



माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जाये ↓

24 पृष्ठीय

परीक्षा का विषय	विषय कोड	परीक्षा का माध्यम
Economic	1 4 0	English

स्टीकर तीर के निशान ↓ से मिलाकर लगायें

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, म.प्र., भोपाल, माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, म.प्र., भोपाल, माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, म.प्र., भोपाल, माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, म.प्र., भोपाल

BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, Bhopal

परीक्षार्थी का रोल नम्बर

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स्कूल रोल नम्बर

2	1	1	3	2	8	7	4
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नीचे दिये गये उदाहरण अनुसार रोल नम्बर भरें।

उदाहरणार्थ	1	1	2	4	3	9	5	6	8
	एक	एक	दो	चार	तीन	नौ	पाँच	छः	आठ

क - पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या अंको में शब्दों में

ख - परीक्षार्थी का कक्ष क्रमांक

ग - परीक्षा की दिनांक

परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा

हाईस्कूल सर्टिफिकेट परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक-111138

पर्यवेक्षक/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर

केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाये ↓

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि मूल्यांकन के समय पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या उपरोक्तनुसार सही पाई हो। क्राफ्ट स्टीकर क्षतिग्रस्त नहीं पाया गया अन्दर के पृष्ठों के अनुरूप मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकों की प्रविष्टि अंकों का योग सही है।

निर्धारित मुद्रा : नाम, पदनाम, मोबाईल नम्बर, परीक्षक क्रमांक एवं पदांकित संस्था के नाम की मुद्रा लगाएं।

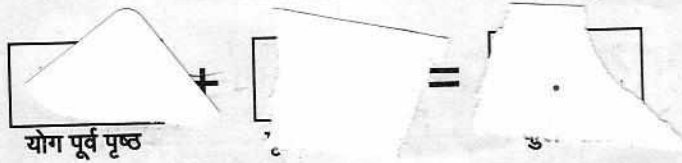
उप मुख्य परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा Smt. I. V. Lilhore (Lect.) V. No. 106 Govt. Exce. BETUL M. No. 8770854273	परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा Namrata Pandagre (U. M. S.) V. N. - 425 C. T. Subhash H.S.S. Betul
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नोट :- "हायर सेकेंडरी परीक्षा में केवल वाणिज्य संकाय के विषयों तथा हाईस्कूल परीक्षा में प्रायोगिक विषय को छोड़कर शेष विषयों हेतु नियमित एवं स्वाध्यायी छात्रों के लिये प्रश्न पत्र 100 अंकों का होगा किन्तु नियमित छात्रों को 100 अंक के प्राप्तांक का 80% अधिका स्वाध्यायी छात्रों को 100 अंक के प्राप्तांक ही अंकसूची में प्रदर्शित किये जायेंगे।"

केवल परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाये		
प्रश्न क्रमांक के सम्मुख प्राप्तांकों की प्रविष्टि करें		
प्रश्न क्रमांक	पृष्ठ क्रमांक	प्राप्तांक (अंको में)
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कुल प्राप्तांक

विशेष नोट :- सिलाई खुली हुई अथवा क्षतिग्रस्त उत्तर पुस्तिका को न तो पर्यवेक्षक वितरण करें और न ही छात्र उपयोग में ले। ऐसी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखे उत्तरों का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जायेगा। परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जाये ↓



2

प्रश्न क्र.

Que → 1. ^X fill in the blanks ^X

(i) ^X Total ^X

Que → 2. Select and write correct alternative -

(i) (a) Zero

(ii) (b) relationship between input and output.

M (iii) (c) 2nd april to 3rd march.

P

(iv) (a) $\frac{\Delta C}{\Delta Y}$

B

(b) perfect competition

(vi) (d) Adam Smith.

Que → 2. fill in the blanks -

(i) Total revenue

(ii) Price ceiling.

(iii) homogeneous

(iv) Reserve Bank of India.

(v) few (5 or 6 sellers but more than two).



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

प्रश्न क्र.

(vi) ~~Exchange~~(vii) ~~equal~~

True or false -

(i) ~~False~~(ii) ~~True~~M (iii) ~~True~~P (iv) ~~False~~B (v) ~~False~~(vi) ~~True~~

Que → 4. Match the column -

(i) Substitute goods → (b) ~~tea and coffee~~(ii) Complementary goods → (c) ~~car and petrol~~(iii) Depreciation → (e) ~~replacement expenditure~~(iv) Consumption goods → (d) ~~ultimate consumers~~(v) Income analysis of Keynes → (f) ~~short term~~
long



Investment → (i) the stock of physical capital.

Ques. One word answer -

(i) The world bank was established in 1930.

(ii) There is an inverse relation b/w demand & price of commodity.

(iii) wages are determined by government.

M (iv) two.

P (v) Income tax, wealth tax, property tax, etc. are included in direct taxes.

S (vi) Professor Keynes gave the concept of effective demand.

F



प्रश्न क्र.

Answer → 6.

