

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

मु.प्र. 32 पृष्ठ

कार्यालयीन उपयोग के लिए

निम्न रिक्तियों की सही प्रविष्टि परीक्षार्थी द्वारा की जाए।

परीक्षा के नाम
की सील



1. विषय कोड 331 परीक्षा का विषय Business Economics
2. परीक्षा का माध्यम English परीक्षा की दिनांक 5th March, 09.

केन्द्र क्रमांक की सील
531036

3. परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न पत्र का पूर्ण कोड नम्बर कोड सेट
U-2049 D

पर्यवेक्षक/केन्द्राध्यक्ष का प्रमाणीकरण
प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि परीक्षार्थी द्वारा निम्नानुसार पूरक
उत्तरपुस्तिका ली गई है :-
क :- संख्या शब्दों में अंकों में
ख :- परीक्षार्थी की बैठक व्यवस्था कक्ष
क्रमांक 10 में है।
ग :- उत्तर पुस्तिका पर प्रश्न-पत्र का कोड नम्बर एवं सेट
सही लिखा है।

उत्तर पुस्तिका का सरल क्रमांक **111795**

4. परीक्षार्थी का अनुक्रमांक (अंग्रेजी अंकों में)

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

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हस्ताक्षर (पर्यवेक्षक) Sangeeta yadav पद Lecturer
नाम Sarafa Vidya Niketan G.H. Sc.
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परीक्षार्थी द्वारा ली गई सभी पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाएँ, मुख्य उत्तर पुस्तिका के साथ संलग्न हैं।
हस्ताक्षर केन्द्राध्यक्ष [Signature]

प्रश्न	पृष्ठ	प्राप्तांक	प्रश्न	पृष्ठ	प्राप्तांक	प्रश्न	पृष्ठ	प्राप्तांक
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4	4		14	15, 16, 17		24		
5	4		15	17, 18, 19		25		
6	5, 6		16	19, 20, 21		26		
7	6, 7		17	21, 22, 23		7		
8	8		18	23, 24, 25		3		
9	9		19	26, 27, 28		29		
10	10		20	25		30		
कुल प्राप्तांक								

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

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि उपरोक्तानुसार संलग्न पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या मूल्यांकन के समय सही पाई गई है। झूलोक्राफ्ट स्टोकर चरपा स्थिति में यथावत् रखते हुए ही उत्तरपुस्तिका का मूल्यांकन किया गया है। मैंने सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तरों का गहन मूल्यांकन किया है। उत्तर पुस्तिका के अन्दर के अंक एवं कवर पृष्ठ पर दर्शाये अंक एक समान हैं एवं योग पूर्णतः सही है।

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हस्ताक्षर (मुख्य परीक्षक) [Signature] 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 :-

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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, कच्हर 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 33 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 स्टिकर चस्पा है।
2. उत्तरपुस्तिका का मूल्यांकन होलो क्राफ्ट स्टिकर को चस्पा स्थिति में यथावत् रखते हुए ही किया जाये।
3. बिना होलो क्राफ्ट स्टिकर वाली तथा फटे हुए होलो क्राफ्ट स्टिकर वाली सभी उत्तरपुस्तिकाएँ मूल्यांकन हेतु 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 वहीं उत्तरपुस्तिकाएँ प्राप्त करें, जिनका मूल्यांकन होलो क्राफ्ट स्टिकर को चस्पा स्थिति में यथावत् रखते हुए ही किया गया है। यदि होलो क्राफ्ट स्टिकर 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 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।



Question no 1

Answer:-

- a) Two parts
- b) International Market
- c) Perfect competition
- d) Prof. Chamberlin
- e) Monopoly

Question no 2

Answer:-

- i) Almost
- ii) Zero
- iii) entrepreneurs
- iv) service
- v) Public Finance

Question no 3

- i) ~~Both~~
- ii) Income tax
- iii) compulsory contribution
- iv) effective demand
- v) demand

