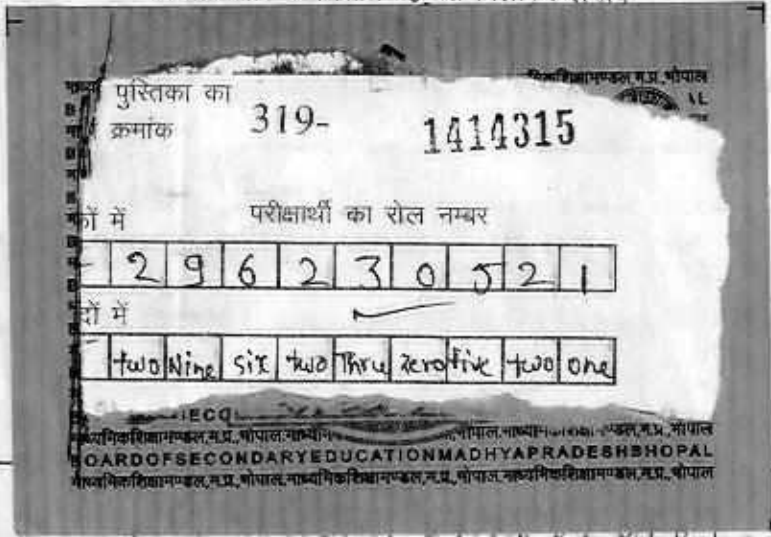




माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल **वर्ष-2019** पृष्ठीय

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षा का विषय : **Business Economics** विषय कोड : **331** परीक्षा का माध्यम : **English**
 स्टीकर तीर के निशान ↓ से मिलाकर लायें



एक एक दो चार तीन नौ पाच छः आठ

क :- पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या अंकों में **03** शब्दों में **Three**
 ख :- परीक्षार्थी का कक्ष क्रमांक **13**
 ग :- परीक्षा का दिनांक **26 03 2019** C.No.-622001
 परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा

हायर सेकेंडरी परीक्षा

परीक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर : **श्रीमती. सरिता चोपड़ा**
 केन्द्राध्यक्ष / सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर : **विजय श्रीवास्तव**
 केन्द्राध्यक्ष

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

→ मांगित किया जाता है कि मूल्यांकन के समय पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या उपरोक्तानुसार सही पाई होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर क्षतिग्रस्त नहीं पाया गया तथा अन्दर के पृष्ठों के अनुरूप मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकों की प्रविष्टी एवं अंकों का योग सही है।
 भरा निर्धारित मुद्रा : नाम, पदनाम, मोबाईल नम्बर, परीक्षक क्रमांक एवं पदांकित संस्था के नाम की मुद्रा लगाएं।
 उप मुख्य परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा : परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा

श्रीमती सरिता चोपड़ा
 य. अध्यापक
 मोबा. 9893608997

Sunita Rathore
 Lecturer
 Subharti English H.S. School
 Mob. No. 9407127319

केवल परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे।
 प्रश्न क्रमांक के सम्मुख प्राप्तियों की प्रविष्टी करें।

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कै. एल. भाटी
 26 याख्याता
 शा. नं. मां. दि. करजु
 मो. 9026589720

कुल प्राप्तोंक शब्दों में : कुल प्राप्तोंक अंकों में

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓
 केन्द्राध्यक्ष / सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष द्वारा भरा जावे ↓
 परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

2



योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

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पृष्ठ 2 के अंक



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प्रश्न क्र.

Question No. = 1

fill up

Ans - (i) () Aggregative

Ans - (ii) () Want Satisfying power of Commodity

Ans (ii) () Diminishing (a) Price ratio

~~Ans - (iii) () Downward Movement (b) Upward Movement~~

Ans - (iv) () Leftward shift

Ans - (v) () both in (a) and (b)

Question No. = 2

fill up

Ans - (i) Three

Ans - Higher

Ans - (iii) Five

Ans - (iv) Government

Ans - (v) Perishable

3

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योग पूर्व पृष्ठ पृष्ठ 3 के अंक कुल अंक



[Question No. = 3]

Match ups

A

B

(a) Macro Economic theories Explain the Problems

of whole Economy

(b) Market demand refers to demand for

one commodity

(c) Income and saving are

directly co-related with each other.

(d) Supply money is directly controlled

by banking system

(e) Balance of Payment is always

in balance

4



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प्रश्न क्र.

Question No. \Rightarrow 4

~~True / false~~

Ans - (i)

True

Ans - (ii)

True

Ans - (iii)

True

Ans - (iv)

False

Ans - (v)

True

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Question No. = 5

one word :-

Ans - (i) In 1935 Reserve Bank of India was established.

Ans - (ii) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is central Bank of India.

5

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प्रश्न क्र.

Ans (iii) Finance Minister presents the Government Budget.

Ans (iv) Mutual transfer of goods and services is the purpose of trade.

Ans (v) Visible items are included in balance of trade.

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Question No. = 6
[04]

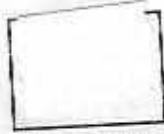
Ans = (6) Utility -> utility is defined as want satisfying power of commodity. In Economics utility is not term which is related to usefulness. Utility is psychological phenomenon.

Utility is measure of satisfaction -
Briggs

Example If consumption of tobacco gives to ~~utility~~ ^{happiness} to someone then it is utility. Though everyone know that Tobacco is harmful for Health.

