



परीक्षा के नाम
की सील

हायर सेकंडरी

निम्न रिक्तियों की सही प्रविष्टि परीक्षार्थी द्वारा की जाए।
1. विषय कोड **331** परीक्षा का विषय **Business & Economics**

2. परीक्षा का माध्यम **English** परीक्षा की दिनांक **06/03/09**

केन्द्र क्रमांक की सील
केन्द्राध्यक्ष
केन्द्र क्र. **681003**

3. परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न पत्र का पूर्ण कोड नम्बर
(सेट **A, B, C, या D**) अनिवार्यतः भरें **L-13 A**

कोड सेट

पर्यवेक्षक/केन्द्राध्यक्ष का प्रमाणीकरण
प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि परीक्षार्थी द्वारा निम्नानुसार पूरक
उत्तरपुस्तिका ली गई है :-
क :- संख्या शब्दों में **C3** अंकों में **Three**
ख :- परीक्षार्थी की बैठक व्यवस्था कक्ष
क्रमांक **06** में है।
ग :- उत्तर पुस्तिका पर प्रश्न-पत्र का कोड नम्बर एवं सेट
सही लिखा है।

उत्तर पुस्तिका का सरल क्रमांक **K 2570357**

परीक्षार्थी का अनुक्रमांक (अंग्रेजी अंकों में)

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

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

Two Six Eight one five Eight one

BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, MADHYA PRADESH, BHOPAL

B
S
E
M
P

हस्ताक्षर (पर्यवेक्षक) *[Signature]*
नाम **M. C. Wile** पद **U.O.P.**
पता/संस्था **E.H. S. H. School**
परीक्षार्थी द्वारा ली गई सभी पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकायें, मुख्य
उत्तर पुस्तिका के साथ संलग्न हैं।
हस्ताक्षर केन्द्राध्यक्ष *[Signature]*

| प्रश्न | पृष्ठ | प्राप्तांक | प्रश्न | पृष्ठ | प्राप्तांक | प्रश्न | पृष्ठ | प्राप्तांक |
|----------------|-------|------------|--------|--------|------------|--------|-------|------------|
| 1 | 3 | | 11 | 15 | | 21 | | |
| 2 | 3 | | 12 | 17 | | 22 | | |
| 3 | 4 | | 13 | 10 | | 23 | | |
| 4 | 4 | | 14 | 21 | | 24 | | |
| 5 | 5 | | 15 | 21 | | 25 | | |
| 6 | 6 | | 16 | 21 | | 26 | | |
| 7 | 8 | | 17 | 02 | | 27 | | |
| 8 | 10 | | 18 | New 02 | | 28 | | |
| 9 | 11 | | 19 | 04 | | 29 | | |
| 10 | 14 | | 20 | New 09 | | 30 | | |
| कुल प्राप्तांक | | | | | | | | |

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

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि उपरोक्तानुसार संलग्न पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या, गुणवत्ता, क समय सही पाई गई हैं। होलोग्राफ्ट स्टीकर
वस्था 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।

हस्ताक्षर (परीक्षक) *[Signature]* हस्ताक्षर (उपमुख्य परीक्षक) हस्ताक्षर (मुख्य परीक्षक)
परीक्षक क्रमांक **0240221** 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 | छः | 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 क्रॉस 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।

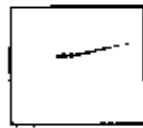
परीक्षक के लिए निर्देश

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

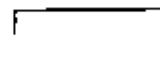
1. **O.M.R. SHEET** पर प्राप्तांक की प्रविष्टि करने हेतु केवल वही उत्तरपुस्तिकाएँ प्राप्त करें, जिनका मूल्यांकन होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर को चस्पा स्थिति में यथावत् रखते हुए ही किया गया है। यदि होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर फटा हुआ पाया जाता है तो ऐसी उत्तरपुस्तिकाएँ मूल्यांकन केन्द्र अधिकारी को पृथक से सौपी जाएँ। ऐसे 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।

3

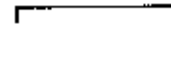


योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

+



पृष्ठ 3 के अंक



कुल अंक



Section-A

Objective type Question.