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Question no 4

Solution:-

i) False ✓

ii) True ✓

iii) False ✓

iv) True ✓

v) True ✓

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Question no 5

Answer:-

a) Text industry → West Bengal

b) National income is related to → Macro Economics

c) Per capita income is related to → Micro Economics

d) Paper industries are centralised in → Maharashtra & West Bengal

e) Iron and steel industry → Basis industry

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Question no 5

Answer:-

Excess demand refers to that situation where anticipated aggregate expenditure exceeds aggregate output i.e. Aggregate demand exceeds than aggregate supply. This situation is formed above full equilibrium point. This is also called 'inflationary gap' following are the causes of excess demand:-

Increase in level of income:-

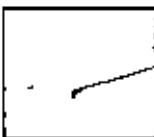
When level of income increase at a great pace excess demand is generated because expenditure power of people increase

Increase in consumption & Investment demand:-

One of the most important causes of excess demand is the increase in household consumption and investment demand.

Increase in Govt expenditure:-

When expenditure of Govt for goods and services increase for public welfare or for any other purpose, excess demand is being created.



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iv) Increase in net exports:-

When net exports of a country increase it also increases demand which sometimes turn into excess demand.

In short, we can say that when flow of money in the economy increase, excess demand takes place.

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Question no 7

Answer:-

The classical theory of income and employment was propounded by Prof. J.B. Say (A French Economist) this theory was not much successful because it was too far from reality and based on assumptions which are unrealistic and unviable. ASSUMPTIONS:-

i) FULL EMPLOYEMENT:-

The classical theory of income and employment was based on the assumption of full employment. But the condition of full employment rarely exist in reality.



ii) FREE COMPETITION:-

The other assumption of classical theory was free and perfect competition in market.

iii) NO SAVING:-

According to the classical theory there is no saving in society, all that is earned is invested or expended.

iv) SUPPLY CREATES ITS OWN DEMAND:-

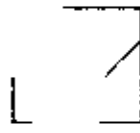
According to this theory 'supply creates its own demand'. Any thing which is produced is sold.

Thus, these are the assumptions of classical theory of employment and income propounded by J.B. Say.

All these assumptions were unrealistic and emerged as the de-merits of this theory.

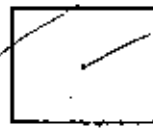
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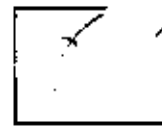
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Question no 8

Answer:-

Collection of data ~~is~~ is the most important and first step of statistics. Collection of data means getting necessary information from the units under investigation.

Data is of two types:-

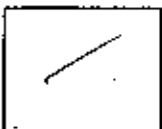
i) Primary Data

ii) Secondary Data

'DIFFERENCE'

Basis	Primary data	Secondary data
1) Originality	These data are originally collected for the first time.	These data is not original as they are being used second or more time.
2) Purpose	These are collected keeping in mind the purpose of investigation.	These data needs to be revised according to purpose of study.
3) Time & Money	More time and money is consumed.	Less time & money is consumed.
4) Use	They are being used first time.	These are already used or published data.

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So, these are the differences between Primary and Secondary Data.

Question no 9

Solution:-

Given: #Gross Production in an year \rightarrow 75000 crore.
#Depreciation in an year \rightarrow 10000 crore.

To Find:- #Net National Product

Method:-

We know that,

$$\text{NNP} = \text{Gross Production} - \text{Depreciation}$$

So, on putting values,

$$\text{NNP} = 75000 \text{ crore} - 10000 \text{ crore}$$

$$\text{NNP} = 65000 \text{ crore}$$

Thus Net National Product = 65000 crore (Rupees)



Question no. 10

Answer:-

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the important component of National Income.

It refers to the aggregate money value of all the final goods and services produced within the political boundaries or territorial boundaries of the nation. Its characteristics are as follows:-

CHARACTERISTICS OF GDP:-

i) The value of only final output is included while computing GNP.

ii) The value of intermediate goods ~~should be~~ is excluded properly to avoid double counting.

iii) Earning from external sector (i.e. abroad) not included.

iv) The value of capital goods, govt. expenditure and net exports are included.

v) Imp. and mostly used component of National Income.

So, these are the characteristics of Gross Domestic Product.