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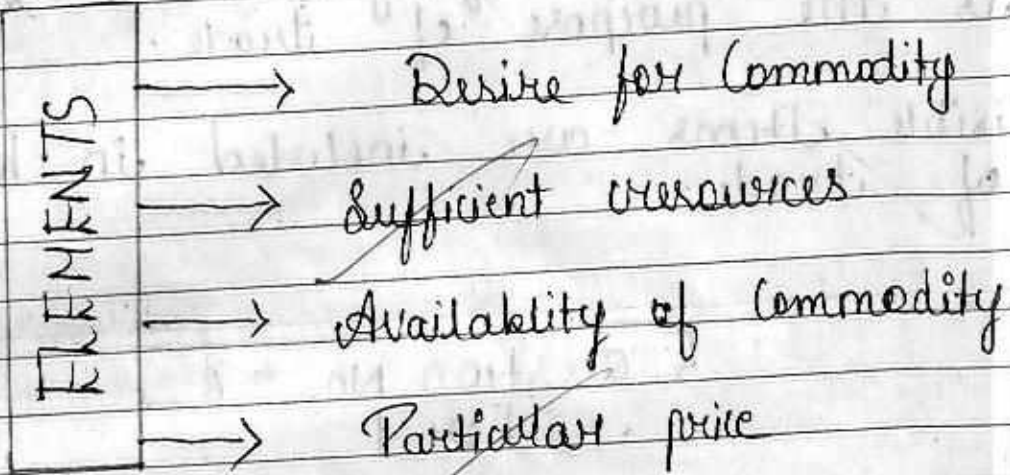


प्रश्न क्र.

[Question No. \Rightarrow 7]

Ans \Rightarrow 7 An effective desire which can be fulfilled is known as demand.

B
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(i) Desire for Commodity \Rightarrow It is important that person must have desire to buy the Commodity.

(ii) Sufficient resources \Rightarrow Person must have sufficient resources to buy the Commodity.

(iii) Availability of Commodity \Rightarrow Commodity must be available at particular place.

(iv) Particular price \Rightarrow ~~people~~ price should be affordable.

7

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प्रश्न क्र.

[Question No. = 8]
[or]

=> 8

Elasticity of demand is Quantitative term which states the Magnitude of direction of change in demand.

Factors affecting Elasticity

(i) Consumer's demand -> The demand of Commodities for rich people is unaffected. But this is not in case of Majority of people. If price increase demand falls and viceversa.

(ii) Habit -> Once certain habit of consumption developed then it is very difficult to affect it. Thus elasticity increases as habit continues.

8

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प्रश्न क्र.

[Question No. \Rightarrow 9]
[or]

Ans \Rightarrow 9 Personal income \Rightarrow Personal income is that income which is earned by person and Household directly.

Personal income = National income - (Social Security contribution + undistributed Corporate profit + undistributed tax) + Transfer payment (pension, charity, gifts)

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Personal income is that income in which various taxes and liabilities are deducted and Transfer income are added.

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[Question No. \Rightarrow 10]

Q10) Direct Tax \Rightarrow Direct Tax is that the obligation and actual burden of Payment is falls on same person. Direct Tax is based on the Canon of Equality. They are Elastic and Ruge.

"The liability and burden falls on Same person."
Robert.

Example \rightarrow Income tax is the Example of direct tax.



प्रश्न क्र. [5 Marks]

Question No. => 22
[4]

Ans->22] Substitute goods and Complementary goods are the two Major types of goods.

following are the differences between them :-

Basis	Substitute goods	Complementary goods
(i) <u>Meaning</u>	Substitute goods are those goods which are demanded in terms of one another.	Complementary goods are those goods which are jointly demanded.
(ii) <u>Demand</u>	Substitute goods have Competitive demand.	Complementary goods have joint demand.
(iii) <u>Price Effect</u>	Price of one Substitute good will have positive effect for another.	Price of one Complementary goods will have negative effect for

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श्र. क्र.

Substitute goods

another Complementary goods.

(iv) Effect

If price of one substitute goods decreases. Then it definitely effect the demand of another substitute good.

If price of one complementary goods increases then it definitely effect the demand of another complementary goods.

(v) Example

(i) Tea or Coffee
(ii) Pen or Pencil

(i) Car and Petrol
(ii) Pen or ink

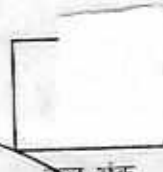
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प्रश्न क्र.

[Question No. => 23]
[or]

Ans => 23) following are the differences between Stock and Supply :-

Basis	Stock	Supply
(*) <u>Meaning</u>	Stock is that Variable which we Measured at Particular point of time.	Supply refers to total quantity of goods which an producer / firm is willing to offer for sell in Market.
<u>Time dimen- sal</u>	Stock is not time dimensional.	Supply is Time dimensional.
<u>Amount</u>	Stock Can never be less than the Supply.	Supply is always less than Stock.

13

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पृष्ठ 13 का अंक

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प्रश्न क्र.

Change in Price

Increase or decrease in price will not affect the ~~stock~~ of commodity.

Increase or decrease in price will affect the supply of commodity.

Concept

~~Stock~~ is broad concept, supply is a part of stock.

~~Supply~~ is narrow concept. It comes under stock.