Question-1.

i) Banking system ✓

ii) Once ✓

iii) International market ✓

iv) No rent land ✓

v) State Government ✓

Question-2

i) Expenditure ✓

ii) February ✓

iii) International ✓

B
S
E
M
P

4

योग पूर्व ५००

२०२४-२५

३-१-२०२४



iv) ~~Entrepreneur~~ Capitaliser.

v) Central financial.

Question-3

One word

i) Tax proposal

ii) National

iii) ~~Entrepreneur~~ Entrepreneur

iv) Economic welfare / progress.

v) West Bengal

Question-4

True or false

i) True ✓

B
S
F
M

5

योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

पृष्ठ 5 के अंक

कुल अंक



ii) True ✓

iii) True ✓

iv) True ✗

v) False

B
S
E
M
P

Match the Column

Question-5.

i) For making exchange - two parties are successful important

ii) In India tea is - Most popular drink
a

iii) Rapid increase in - Result in decrease in
population. per capita income

iv) National income is - Annually
Computed

v) The largest soyabean - is Madhya Pradesh

पृष्ठ के अंकों का योग

P.T.O

6

योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

+

पृष्ठ 6 के अंक



producing state
in India

A

Section - B

Very short Answer type Question.

Question - 6.

The causes of deficient demand
are:-

i) Fall in public expenditure.

Due to deficient demand there is fall in public expenditure which result in under employment problem.

ii) Fall in export:-

In deficient demand there arise the problem

B
S
E
M
P



of unemployment and less demand. therefore fall in export result.

iii) Fall in Supply of money -

The supply of money means the money which is in which public therefore which is in supply and thus due to deficient demand the supply of money is fall.

iv) Fall in price -

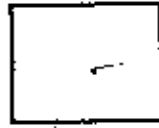
of supply of money will become less than the price of commodity is also be less. Therefore there is fall in price.

v) Fall in Government Expenditure -

In deficient demand though there is less demand which also result in fall in government expenditure.

8

+



=

योग रूप १००

पूर्वप्रश्नके अंक

कुल अंक



Question-7-

The limitation of Statistics;

Though statistics is very helpful for finding out the simple numerical but it also has some limitations:-

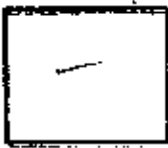
i) Conclusion drawn has no accuracy:-

By statistics we can find the numerical fact but its conclusion is not exactly accurate.

ii) Answer in approximately:-

It gives the answer in approximate manner. It doesn't give proper accurate answer to define a conclusion.

B
S
E
M
P



पूर्वप्रश्नके अंक का योग



iii) Problem in Accurating:-

Though, statistics main aim is to do complex figure in simple figure this lead to many problem of accurate which make statistic more complicated.

iv) Multiplicity of Causes:-

In statistics the Multiplicity of Causes occur which can multiply the problem of statis.

v) It Mis-lead:-

In statis the accuracy which is drawn is not accurate and approximately answer are given which can mis-lead us and the whole situation may become inverse in respect.

B
S
E
M
P

10

+



=



पृष्ठ 10 के अंक

पृष्ठ 10 के अंक

Question - 8.

Meaning of disposable income.

Disposable income is that income which an individual have after all its expenditure and taxes. It can be calculated by subtracting personal ~~tax~~ income by Tax of person .

Disposable income is also known as saving after income.

It can be calculated as
under :-

1) Disposable income = personal income - personal direct tax.

(ii) Disposable income = Saving - Consumption.

B
S
E
M
P

(11)

+ — =

पृष्ठ 11 के अंक



Question - 9.

The components of aggregate demand are as follow:-

- i) House-hold Consumption demand.
- ii) Investment demand.
- iii) Government expenditure on good and service.
- iv) Net export demand

I. House-hold Consumption demand.

House-hold Consumption demand is that demand which is consume by an Individual. House-hold Consumption is a part of aggregate demand.

II. Investment demand.

The word "Investment" means that after saving the

B
S
E
M
P



पृष्ठ के अंकों का योग



Individual want to invest his money if he thinks that investment is safe than that investment is called investment. Investment is done for "future" reference.

Investment has two part.

- i) Autonomous Investment.
- ii) Induced Investment.

Autonomous Investment

"Autonomous" investment is done for the public welfare. It is done through the Government.

Induced Investment

Induced investment is related to an "Individual" investment.



