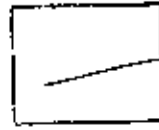
1. **O.M.R. SHEET** पर प्राप्तांक की प्रविष्टि करने हेतु केवल वही उत्तरपुस्तिकाएँ प्राप्त करें, जिनका मूल्यांकन होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर को चस्पा स्थिति में यथावत् रखते हुए ही किया गया है। यदि होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर फटा हुआ पाया जाता है तो ऐसी उत्तरपुस्तिकाएँ मूल्यांकन केन्द्र अधिकारी को पृथक से सौपी जाएँ। ऐसे प्रकरणों के प्राप्तांकों की प्रविष्टि **O.M.R. SHEET** में नहीं की जाए। मूल्यांकन केन्द्र अधिकारी ऐसी उत्तरपुस्तिकाएँ पुनः मूल्यांकन के लिये परीक्षा नियंत्रक, माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल को व्यक्तिशः रूप से सौपेंगे।
2. उत्तरपुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ में अंकों एवं शब्दों में अंकित प्राप्तांकों को मिलान कर **O.M.R. SHEET** में अंकों की सटीक प्रविष्टि करें।
3. **O.M.R. SHEET** पर प्रमाणीकरण कर हस्ताक्षर करें।

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Q.1

Select the correct answer of the following:-

(i)

Ans.

Two parts

(ii)

Ans.

International market

(iii)

Ans.

Perfect Competition

(iv)

Prof. Chamberlain

Monopoly

Q.2

Fill in the blanks :-

(i)

Ans.

Short

(ii)

Ans.

Zero

(iii)

Ans.

SKILL

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productive

public finance or financial administration

Q.3

Write answer in one word each :-

(i)
Ans.

Both science as well as an art

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(ii)
Ans.

Income tax

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(iii)
Ans.

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(iv)
Ans.

Effective demand

demand

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Q.4 Answer the following in true or false:-

(i)
Ans

~~False~~

(ii)
Ans

~~True~~

(iii)
Ans

~~False~~

(iv)
Ans

~~False~~

(v)
Ans

~~True~~

Q.5 Match the Correct Pairs :-

Ans. (a) Jute Industries — ~~West Bengal~~

(b) National income is related to — ~~Macro-Economics~~

(c) Per Capital Income is related to — ~~Micro Economics~~

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(d)

Paper Industries are

Centralised in - Maharashtra and
West Bengal.

(e)

Iron & Steel Industries - Basic Industries.

Q.6

Ans.

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Effective demand refers to total expenditure on goods and service. Aggregate demand is called aggregate expenditure. Aggregate demand refers total expenditure on consumption, investment and net exports. Demand for consumption is classified into private consumption and public consumption. This consumption is again classified into expenditure on consumer goods and expenditure on producer goods. This goods are again classified into single used goods and durable used goods. The demand for investment means demand for capital goods which originates from public as well as private sources. This is called public expenditure and private expenditure. Aggregate demand is directly Co-related with level of employment.

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Q. 7

Ans.

When the anticipated Output exceeds the anticipated expenditure, it is called deficient demand. This is a situation when the equilibrium of demand and supply takes place before the full employment equilibrium. It is called under employment equilibrium. It is also called deflationary gap.

Deflationary gap measures the size of deficient demand.

The main causes of deficient demand are:-

1. fall in Export demand
2. fall in investment demand
3. fall in consumption demand
4. fall in credit facility
5. fall in money supply
6. fall in public expenditure.

Following measures are taken to correct deficient demand:-

1. Budgetary measures
2. Monetary measures

Budgetary measures includes deficit financing, reduction of taxes, increase in public expenditure & investment.

Monetary measures includes decrease in bank rate, Buying of securities and decrease in reserve ratio etc.



Q. 8

Ans.