(5 mark ques)

Answer:-

The word 'Micro' has been derived from Greek word 'Mikros' which means 'small'. Thus, micro economics is that branch of economic science which deals with individual economic units such as individual firm, individual household, individual family, individual price, etc. It studies small parts of whole economy. But as we all know every thing in this world has some defects or drawbacks. There are certain drawbacks or limitations of micro economics which are:-

LIMITATIONS OF MICRO ECONOMICS:-

i) Conclusions drawn have no accuracy:-

The conclusions or results received from micro economic analysis are not accurate as they are needed to be.

ii) Unrealistic Assumptions:-

It is based on many unrealistic and unvariable assumptions such as full employment, perfect competition, etc.

iii) Concentration on small units:-

In micro economics, concentration is given to small units or individual units only rather than aggregates.



iv) Unable to analyze certain problems:-

Micro economic analysis is unable to analyze certain economic problems such as inflation, deflation, unemployment, etc.

v) Unfeasible:-

Micro economic analysis is unfeasible. It can't be used directly in actual life.

Thus, these are the limitations of micro economics which are also its demerits or which create negative image of such analysis.

Question no. 12

Answer:-

Central bank is that bank which controls nation's banking, currency and credit keeping in view the public interest and nation's welfare.

Commercial bank is that bank which provide short term financial facilities to traders, industries and general public.



There are some differences which are as follows:-

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Basis	Central Bank	Commercial Bank
Meaning	It's the bank which controls nation's banking, currency and credit	It provide short term financial facilities to public and industries
Status	It's a controlling bank	It's a controlled bank
loans & advances	They can't give loans and advances to public	They can give loan & advances to public
Note Issue	They enjoy the monopoly of note issue	They can't issue notes
clearing house function	They perform clearing house function	They don't perform clearing house function
Banker to the govt	It is banker & advisor of government	It do not enjoy such functions

So, these are the differences between these two.



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Question no.

Ans:-

Exchange rate refers to that rate at which one currency can buy or exchange another currency.

"Exchange rate is the rate in which one currency is expressed in terms of other currency"

- Sayers

Fixed exchange rate refers to that exchange rate which is not liable to fluctuate or unfluctuating exchange rate is called fixed exchange rate. Following are the comments in favour of fixed exchange rate:-

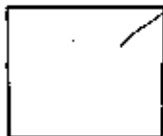
i) Encouragement to foreign investments:-

If the foreign exchange rates will be non flexible then they will encourage the investors for foreign investments.

ii) Capital formation:-

It will lead to saving and capital formation which will ultimately develop the economy.

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iii) Exchange System:-

If fixed exchange rates will be there then proper exchange system can be developed.

iv) Encouragement to foreign capital:-

It will also encourage the accumulation of foreign capital which will be beneficial for economy.

v) Necessary for export countries:-

It is essential for export countries such as Japan, Holland, etc. because if flexible exchange rate will be there there may be adverse effect on their economy.

So, these are the comments in favour of favourable exchange rate of currencies.

Question no. 14

Answer:-

"FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES"

Foreign exchange rate is that rate at which one currency can buy or exchange.



other currency it signifies external value or purchasing power of currency.

"Foreign Exchange rate is the value of currency expressed in terms of other currency"

- Sayers

The rate or no. of units of one currency required to buy one unit of another currency is called its exchange rate.

For example, 40 Indian rupees are needed to buy one American dollar then foreign exchange rate of one dollar will be 40 Indian rupees.

1 Dollar = 40 Indian Rupees

Foreign Exchange Rate can be determined by various ~~methods~~ theories:-

1) Demand & supply factor:-

When the demand of any currency is more then its exchange rate is high, but when supply of any currency is more than its price-exchange rate is low.



i) Mint Parity theory:-

Under this theory, exchange rate is determined on the basis of gold standard or parity of mint (i.e. silver & gold) of currency.

ii) Purchasing Power theory:-

In this method foreign exchange rate is determined by purchasing power of that currency.

iii) Balance of Payment theory:-

Those currency have more exchange rate whose country's Balance of Payment is strong and vice versa.

Thus, foreign exchange rate is the relation betⁿ value of different ~~and~~ currencies.

Question no. 15

Ans:-

"NO, GIFTS IS NOT EXCHANGE"

Gift ~~is~~ is not exchange because it doesn't fulfill the conditions of exchange which are, benefit of both parties, two parties, voluntary transaction, etc.