III. Government Expenditure on Goods and Services.

The expenditure which is done by the government for the future reference of the public is called Government expenditure.

~~Expenditure~~

Example :-

Construction of roads, dams, etc.

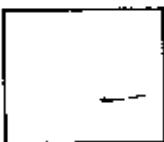
IV. Net Export.

The expenditure which is incurred for the export is called the expenditure of export.

$$\underline{\text{Net Export} = \text{Export} - \text{Import}}$$

It can be calculated as above.

B
S
E
M
P





Question - 10

Suggestions for increasing National Income.

i) Export promotion programme

To increase the National Income various export promotion programme should be held.

ii) Tax

To make public under the important of tax and make them to pay the taxes.

iii) Balance in distribution of income

There should be always a balance in distribution of national income.

B
S
E
M
P



(iv) Balanced in Export and Import:

Favourable balance should be taken to balance the export and import of Country.

(v) Peace in Country -

There should be peace in the Country and environment which result in increase in National Income.

B
S
E
M
P

Question - 11.

Short Answer type questions.

The limitations of macro-economic analysis are:-

i) Conclusion drawn have no accuracy:-

The conclusion which is drawn by the macro-economic is not accurate.

4



ii) Neglegence of Individual units:-

It neglect the individual units of the economics which is the main and important tool of economy.

iii) Macro-economy doesn't help in making policy of individual.

Though Macro economy depts the problem of aggregate it does not throw light on individual which not help in making policies of individual.

iv) Complex fact:-

Macro economy is aggregate fact therefore it has complexities in its nature.

B
S
E
M
P



v) Multiplicity of Causes :-

Macro economy is aggregate of fact which give rise to the Multiplicity of Causes.

Question - 12.

The objectives of Reserve Bank of India.

i) Credit system to Commercial banks:-

It main objective is to grant the loan to the Commercial banks. and give or apply credit system.

ii) Note Issue:-

Reserve Bank of India [R.B.I] have the power to issue the Note if any decrease in supply is there.

(1)

या ग पृष्ठ

पृष्ठ 18 के अंक

कुल अंक



iii) Controlling the Banks:-

Its another main objective is to controlled the banks and regulate the according to the section of

"Banking Act 1949."

iv) Co-ordination between Banks:-

It bring co-ordination between different banks and the thus make the work more perfect.

v) Suggestion to the government:-

By hearing the different suggestion of banks and other banks it give suggestion to the government.

B
S
E
M
P



vi) Problem of Inflation:-

It help in solving the problem of Inflation by stoping the supply of money in Country.

Question-13.

Meaning of Balance of payment-

Balance of payment refer to the payment made with in the foreign Countries. The payment made with the Country and that of the other Country. Balance of payment is always balance due to the "double Counting Method".

Balance of payment means total payment or receipt made with the Country and that of the other Country.

B
S
E
M
P



पृष्ठ के अंकों का योग



B
S
E
M
P

Composition of balance of payment :-

i) Export - Import -

The main including fact is of export and import. By export and import the National income increases.

ii) Tariff :-

By export and import promotion tariff is being given or received by the other countries.

iii) Import - Quota :-

By balance of payment the Import Quota can be done through balance of payment.



पृष्ठ के अंकों का योग



iv) Earned foreign Exchange :-

The another Composition of balance of payment is earning of foreign exchange Reserve and make the payment Balance.

Question - 14.

B
S
E
M
P

| Items | Balance of trade | Balance of Payment |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Meaning | Balance of trade means the trade which is being done by export and import. | Balance of payment is done through the foreign party and out Country. |
| Visible/ non-visible | It include only visible item. | It include both visible and non-visible item. |
| Nature | Narrow in nature. | wide in nature |
| Favourable | favourable / unfavourable | It is always |

4

पृष्ठ के अंकों का योग



| | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| or unfavourable. | the balance of trade can be. | favourable due to double entry system. |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|---|

| | | |
|------------|---|--|
| v) Include | It include only goods and not services. | It include goods and services both to the economy. |
|------------|---|--|

| | | |
|--------|---------------------------------------|--|
| affect | It much not affect the economy. | It will affect the economy at large. |
|--------|---------------------------------------|--|