Basis of difference	Primary data	Secondary data
1. Originality of Collection	Primary data is new collected. So, it is Original.	Secondary data is already collected by other. So, it is not Original.
2. Time & money	It requires more time and money.	It requires less time and money as it is already issued.
3. Use	Primary data is used for the first time.	Secondary data is already used and again used for further investigation.
4. Purpose	It is collected keeping in view the nature and purpose. It is most appropriate and not to be revised.	It is to be revised for further investigation and collection.

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Q.9.

Ans.

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	National income	Private income
1.	National income refers to the sum total of production of goods and services during particular period.	Private income is the total income which an individual earned from various sources during a given period.
2.	National income includes private income.	Private income is the part of National income.
3.	National income is the indicator of economic welfare and economic development.	Private income is the indicator of individual own standard of living.
	National income relates to macro-economics.	Private income relates to micro-economics.



Q.10
Ans.

Gross domestic product (GDP) refers to the aggregate value of total final goods and services produced within the political or territorial boundaries of nation. Gross domestic product refers to total of economy of domestic economy excluding the foreign and external sector. For e.g. G.D.P of India consist of all types of agricultural, industrial, and commercial goods disregarding its exports and imports.

The main characteristics are:

1. The value of consumption which are currently produced (C)

2. The value of Capital goods which define as Gross demand and Investment (I)

3. The value of government services which are measured in the term of Govt. expenditure (G).

4. The value of net exports - viz difference between imports and exports (X-M)
Gross domestic product at market price is - $C + I + G + (X - M)$

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Q. 11

Ans.

In the Word of K.F. Boulding -

Micro economics includes the particular Commodities, individual wages, profit and particular industry.

The five limitations of Micro - Economics

are :-

1. Conclusion drawn have no accuracy :-

What is true in the case of individual unit may not be true in the case of aggregates.

Individual thrift may be good but social thrift is definitely harmful for the community.

If the entire society starts saving more, the effective demand reduce and employment retarded.

2. Based on Unrealistic assumptions :- The

micro - economics is based on unrealistic assumption. What exist in the society is

not full employment but under employment.

3. Concentration on small part :- Instead of

study total economy micro - economics studies small part of it. It fails us to enlighten

the collective functioning of national economy.

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4.

Unable to analyse Certain problems :-
 There are some economic problem which cannot be analysed with the aid of micro-Economics. The problems like Unemployment, Over population are beyond the purview of micro-Economics.

Infeasible :- It fails us to provide the real description of real world. It fails to description of real world in economy.

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Q. 12.
Ans

Basis of difference	Central Bank	Commercial Bank
Note - Issue	It enjoys the monopoly right of note issue	It does not enjoy the monopoly right of note issue
Status	It is a Controlling bank	It is a Controlled bank
Relation with public	It has no dealing or direct relation with public	It has direct relation with public

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$$\boxed{\quad} + \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad}$$

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4.	Interest on deposit.	It does not pay interest on deposits.	It pay interest on deposit.
5.	Purpose or motive	Its main motto is to increase the national welfare and banking system.	Its main motto is to earning profit.
6.	Clearing House	It manages the clearing house system in our country. Where RBI has no branch so state Bank of India perform this function.	It does not manages this system.

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Q.13.

Ans: Balance of trade includes only visible items and Balance of payment includes visible and invisible items both. So, visible import and export means balance of trade and invisible and visible import-export means Balance of payment. The Balance of payment is the systematic record of all economic transaction.

R-T-D

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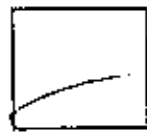


between the reporting of foreign Country and residents of foreign Country. It contains the following :-

a) Balance of trade :- It refers to the detailed description of import and exports only. The difference between the imports and exports of nation is called balance of trade. It includes only visible items. It has a very narrow scope. It may be favourable or unfavourable. If balance of trade is not favourable then it is not a cause of great concern.