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Following are the necessary conditions for exchange :-

1) TWO PARTIES :-

There must be two parties or more parties for exchange. Exchange can't be one sided.

2) BENEFIT TO BOTH PARTIES :-

In exchange, both or all the parties should be benefitted. No party should be in loss.

3) LEGAL TRANSFER :-

There must be legal transfer of goods and services. Illegal transfer is not included in exchange.

4) OTHERS :-

- i) Surplus of commodity with both parties
- ii) Voluntary transfer of goods or services
- iii) Mutual transfer of commodities or services

So, these are the necessary condition which show that,

"Exchange is a mutual, legal & voluntary exchange of goods bet two or more"



parties for mutual benefit."

Questions no 16 (6 Mark Ques)

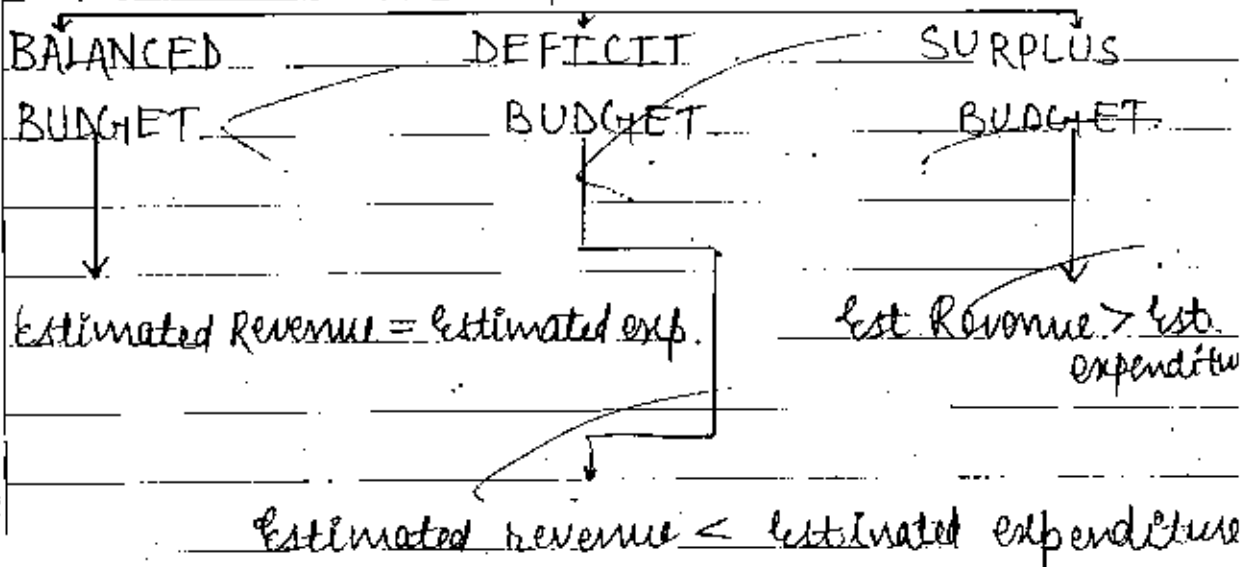
Answer:-

The word 'budget' has been derived from Greek word 'Bougette' which means a small bag. It symbolises a bag containing financial proposal. The use of this term budget dates back to 1733.

In general, the budget is a plan of estimated revenue and estimated expenditure of govt. It is both the description of fiscal policies of govt and financial plans corresponding to them.

Budget is of three types on the basis of Revenue and Expenditure:-

BUDGET:



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1) Balanced Budget:-

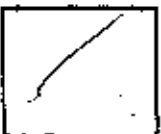
In this budget estimated expenditure is equal to estimated revenue. Such budget doesn't aim at high or maximum social advantage. It is based on the thought of 'Line Within Means'. In ancient time it was popular but after the worse conditions of 1930 it was removed near about completely.

2) Deficit Budget:-

In this budget, estimated expenditure exceeds estimated revenue. Such type of budget is treated as best budget. It aims at 'MAXIMUM SOCIAL WELFARE'. It represents the policy of modern govt. which aims at public welfare. Nearly all the countries produce deficit budget.