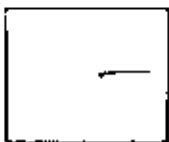
Question - 15

| Heading | Perfect Competi- tion | Imperfect Competi- tion |
|---------|---|--|
| Meaning | Perfect Competition is a Competition where arise large number of buyer and seller and have perfect knowledge. | Imperfect Comp- etition is a Competition where arise small number of buyer and seller. |



B
S
E
M
P

| | | |
|------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| | | and have less knowledge about market. |
| Buyer / Seller. | Perfect Competition have large number of buyer and seller. | less number of buyer and seller. |
| Knowledge about market | Perfect Knowledge about market. | Imperfect Knowledge about market. |
| Price. | Price is elastic elastic. | Price is inelastic. |
| In life. | Perfect Competition is not found in Real Practical life. | It is found in practical life. |
| Concept. | It is an imaginary concept. | It is Real Concept. |
| Nature. | Perfect Competition has wide market. | Narrow market. |





| | | |
|---------|--|--|
| Example | Nandis is the example of perfect Competition | Cotton and Cottage industry are example of it. |
|---------|--|--|

Long Answer

Question-16

Meaning of Budget

Budget is a word which is derived from the french word "Bougette" which means a small bag containing all the financial proposal of the economy.

Budget includes "tax proposal" of all the financial year. Budget is produced "Once" in a year by the "Finance Minister". Budget is a financial project which help the government in "economic progress".

B
S
E
M
P

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल
केन्द्राध्यक्ष

परीक्षक के लिये

1. केन्द्र की सील 681003
2. पर्यवेक्षक के हस्ताक्षर व दिनांक 6.03.09
3. केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर की सील
4. केन्द्र क्रमांक 681003
6. परीक्षा का नाम Higher. Secondary.
7. विषय Business Economics English
8. दिनांक 06



पृष्ठ

B
S
E
M
P

Objective of budgets :-

i) Economic development :-

Budget help in economic development of an economy. Through budget the financial proposals are determined which help in increasing the economic development of the country.

ii) Executing the various policies -

By budget various policies can be drawn which help in earning of income and the executing policies in various sector also help in maintaining co-ordination.



iii) Tax proposals →

Budget contain tax proposals which lay down more stress on the tax and earning of tax increase economic development.

iv) Reference

By budget the government make reference and with the help of budget all the various schemes and programs are held.

v) Balance between Revenue and Expenditure:

It lay down more emphasis in making balance between the different in expenditure and revenue. Because if one is unfavourable then it will lead to many economic problems to the economy.



Question - 17.

Meaning of child labour.

Child labour means that labour who is under the age of legality and he is not adult. The child labour is the labour who labour due to the following conditions:

- i) Illiteracy.
 - ii) Not have perfect knowledge.
 - iii) Force of parents.
 - iv) Parents unemployment.
 - v) Population problem.
- and many more....

The child labour are of two type :-

- i) legal child labour.
- ii) illegal child labour.

4

+



=

पृष्ठ 4 के अंक

अंक

अंक



Legal Child Labour

Legal child labour are those who comes above fourteen age. They have the legal rights.

Illegal Child Labour

Illegal child labour are the labour who comes under the age of fourteen. Therefore government restrict these labourer.

The suggestions for improving the condition of child labour.

i) Proper education :- Child labour should be given proper knowledge about the education. Government should provide the educations.

ii) Strict control =

Government should strictly control the child labour. They should investigate in industry.

B
S
E
M
P

पृष्ठ 4 के अंक का योग

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

केन्द्राध्यक्ष

1. केन्द्र की सील

केन्द्र

681003



2. पर्यवेक्षक के हस्ताक्षर व दिनांक

[Signature]

E.S.O.

3. केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर की सील

4. केन्द्र क्रमांक

681003

6. परीक्षा का नाम

7. विषय Business - Economics English

8. दिनांक

06/02/20

पृष्ठ

परीक्षक के लिये

स्टीकर तीर के निशान से मिलाकर लगायें

उत्तर पुस्तिका का
सरल क्रमांक

967399

1. परीक्षार्थी का अनुक्रमांक (अंग्रेजी अंकों में)

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

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

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|-------|-----|------|-------|-----|-------|
| Two | Nine | Six | Eight | One | Five | Eight | One | Seven |
|-----|------|-----|-------|-----|------|-------|-----|-------|

and all other place where
child labour are working.

iii) Knowledge provide to Parents:-

The main part of
child labour is there parents due
to there parents they employe.
the child therefore the parents should
be educated and have the
Knowledge.

iv) Proper wages →

Proper and adequate
wages should be given to the
child labour and "less work"
should be given according to
his ability.