14

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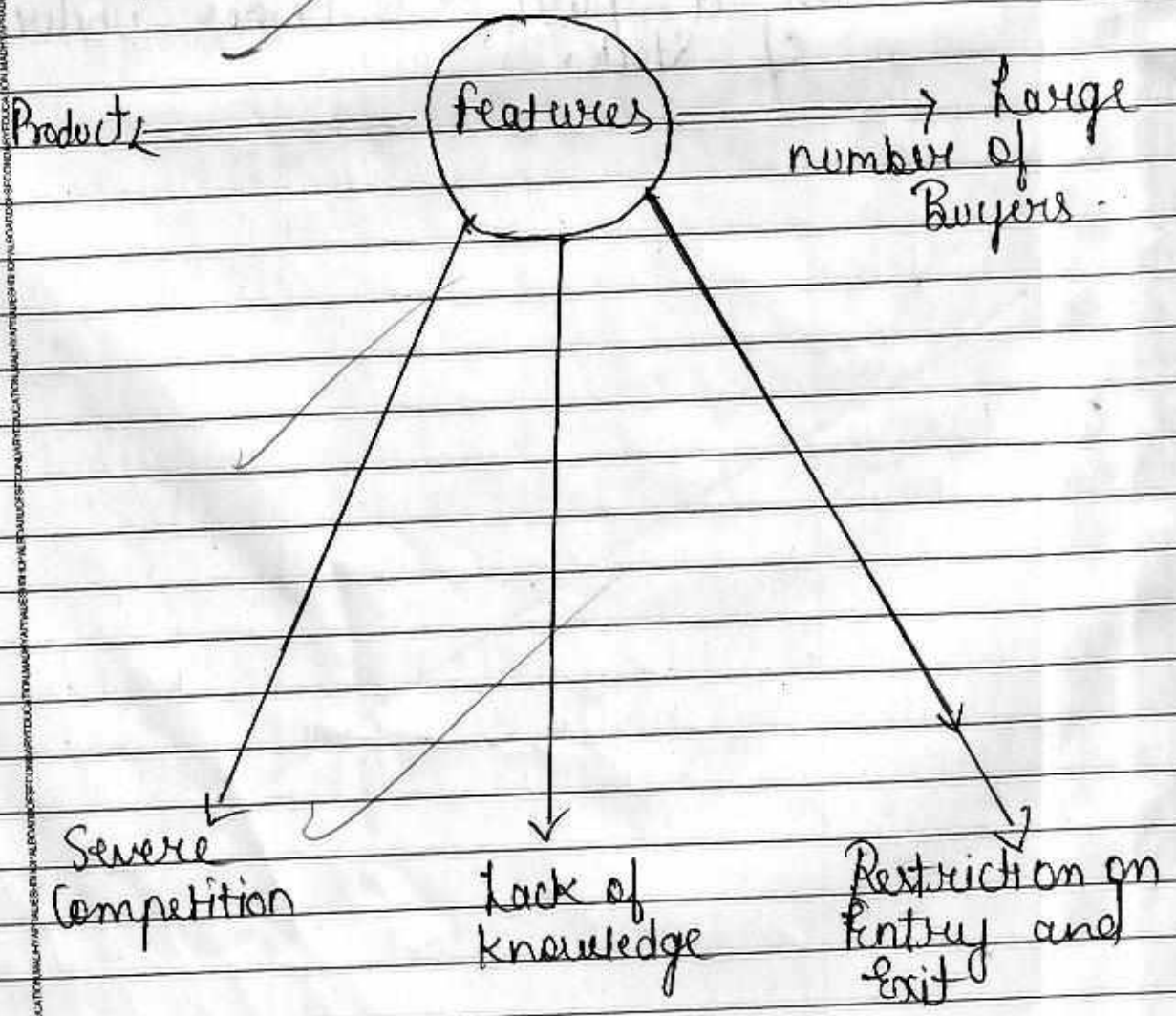
प्रश्न क्र.

Question No. \Rightarrow 24
(04)

Ans 24

Oligopoly \Rightarrow oligopoly word is made from two words 'oligi' means few and polis means 'seller'.
 Thus, oligopoly is that Market structure in which there is only few sellers of commodity and severe competition is found between them.

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प्रश्न क्र.

(i) Large number of Buyers \Rightarrow Oligopoly is that Market structure in which there are few seller but large number of buyers of commodity.

(ii) Product \Rightarrow In oligopoly product can be Homogeneous or can be differentiated in (size, colour, quality, quantity).

(iii) Lack of knowledge \Rightarrow In oligopoly Buyers are not aware they don't have perfect knowledge.

(iv) Severe Competition \Rightarrow Under oligopoly Severe Competition is found between few sellers.

(v) Restriction on freedom of Entry and Exit \Rightarrow Under oligopoly it is not easy to enter among existing firms. Existing firms are also not easy to exit from existing competition.

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प्रश्न क्र.

[Question No. \Rightarrow 25]
[For]

Ans \Rightarrow 25

Given,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Real G.D.P.} &\Rightarrow \text{Rs } 500 \\ \text{Price Index} &\Rightarrow 125 \end{aligned}$$

find \Rightarrow Nominal G.D.P.
for Calculating Nominal G.D.P.

$$\text{Nominal G.D.P.} \Rightarrow \frac{\text{Real G.D.P.} \times \text{Price Index}}{100}$$

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As per question,

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow \frac{500 \times 125}{100} \\ &\Rightarrow 625 \end{aligned}$$

Thus Nominal G.D.P. \Rightarrow 625

Nominal G.D.P. is that G.D.P. which is expressed on the basis of price of the current year.