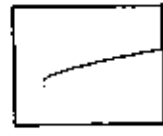
b) Balance of payments :- It comprises not only import and exports but also includes Capital, gold, Silver, Services e.t.c. The difference between total receipts of foreign exchange and total payment of foreign exchange is called Balance of payment. It is a always balance. It has very wider scope because it includes import and exports both. It may be visible or invisible. If balance of payment is not favourable it is cause of great concern for nation.

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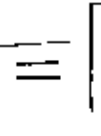


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Q. 14.

Ans. The rate at which Currency buys or exchange another Currency is called foreign exchange rate. For e.g. 40 Indian rupees exchange for 1 American dollar or it can be exchange rate 1 American dollar = 40 Indian rupees.

In the words of Prof. Thomas.

The rate of exchange in which Currency exchange in terms of another Countries.

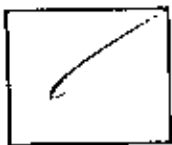
Currency.

Determination of foreign exchange rate =

In free international market economy the rate of exchange between two Countries cannot be always certain.

The demand and supply for Currency in foreign exchange market affect the rate of exchange. Therefore in foreign exchange market the rate of exchange will be determine on the demand and supply principle.

The rate of exchange will be determine on the principle of demand and supply of Currency. If the rate of exchange increase the demand



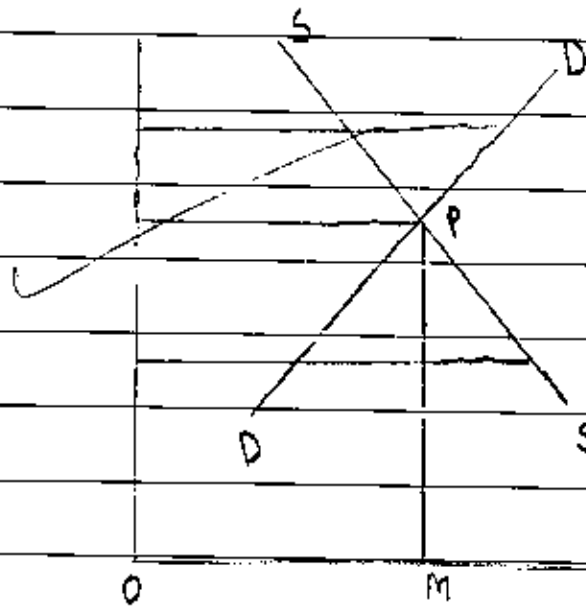
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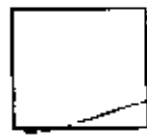
for the exchange decreases and if the rate of exchange increases and demand decrease. The following ~~demand~~ diagram exhibit the following :-



Here, DD is the demand curve and SS is the supply curve. Both of them meet at point P. This diagram shows that if rate of exchange increases the currency also increase and if the rate of exchange decrease, the currency also decrease.

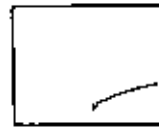
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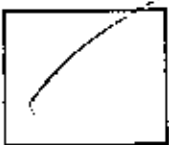
कुल अंक



Q.15.

Ans. In Ordinary language market refers to particular place where buyers and seller assemble together and make bargains. But in economics it has a wider meaning and scope. It refers to the specific place where buyer and seller buys the commodity at market price. The elements of market are :-

1. Place or region :- In economics, market refers to the particular place where buyers and sellers can deal with the help of means of communication. The place may be City, Village, town or Country.
2. Commodity :- In economics, each market has a commodity which is under the transaction.
3. Presence of buyers and seller :- The presence of buyers and sellers is one of the most important feature of market. In the market, the buyers and seller both are present to make bargains and assemble the price of commodities of different goods and services.

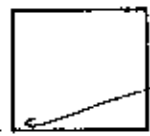


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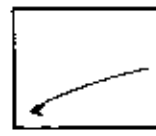
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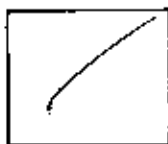
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Current year and budget estimate for coming year. With the help of Budget, the govt. reallocate the financial resources and remove the inequality. The types of budget are :-

1. Surplus budget :- Surplus budget refers to that budget which estimated revenue exceeds the estimated expenditure. It shows the financial soundness of government. Surplus cannot be said to a good budget.