B
S
E
M
P



Question :- 18.

The characteristics of a good tax system :-

i) Simple -

A good tax system should be as simple as possible. Because illiterate people are also there and to make them understand it should be simple.

ii) Economy →

A good tax system ^{is} should be economy. Because economy is our backbone. Economy tax may lead to the "height of its peak".

iii) Suitable -

A good tax system ~~should~~ ^{have} been suitable in every individual so that tax rate may become high and its



percentage may increase.

iv) Convenient →

A good tax system should be convenient in nature so that every one knows the procedure of it and the tax should not be inconvenient.

v) Equality →

A good tax system should have been of equality, that is it should contribute high tax from Rich and low tax from Poor to make economy equal.

vi) Productivity -

Good tax should be having the productivity power to increase the productivity of tax.

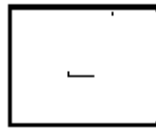
vii) Easy →

Good tax system should be easy and have the ability to make others understand.

4

योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

+



पृष्ठ 4 के अंक

=



कुल अंक



Question-19.

The Geographical and economic condition for the cultivation of rice:-

i) Temperature → The temperature for the cultivation of rice should have 25°C to 30°C and the temperature should be flexible.

ii) Rainfall → The Rice is main source of crops and it have regional importance to it require the rainfall between 50 to 100 cm.

iii) Soil → The Rice is being the crops of tamil nadu. Tamil nadu produce heavy amount of soil. Alluvial Soil and Red Soil are mostly used.

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

केन्द्राध्यक्ष

केन्द्र क्र. 681003



परीक्षक के लिये

स्टीकर तीर के निशान से मिलाकर लगायें

1. केन्द्र की सील

2. पर्यवेक्षक के हस्ताक्षर व दिनांक

3. केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर की सील

4. केन्द्र क्रमांक

681003

6. परीक्षा का नाम

7. विषय

Business - Economics English

8. दिनांक

06/11/19

पृष्ठ

उत्तर पुस्तिका का सरल क्रमांक

967668

1. परीक्षार्थी का अनुक्रमांक (अंग्रेजी अंकों में)

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

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

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|-------|-----|------|-------|-----|-------|
| Two | Nine | Six | Eight | one | five | Eight | one | seven |
|-----|------|-----|-------|-----|------|-------|-----|-------|

B
S
E
M
P

iv) Manure -

In Rice the cultivation should be done by good manure like cow-dung, bio-fertilizer etc.

v) Scientific Method -

Rice production is done mainly in india. Therefore we have to use the good scientific Method of Machines and technology. so that production may be done better.

vi) Peace and healthy environment -

The environment of

2



economy should be peaceful so that cultivation may done more...

vii) Good Seeds

The quality of seeds should be used good and qualitative to gave best result of cultivation.

viii) Export promotion -

Government should promote the export promotion of Rice and make it more cultivated.

Question - 20

The Methods of Collecting primary data.

i) By direct Investigation -

Primary data can be

B
S
E
M
P

3

+



=



पृष्ठ 3 के अंक

Collected by directly investigation. It means Investigator go directly to the informants and collect the data for its use.

ii) Investigation by oral

This investigation is done through the oral communication. The communication which is done orally in the form of verbal or it may be done through telephone or mobile.

Directly or indirectly means by orally method this collection of primary data can be done

iii) Investigation by or through correspondence

This collection of primary data can be done through the agent or to appoint the agent or correspondence the investigation

B
S
E
M
P



पृष्ठ 3 के अंक 101 अंक



of collecting data can be done. In this collection of primary data the agent work done under to help & in collecting data.

iv) Investigation by Schedule -

This collection of data can be done through the medium of scheduled or questionnaires to be filled by the applicant or by himself.

The two type are there

- i) By scheduled
- ii) By Questionnaires.

By scheduled applicant himself fill all the appropriate things mention there and scheduled can be done only by investigators

By questionnaires investigators has to go to send this to the applicant to be filled.