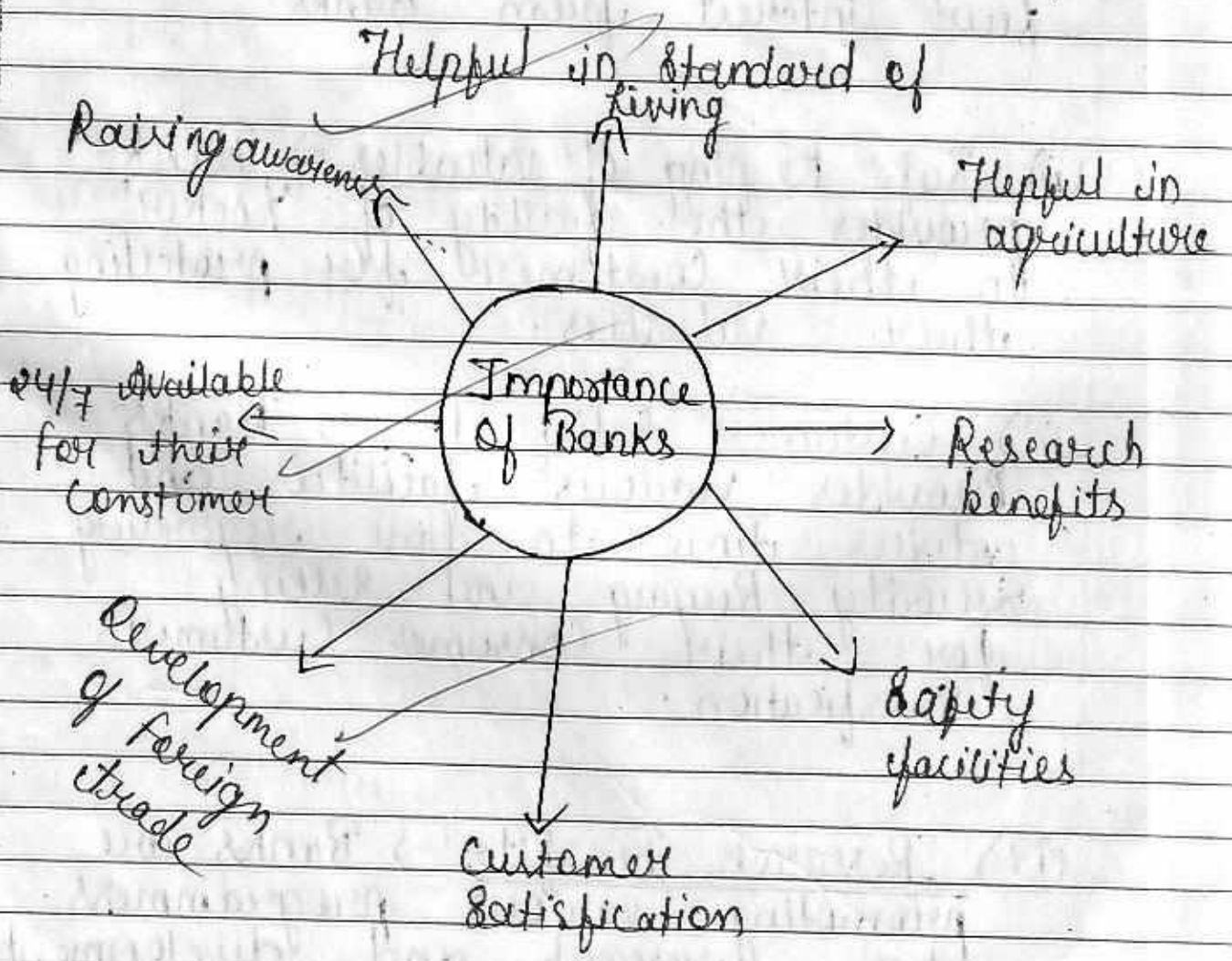
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[Question No. => 26]
[04]

Bank => "Bank is the heart and central point of modern currency system"

Wickshell



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योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

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प्रश्न क्र.

Detail

(i) Helpful in increasing Standard of living \Rightarrow Banks play an important role in increasing the Standard of living of their customers. Today, anyone can take loan at low interest from Banks.

(ii) Safe Keeping of Valuables \Rightarrow Bank provides the facility of 'Locker' to their customers for protecting their valuables.

(iii) Customer Satisfaction \Rightarrow Banks provides various facilities and advices time to time regarding security buying and selling for their consumer customer's satisfaction.

(iv) Research Benefits \Rightarrow Banks are promoting various programmes for research and development.

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(v) Development in agricultural sector \Rightarrow Banks are continuously proved to be a boon for agricultural sector. It provides various loans and credit for agricultural sector.

[7 Marks] [Question No. \Rightarrow 15]

ms-15/ Micro and Macro Economics are the important branches of Economics.

Basis	Micro Economics	Macro Economics
(i) <u>Meaning</u>	Micro Economics is that Economics which studies individual units.	Macro Economics is that branch of Economics which studies aggregates.
(ii) <u>Scope</u>	Micro Economics have narrow scope.	Macro Economics have wide scope.

योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

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प्रश्न क्र.

(iii) Evolution

Micro Economics is Evoluted earlier than Macro Economics.

Macro Economics Comes after Book of John Maynard Keynes's Book 'general theory of employment'

(iv) Purpose of study

The purpose of Micro Economics is individual study from an large aggregates. It deals in Individual behaviour.

The purpose of Macro Economics is study of whole of Economy. It studies the behaviour of all Individual in Market.

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प्रश्न क्र.