2. Balanced budget :- Balanced budget refers to that budget where estimated revenue is equal to the estimated expenditure. Modern economist were in the favour of balance budget which drawn out from the policy of "Live within Means",

3. Deficit budget :- When the estimated expenditure exceeds the estimated revenue it is called deficit budget. The policy of deficit budget should be given in preference in order to set the economy on the path of economic recovery. The question was raised the how the



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Can spend more than its revenue. The answer was found in the delibatory financing or deficit budget. Since the govt. is the most powerful it can mobilise the huge fund to proposed expenditure. It can levy heavy taxes to meet the collective revenue.

So, the govt. can meet the deficit easily. So, preparing the deficit budget and promoting public welfare is the touch stone of success of govt. Hence, deficit budget is said to be a good budget.

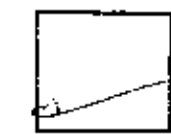
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Q. 17
Ans.

The causes of difference in wages in the same job are :-

1. Term of employment :- Difference wages are given to the people in same job on the term of employment. It also depends on nature of work. For e.g. railway engine drivers get more wages than auto ricksha driver. So, it is based on term of employment.

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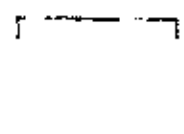


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कुल अंक



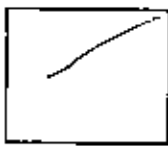
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2. Over-time work :- Difference of wages also caused due to Over time work. Those people work more and more time they will get more wages in comparison to that people who work less.

3. Lack of mobility :- It is also based of mobility factor. If the persons are more mobile and they can be shifted from one place to another for doing job they get more wages in comparison to that which people are immobile.

4. Neglected of works :- If the person works in the factory or industry and it has been neglected by other workers so there is a lack of co-ordination between the workers. So, they get more wages.

5. Demand and supply of labour :- Difference wages in the same occupation also depends upon the demand and supply factor. If the demand for labour is more then the supply decrease and wages of the labour increases and when the demand for labour decreases, they get low wages.



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6. Skill and ability :- person is more talented than any other worker, they get more wages. So, wages of labour also depends on skill, ability and efficiency.

Q-18

Ans:

In the words of 'Adam Smith' public finance involves the process of raising public treasury and investment.

The importance of public finance are :-

1. Maximum Social advantage :- It is the prime duty of welfare govt. to provide better facilities for the public. The government receives the revenue in the form of tax and spent judiciously on administrative and development purpose for the betterment of public.

Economic development :- The government opens the new avenue for economic growth and welfare. It provides

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- the sound financial atmosphere for industries like power, generation, Transport Communication etc.
3. Optimum Utilisation of national resources :- Public finance help not only in the mobilisation of resources but also in the optimum utilisation of resources. India is said to be a rich country inhabited by poor people because proper exploitation of natural resources is lacking.
4. Political administration :- Public finance helps in the political administration to a great extent. It provides the facility of provides the price support to the political administration.
5. Protection to home industries :- It provides very useful for the protection of home industries to a great manner. All the facilities are provided by the govt. and it provide a financial base for home industries.
6. Beneficial to finance minister :- Public finance knowledge and public finance both is very beneficial for finance minister. It helps to adequate funds and future projecting events.



Q. 20.
Ans.

Marks (x)	No. of Students (f)	fx
10	8	80
20	10	200
30	12	360
40	20	800
50	6	300
60	4	240
	<u>N = 60</u>	<u>1980</u>

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In order to calculate arithmetic mean

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum fx}{N}$$

So, Here $\sum fx = 1980$
 $N = 60$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 33 \\
 6 \overline{) 198} \\
 \underline{18} \\
 18 \\
 \underline{18} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1980}{60} = 33$$

So, the arithmetic mean is 33 Ave.