3) SURPLUS Budget:-

In such budget, estimated revenue exceeds the estimated expenditure. It doesn't aim at public welfare. It is generally not made by any govt.





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So these are the types of budget and their revenue & expenditure amount

Question no. 17.

Answer:-

Interest is that part of national income which is paid for the use of capital. It also includes the payment for bearing risk, return on management & inconveniences, etc. But in India the rates of interest are very high. There are many causes for high rates of interest. Some and most important of them are:-

1) EXCESS-RISK:-

In India, there is always high risk on short term or long term loans. India ~~being~~^{is} an agricultural country. When agricultural production is not good, then income of people is affected greatly which results in not making payment of loans / installments. This is one of the most imp. reasons for high rates of interest in India.



2) LIMITED SOURCES OF INCOME:-

In India there are limited sources of income which also become a cause of high rates of interest.

3) LACK OF BANKING FACILITIES:-

Lack of banking facilities in rural areas, give rise to high rates of interest in India.

4) LACK OF CAPITAL FORMATION:-

Savings are very less in India and consumption is very high due to excess population which results in lack of capital formation.

5) NOT PROPER MONEY MARKET:-

R.B.I. has failed to make an organised money market in India which is also a cause of high rate of interest.

6) INDIGENEOUS BANKER & ILLITERACY:-

Effect of indigenous bankers and illiteracy of people gave rise to high rate of interest as fixed by indigenous bankers. So, these are the basic reasons for high rates of interest in India.



High interest rates is a very big problem which is becoming a hurdle in India's way of becoming a developed country. Every possible step should be taken to correct this.

Question no. 18.

Ans:-

"Public Finance is the study of principal underlying the raising and spending of funds by Public authorities".

- Findlay Shiras

In a narrower sense, public finance refers to public revenue and public expenditure.

In a wider sense, public finance refers to public revenue, public expenditure, public debt and fiscal policies of the govt. (central, state or local self govt).

IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC FINANCE can be understood from following points:-

1) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:-

Without public finance, economic development of a country is impossible. Public finance raise funds and use them for developmental & welfare activities.

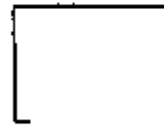
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2.) MAXIMUM SOCIAL SATISFACTION:-

Through Public finance, maximum social welfare of public can be done by govt. It's the importance as well as one objective of Public finance.

3.) REMOVAL OF INEQUALITY:-

By public finance, ~~is~~ inequality of income and wealth can be removed. Regional disparity can also be removed.

4.) DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE & INDUSTRY:-

Public finance plays a vital role in development of trade and industry in a country. Without this, it can't be achieved.

5.) MAXIMUM UTILISATION OF RESOURCES:-

Maximum utilisation of resources and maximum productivity out of them can be achieved through public finance. It can be used for development activities.



REMOVING POVERTY & UNEMPLOYMENT:-

By Public finance, govt. makes every effort of removing poverty and increasing employment opportunities. Thus we can say that for overall development of a nation public finance plays a vital and indispensable role.

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Question no 20

Sol:-

Marks (x)	Frequency (f)	fx
10	8	80
20	10	200
30	12	360
40	20	800
50	6	300
60	4	240
	$\Sigma f = 60$	$\Sigma fx = 1980$

Identity Used

Arithmetic mean $\bar{X} = \frac{\Sigma fx}{\Sigma f}$

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Here, $\bar{X} = \frac{1980}{60} = 33$

Ans:- arithmetic mean $\Rightarrow 33$



Question no. 19

Answer:-

Large number of medicinal plants are found in India. Near about 45000 types of plants are there in India. Out of them near about 40-50% are registered medicinal plants. Because of availability of various medicinal plants, India is called 'BOTANICAL GARDEN OF WORLD'.

Use of medicinal plants is also increasing day by day. At present, there are more than 3,00,000 registered Ayurvedic medicinal Practitioners doing work of these medicines in India. Many industries are coming in this sector. It has become very important part of Indian Industry and agriculture. Indian medicinal plants are exported to almost all the countries. Some of the main & important medicinal plants are:-

1. Ashwagandha:-

It is the most important of all the medicinal plants. It cures various diseases like pain, cough, other serious ~~diseases~~ pneumonia, heart related problems also. It is a very important medicinal plant.