Question No. => 16

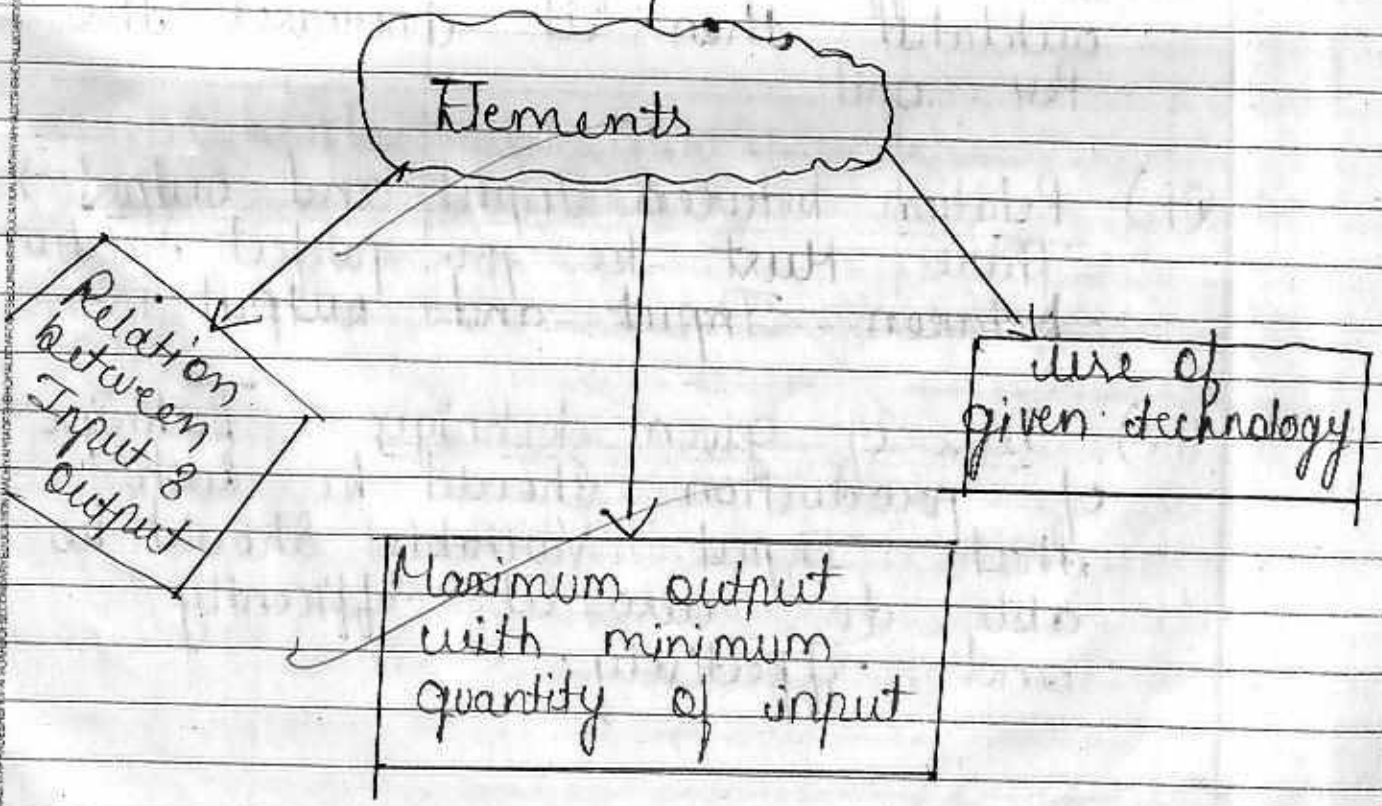
Qns => 16

Production function => Production function is functional relationship between Input and output of production unit.

'Input' here refers to factor of Production (land, labour, Enterprise, organization, Capital)

'Output' here Means Result
Technically Efficient Method

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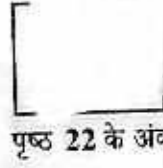


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प्रश्न क्र.

Detail

(i) Maximum output with Minimum Input \rightarrow Every firm and producer establishes his factor of production in such a way so as to achieve Maximum output with minimum quantity of Input.

(ii) Technically Efficient Method \Rightarrow Technique of production should be efficient and effective. If it is old and outdated then it increases the Per unit.

(iii) Relation between Input and output \rightarrow There must be perfect relation between Input and output.

(iv) use of given technique \Rightarrow Technique of production should be such that Input Variable should be able to use it efficiently and effectively.

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श्री क्र.

[Question No. \Rightarrow 17]

Ans = 17 | Following are the differences between National Income and Per-Capita Income.

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Basis	National Income	Per-Capita Income
<u>Meaning</u>	National Income is aggregate of all goods and services produced during an year.	Per-Capita Income is the income earned by individual.
<u>Concept</u>	National Income is relative absolute concept.	Per-Capita Income is the relative concept.
<u>Relation</u>	National Income is related to Macro Economics.	Per-Capita Income is related to Micro Economics.



प्रश्न क्र.

<u>Policy</u>	Policy of National Income is chalked out by government.	There is no policy for per-capita income.
<u>Use</u>	National Income is used to serve for national welfare of society.	Per-Capita Income is used to fulfilling Personal benefits.

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[Question No. ⇒ 18]
[Term]

Ans ⇒ 18 Deficient demand ⇒ "When aggregative output received is less than anticipated anticipatory of aggregative output."

Deficient demand is measured by deflationary gap. It is a situation of under-employment equilibrium.



परीक्षा का विषय : **Business Economics 3: 3: 1 English**
 परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓ विषय कोड : परीक्षा का माध्यम : परीक्षा का दिनांक : **26/03/2019**
 स्टीकर तीर के निशान ↓ से हिलाकर लुप्त