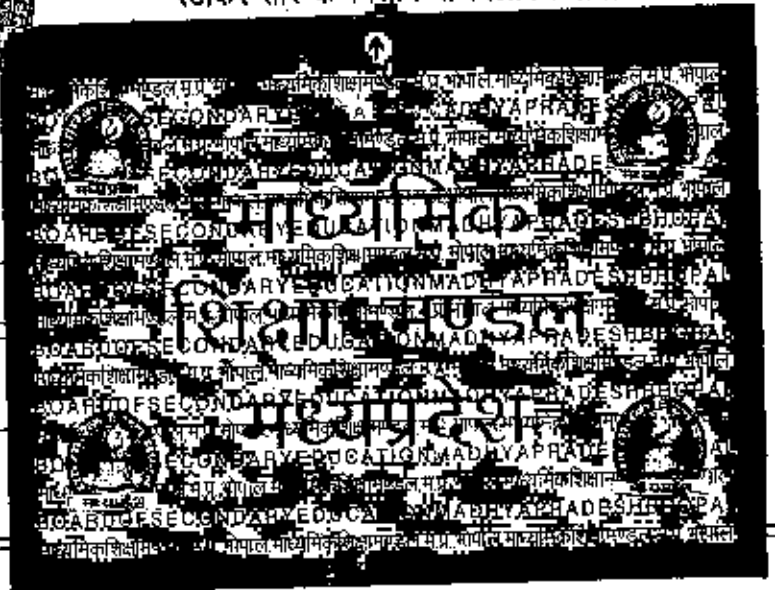
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माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

परीक्षक के लिये
स्टीकर तीर के निशान से मिलाकर लगायें



- 1. केन्द्र की सील हाई स्कूल
 - 2. पर्यवेक्षक के हस्ताक्षर व दिनांक केन्द्र क्रमांक 431032
 - 3. केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर की सील
 - 4. केन्द्र क्रमांक
 - 6. परीक्षा का नाम Higher Secondary
 - 7. विषय Business Economics 8. माध्यम English
 - 8. दिनांक 6-3-09
- पृष्ठ (25)



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Q-19.
Ans.

On the basis of Crops it is classified in
to various groups :-

1. Kharif Crops :- In Kharif Crops Sowing process takes place in the month of June - July. It is harvested in the month of October and November. It requires rainfall after ripening. It requires temperature for growing and ripening. The main Kharif Crops are cotton, rice, maize, jowar e.t.c.
2. Rabi Crops :- In rabi Crops Sowing process takes place in Nov - December. It requires rainfall after ripening. Hot temperature is needed for ripening and growing. The main Rabi Crops are wheat, gram, barley, Coconut, Sugarcane, Linseed, Tobacco e.t.c.



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NOTE

3. **Commercial Crops** :- Commercial Crops are those Crops which are beneficial for Commercial purposes. The Crops, like cotton, maize e.t.c. Cotton is most useful for making cloths in Cotton textile industry and maize is used for starch industries.
4. **Industrial Crops** :- The Crops which are beneficial for the various industries are called Industrial Crop. For e.g. Rice, jute, Cotton, maize e.t.c. Rice is used for making paper and roofs. Jute is used for packing products and it has much industrial importance. It also provides employment opportunities to the people and it is the major source of Government Revenue.
5. **Food Crops** :- The Food Crops are those Crops like rice, wheat e.t.c. India is substantially influenced by every crops. More people are vegetarians. They enjoy the better and delicious food articles.
6. **Cash Crops** :- The Crops which directly provides Cash for further production is called Cash Crops. For e.g. Tea. India is a large producer of Tea in the world. So, India has a great source of foreign exchange such as exports of goods which provides Cash. Today Tea is exported to Great Britain, America, Russia, Canada e.t.c.

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Handwritten scribbles and a signature.