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2) Jalsi:-

Jalsi is found very commonly in about every house. It cures throat ~~de~~ diseases. It has ~~red~~ religious importance also. It is being widely used for medicines.

3) Gabgol:-

It is widely and commonly used in India. It solves gastric problems, helps in digestion and other stomach related diseases.

4) Safed Musli

It is mainly used in making cough syrups and anti-allergic medicines. It is very effective even more than allopath medicine.

5) Quinine:-

Quinine is the shore shot cure of serious diseases like malaria fever, etc. It is very important.

6) Eucalyptus:-

It is helpful in making gels ~~used~~ which are used for curing ~~de~~ diseases of breathing system & respiratory system. 'Vicks' is the product made by this.



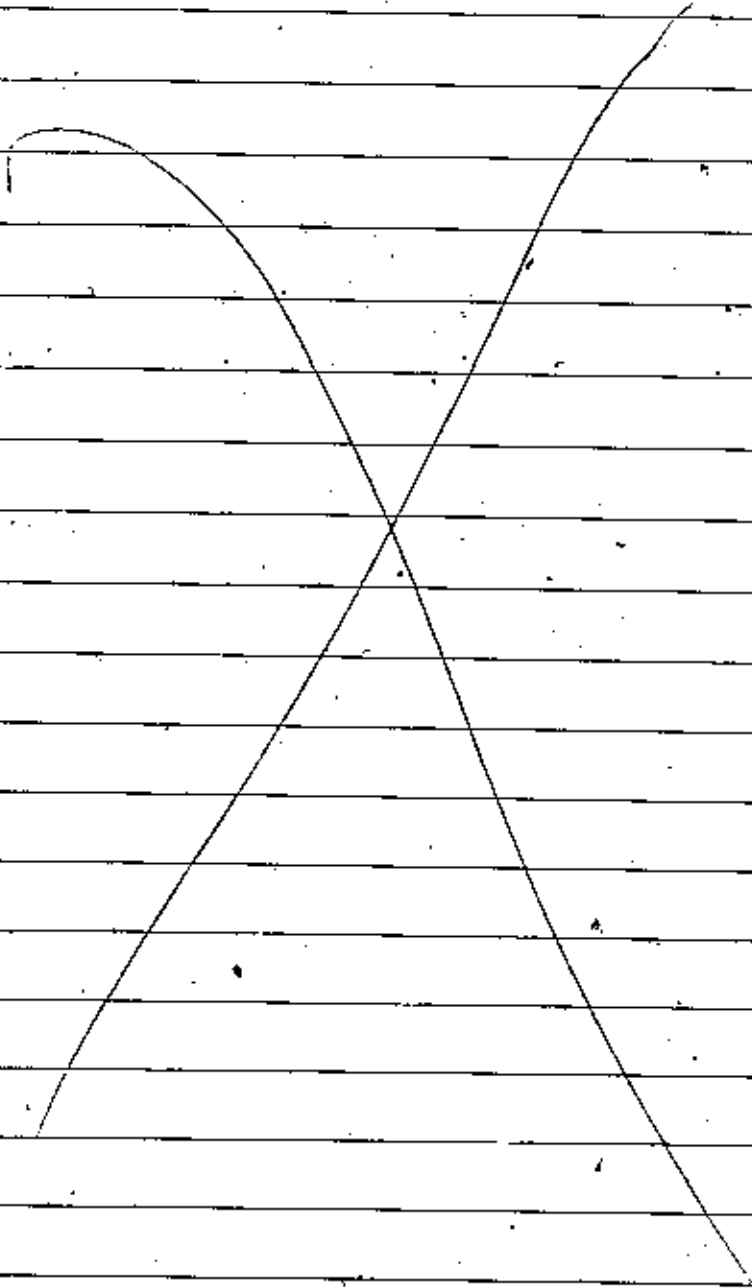
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Thus, we can say that medicinal plants play a very vital role in trade and industry field as well as in international medicinal field.

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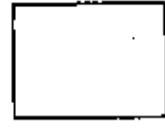
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Rough work :-

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300	33
400	26
500	198
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298	
1980	

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