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे →

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श्रीमती लक्ष्मी
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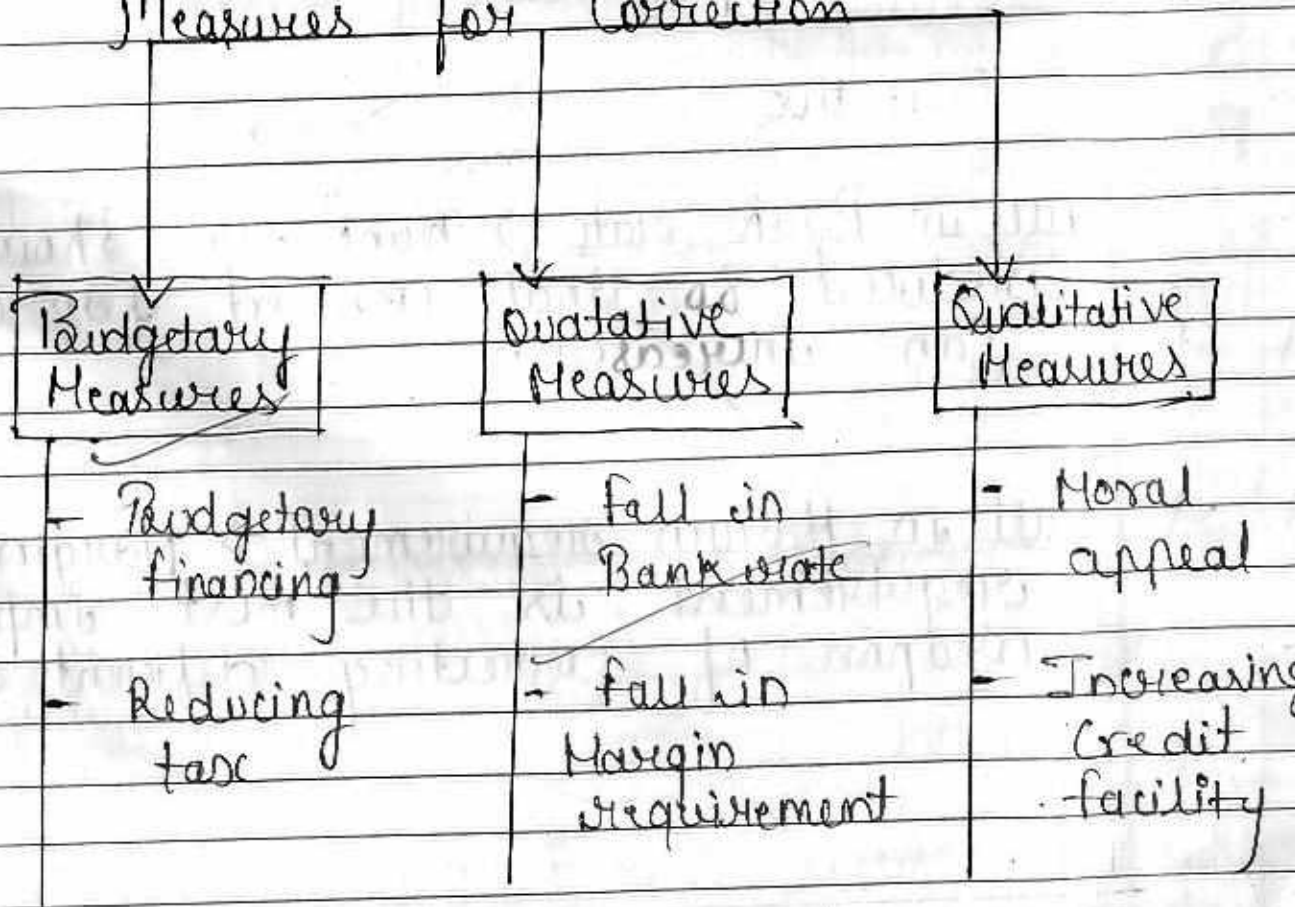
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हायर सेकेंड्री परीक्षा
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केन्द्राध्यक्ष / सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर
विजय श्रीवास्तव
 केन्द्राध्यक्ष

मुख्य उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ क्रमांक.....तक कुल प्राप्त

Measures for Correction

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पृष्ठ के अंकी का योग



Budgetary

Budgetary financing \Rightarrow Budgetary financing is the most important tool of a correcting deficient demand.

- (i) External borrowings
- (ii) Borrowings within Country.

Reducing tax \Rightarrow Deficient demand can be corrected when the rate of tax is reduced. In some areas it should be dropped also.

Qualitative

Fall in Bank rate \Rightarrow Bank rate should be reduced so that demand for credit can increase.

Fall in Margin requirement \Rightarrow Margin requirement is the most important weapon of correcting deficient demand.



[Question No. \Rightarrow 19]

Q.19) Following are the differences between Central Bank and Commercial Banks :-

Basis	Central Bank	Commercial Bank
(i) <u>Meaning</u>	Central Bank is 'Banker of Bank' which control entire Banking System of Country.	Commercial Bank are those Banks which provide short-term loan facilities to Public.
(ii) <u>Nature</u>	Central Bank is Controlling Bank.	Commercial Banks are Controlled Banks.
(iii) <u>Relation with Public</u>	Central Bank has no relation with Public.	Commercial Banks are directly deals with Public.
(iv) <u>Interest on depositors</u>	Central Bank doesn't provide any interest on depositors.	Commercial Banks provides interest on depositors.



Ans \rightarrow 20

Following are the differences between Revenue Receipt and Capital Receipt :-

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Basis	Revenue Receipt	Capital Receipt
<u>Meaning</u>	Revenue Receipt are those receipt which neither create any liability nor reduction of asset.	Capital Receipts are those receipt which create liability and reduction of asset.
<u>Nature</u>	Revenue receipt are regular as well as recurring in nature.	Capital receipt are irregular as well as non-recurring in nature.
<u>Obligation</u>	There is no obligation in Revenue receipts.	There is obligation of in Capital receipts.
<u>Sources</u>	Tax, interest etc. are sources of Revenue Receipt.	Borrowings, Savings etc. are sources of Capital Receipt.



माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षा का विषय

विषय कोड

परीक्षा का माध्यम

परीक्षा का दिनांक

26/03/19

Business Economics 3 3 English

स्टीकर नीचे के निशान से चिपकाए जायें

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे →

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माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

पुस्तिका का सरल क्रमांक: 119- 3255290

परीक्षार्थी का रोल नम्बर: 2 9 6 2 3 0 5 2 1

Nine six two three zero five two one

BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, BHOPAL

परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केंद्र संकेत की मुद्रा
C.No.-322001

हायर सेकेण्ड्री परीक्षा

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर
अमित कुमार

26/03/19

केन्द्राध्यक्ष / सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष से हस्ताक्षर
विजय श्रीवास्तव
केन्द्राध्यक्ष