* The main differences between a centrally planned economy and a market economy are as follows-

Basis of difference	Centrally planned economy	Market economy
1. Main role	Centrally planned economy also known as <u>socialistic</u> economy is that economy in which <u>government or public sector</u> plays an <u>important role</u> .	Market economy also known as <u>capitalistic</u> economy is that economy in which <u>individual person or private sector</u> plays an <u>important role</u> .
2. Object	The main object of this economy is to <u>provide social welfare or social services</u> & <u>price determined by government</u> .	The main object of this economy is <u>maximisation of profit</u> & <u>price determined by demand & supply</u> .

Answer → 7

* Inferior goods → Inferior goods are also known as giffen goods. Inferior goods are those cheap quality goods which are generally used by poor people for satisfying their wants.

Relation with demand → These goods have inverse relation and Income → with consumer income. It means if income of consumer increases, then demand of such goods decreases.



प्रश्न क्र.

and vice-versa.

For example → Bajra, Maize, cheap quality clothes, etc.

Answer → 8.

* Price Elasticity of supply → The degree of responsiveness of change in supply of a commodity to change in price of a commodity is called price elasticity of supply. We can say in other words, price elasticity of supply is a concept which shows proportionate change in supply to proportionate change in price.

* Types of Price Elasticity of Supply are -

- P** 1. Unitary Elastic supply
B 2. More than unit Elastic or Elastic supply.
S 3. Less than unit Elastic or Inelastic supply.
E 4. Perfectly Elastic supply.
5. Perfectly Inelastic supply.

Answer → 9.

* Price floor → Price floor is the minimum price of a commodity above the equilibrium price, and it is fixed by government for benefit or welfare of producers. It is fixed when market price of a commodity is lower than cost of production. It is also known as minimum support price (MSP).
For example → price of agricultural products, in case of price lower than cost of production, government provide minimum support price to farmers and purchase their goods in stock at (MSP).



प्रश्न क्र.

Answer → do.

* Oligopoly → The word oligopoly comprises of two words 'oligo' and 'polein'. 'oligo' means few and 'polein' means to sell. We can say, the market in which few sellers are found like 5 or 6 sellers (but more than 2) is known as oligopoly or oligopoly market. The product may be different in quality, size, etc. and each firm can influence the price. For example → Coca Companies.

Answer → do

* Macro economy analysis → Macro economy analysis means is that analysis in which we study about aggregate units like aggregate demand, aggregate supply, national income, general price level, government budget, foreign exchange rate, theory of employment etc. The main object of macroeconomy analysis is to study aggregate units and formation of aggregate policy. Macro economy analysis has broader perspective, gives importance to dynamic economy, analyse general problems of economy and gives priority to group interest.



प्रश्न क्र.

Answer → 22

* Personal disposable income → The income which is remained with the consumer in a spendable form is called personal disposable income. The income which is earned by a person is not fully spendable because a person has to pay indirect taxes, so, after deduction of indirect taxes from personal income, the income which is remained is called personal disposable income.

$$\text{personal disposable income} = \text{Personal income} - \text{Indirect taxes}$$

OR

$$P.D.I. = \text{Consumption} + \text{Investment}$$

Answer → 23

* Barter system → Barter system is that exchange system in which goods are exchanged for goods and the exchange must be voluntary and legal. It is also known as direct exchange.

We can say in other words, exchange of less necessary commodity for more necessary commodity is called barter exchange system.

For example → A person exchanges 2 kg of rice for 3 kg of wheat.

Under this system, money is not involved.



प्रश्न क्र.

Ans → 84

A Budget → A budget is a statement which includes income and expenditure for the coming accounting year. We can say in other words, it is an annual financial plan which includes all types of receipts (capital & revenue nature) and all types of payments (capital & revenue nature) for the next financial year. It is presented in monetary value.

M

I

E

S

E

A government budget is prepared by finance minister and approved by the parliament or president of a nation. It is prepared in the beginning of month of february and on requirement, supplementary budget can also be prepared.

Answer → 15

Open economy → An open economy means is that economy in which the nation or economy has relation with other economies or nation of the world. It means the economy in which foreign trade takes place is called open economy. When goods and services are received, it is called import and when given, it is called export.

It generally comprises of four sectors -

1. Household sector.
2. Production / Producer sector.
3. Government sector.
4. External sector (import & export).



Answer $\rightarrow$ 26.

Basis of difference

Micro-economics

Maceio-Economia

Micro-economics means
is that branch of
economics in which we
study about individual
economic units. It is
related with price analysis.

Macro-Economics means is that branch of economics in which we study about aggregate economic units. It is related with income and

The study of micro-economics is simple and it has limited scope in comparison to macro-economics.

The study of macro-economics is complicated in nature and it has wider scope in comparison to micro-economics.

Under micro-economics, we study about theory of demand, theory of supply, theory of producer behaviour, theory of consumer behaviour, theory of market, theory of price determination

Under macro-economics, we study about theory of government budget, theory of monetary policy, theory of national income, theory of general price level, etc.



प्रश्न क्र.