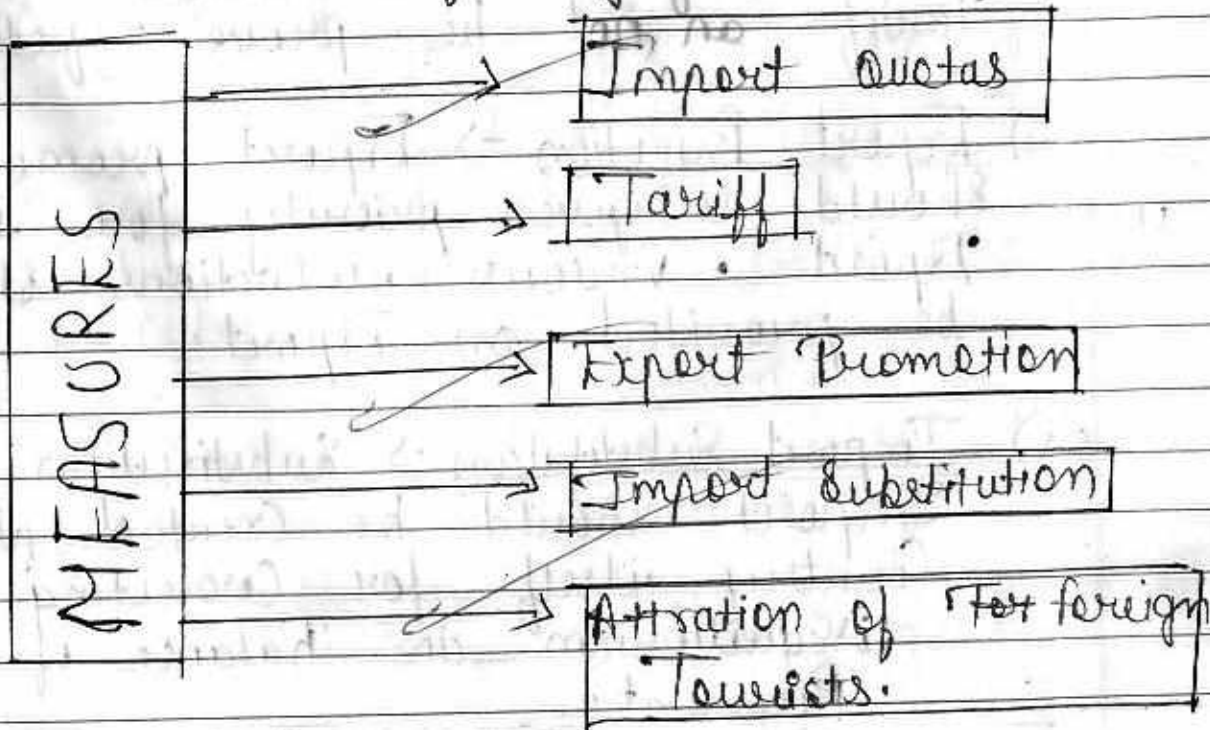
मुख्य उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ क्रमांक तक क

Question No. ⇒ 21
[04]

Q.21

Following are the Non-Monetary Measures of Correcting disequilibrium in Balance of Payment:

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(i) Import Quotas \Rightarrow Import quotas is the most ~~im~~ effective measure of correcting disequilibrium in Balance of Payment. Import quota can be unilateral and bilateral.

Unilateral \Rightarrow under unilateral quota system certain fixed quantity of goods can be imported freely.

Bilateral \Rightarrow under bilateral quota systems there is need of license for importing the good.

(ii) Tariff \Rightarrow for reducing Import Tariff can be effective tool. But if the demand of good is Inelastic Tariff can not be prove effective.

(iii) Export Promotion \rightarrow Export promotion should be given priority for increasing Export. Various deductions should be provided on Export.

(iv) Import Substitution \Rightarrow Substitution of Import should be created in Country itself for correcting the disequilibrium in Balance of Payment.



[3 Marks] [Question No. \Rightarrow 11]
[4x]

11) Law of diminishing Marginal utility \Rightarrow Law of Marginal utility states that as we go on using more and more unit of commodity our intensity declines.

Law of Marginal utility states that Marginal utility decreases with the unit increase in consumption.

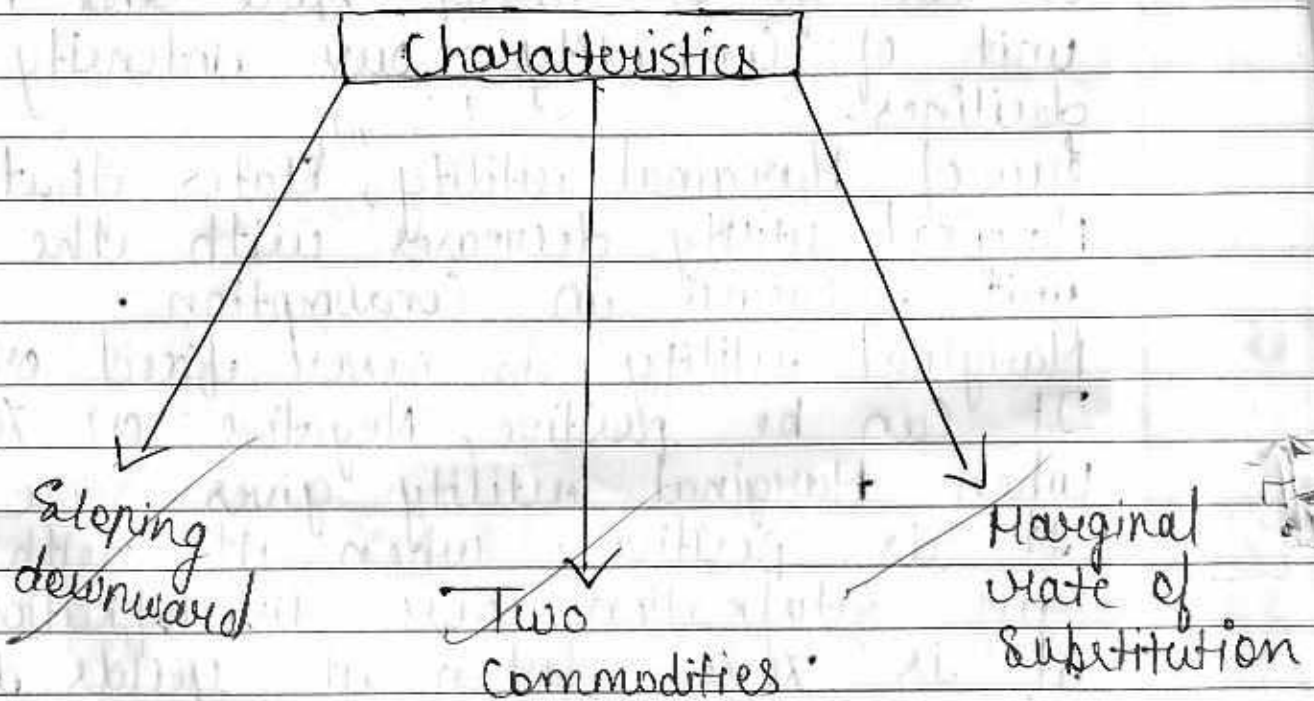
Marginal utility is never fixed or constant. It can be positive, Negative or zero.

When Marginal utility gives some satisfaction it is positive. When it neither give satisfaction nor dissatisfaction it is zero. When it yields dissatisfaction it is Negative.

Thus, Marginal utility is positive before the point of satiety, zero at the point of satiety and Negative Beyond the point of Satiety.

Question No. → 12

Ans → 12) following are the characteristics of Indifference Curve.



(i) Two Commodities ⇒ Indifference Curve always shows relationship between two Commodities. It establishes perfect relation between two Commodities.

(ii) Marginal rate of Substitution ⇒ Because of Marginal rate of Substitution it is convex to origin.

(iii) Sloping downward ⇒ The Curve always slopes downward to right from left.



माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जाये ↓
विषय कोड

परीक्षा का माध्यम

परीक्षा का दिनांक

26/03/19

परीक्षा का विषय
Business Economics 3.3.1 English
स्टीकर तीर के निशान से चिंताकर लगाये

परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा
C.No.-822001

हायर सेकेण्ड्री परीक्षा

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर
श्रीमती विराम

केंद्राध्यक्ष / सहायक केंद्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर
विजय श्रीवास्तव
केंद्राध्यक्ष

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जाये →

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Two nine six two three zero five two one

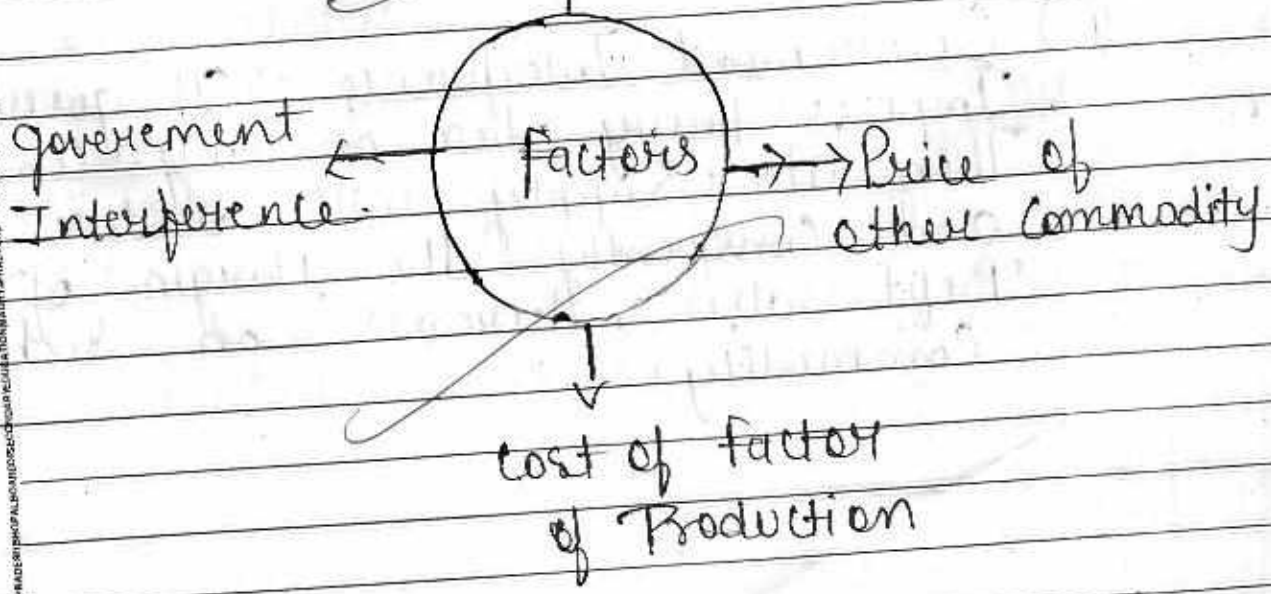
मुख्य उत्तर पुस्तिका के आतम पृष्ठ प्रत्यापन

[Question No. => 13]
[10M]

Ans => 13

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Following are the factors determining supply of Commodity.
Price of Commodity



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(i) Price of Commodity \Rightarrow Price and Supply of Commodity have direct Co-Relation between each other. If the Price of Commodity increases the Supply of Commodity also increases and if the price of Commodity decreases the Supply of Commodity will also decrease.

(ii) Cost of factor of Production \Rightarrow If the Cost of factor of production is high then the per unit Cost also increases which decreases the Margin of profit and consequently Supply of Commodity.

(iii) Government Interference \Rightarrow If government imposes heavy tax on any Commodity then its Supply will reduce and consequently the Margin of Profit also decreases on such Commodity.



Question No. → 14
(04)

→ 14) Following a
Barter System is the "exchanging
the Commodity for Commodity."
Thomas

Following are the inconveniences
of Barter System :-

- (i) Lack of Common Measurement ⇒ There is great inconvenience of Common Measurement in Barter. For Example If a person want Cabbage in return of Tomata Then it is very difficult to find that how much Cabbage should be exchange for Tomata.
- (ii) Lack of Store of Value ⇒ In Barter System goods are exchanged in terms of goods. Goods like Milk, Vegetables cannot be stored for longer Period of time.

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(iii) No Scope of Division and Specialisation →
In Batcher System there is
no Scope of Division and
Specialisation of labour.

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