Answer → 17

* The main characteristics of a perfectly competitive market are as follows-

- M
P
B
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E
1. Numbers of buyers and sellers Large numbers of buyers and sellers are found in a perfectly competitive market and free competition exists between buyers and sellers.
 2. Homogeneous goods Under perfect competition market, large numbers of buyers & sellers are found and homogeneous goods are brought and sold in this market and same price prevails at same time.
 3. Perfect knowledge Under perfectly competitive market buyers and sellers have perfect knowledge about market and selling cost incurred very low.

NOTE - This type of market does not exist in real life.

Answer → 18

* Aggregate demand → Aggregate demand refers to the total expenditure on goods and services produced in an accounting year. We can say, aggregate demand is also called aggregate expenditure.



प्रश्न क्र.

★ The main components of aggregate demand are as follows -

(i) Household consumption demand (C) → The total expenditure on goods and services by household or consumers is called household consumption demand.

(ii) Investment demand (I) → The total expenditure on further production or creation of more capital is included in investment demand.

(iii) Government expenditure (G) → The total expenditure of government is included in government expenditure.

(iv) Net exports (X - M) → The difference between export and imports.

$$AD = C + I + G + (X - M)$$

Answer 19

★ The main objectives of government budget are as follows -

1. Reallocation of resources → The main objective of government budget is to direct the course of resources from one place to another so that equilibrium can be maintained between profit earning and social welfare.



22

+

=

13

प्रश्न क्र 2.

Reduction in the inequality of income $\rightarrow$ With the help of government budget, government can reduce the wide inequality of income, it helps the government to bridge the gap between rich & poor.

3. Social welfare $\rightarrow$ With the help of government budget, government can increase social welfare and develop the infrastructure of a nation like building school, hospitals, etc. and increase the employment opportunities.

M

Answer 20.

P

B

S

E

* The main characteristics of Indifference curve are as follows-

1. Convex to origin $\rightarrow$ An indifference curve is convex to origin because of application of law of diminishing marginal utility and consequent marginal rate of substitution and it is sloping downwards.

2. Higher Indifference curve, higher satisfaction $\rightarrow$ Higher indifference curve represents higher level of satisfaction and an indifference curve never touch x-axis or y-axis.

3. Sloping downwards $\rightarrow$ An indifference curve is sloping downwards to right as consumer consumes more and more of one commodity, his consumption of another commodity decreases.



प्रश्न क्र 4

~~Never~~ Intersect each other. Two Indifference curve can never intersect each other because two Indifference curve can never represent the same level of satisfaction.

Answer → 21

* The cost curve are 'U' shaped because of the following reasons -

M
P
B
S
E

1. Efficiency in labour → The labour works in an efficient manner in reducing the cost per production and maximising the output with same input.

2. Efficiency in marketing → Advertising is done for making the consumer aware of product and same advertising cost is incurred even if there is increase in production.

3. Managerial efficiency → The manager of a firm tries to manage the resources of firm in such a way that the cost of production decreases with increase in output and same input.

3. Technical efficiency → With the help of improved technology or advanced technology in the process of production, cost of production decreases with increase in output and same input.



प्रश्न क्र.

Answer → 22

* The main factors of production and remuneration to each of them are as follows-

1. Land → Land is the most important factor of production in economics, meaning of land in wide. It not only includes soil or surface, it includes all resources which are provided to us by nature like coal mines, rock mines, etc.

Remuneration → Rent is the main source of remuneration to land owner or landlord.

2. Labour → Labour is the second most important factor of production. It includes physical work as well as manual work and without labour, production is not possible.

Remuneration → Wages is the main source of remuneration to labour.

3. Capital → Capital is related with wealth. It includes wealth for purchasing input or machinery. It includes two types -

1. Fixed capital → plant, machinery, etc.

2. Working capital → raw material, labour, etc.

Remuneration → Interest on capital.

4. Organisation → Organisation is a group of people who do the mental work like preparing schedule, arranging resources. It includes director, secretary, etc.



प्रश्न क्र.

Remuneration $\rightarrow$ Salary to Staff.

5. Entrepreneur $\rightarrow$ The person who bears the risk and who is responsible for every work is called entrepreneur or enterprise.
- Remuneration $\rightarrow$ Profit of entrepreneur.

Answer $\rightarrow$ 23

- * The main functions of Reserve Bank of India are as follows

M**P****B****S****E**

1. Note - Issue $\rightarrow$ The Reserve Bank of India has the monopoly right to issue the currency or notes. Currently, RBI is issuing ₹ 5, ₹ 10, ₹ 20, ₹ 50, ₹ 100, ₹ 200, ₹ 500, and ₹ 2000 notes.

2. Credit control $\rightarrow$ Reserve Bank of India controls the credit granted by commercial banks to public and also makes rules and regulations for credit control.

3. Banker and agent to government $\rightarrow$ Reserve Bank of India works as an agent or banker for government. It gives advice to government how to use its funds etc. to investment in different securities.

4. Banker's Bank $\rightarrow$ The Reserve Bank of India is the central bank of India. It controls



प्रश्न क्र.

all the other banks and makes rules and regulations for functioning of different other banks of India.

M
P
B
S
E