



माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

32 पृष्ठीय

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षा का विषय	विषय कोड	परीक्षा का माध्यम
ECONOMICS	1 4 0	ENGLISH
स्टीकर तीर के निशान ↓ से मिलाकर लगायें		

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

पुस्तिका का क्रमांक	B-23	4618533
अंकों में परीक्षार्थी का रोल नम्बर	2 3 5 6 3 4 0 7 3	
शब्दों में	दो तीन पाँच छः तीन चार शून्य सात तीन	

केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष एवं पर्यवेक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

प्रश्न पत्र का सेट

क :- परीक्षार्थी का कक्ष क्रमांक

ख :- परीक्षा का दिनांक

परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा

हाई स्कूल/संस्था का नाम 2023 केन्द्र क्रमांक-562002

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर	केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर
सोनीली Soni	Rao

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर क्षतिग्रस्त नहीं पाया गया तथा अन्दर के पृष्ठों के अनुरूप मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकों की प्रविष्टि एवं अंकों का योग सही है।

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

उप मुख्य परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा : परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा

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केवल परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे।		
प्रश्न क्रमांक	पृष्ठ क्रमांक	प्राप्तांक (अंकों में)
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
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13		
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28		
कल प्राप्तांक शब्दों में		कल प्राप्तांक अंकों में



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Ques-1. Select alternative answer to Ques 1.

(i) Ans (c) P_1/P_2

(ii) Ans (c) Ministry of Finance

(iii) Ans (b) Fixed cost

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(iv) Ans (a) Individual quantities

(v) Ans (c) Cost of next best alternative

(vi) Ans (c) Dividend

(vii) Ans (a) Effective demand

25/10/2022



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Ques - 2 Fill in the blanks

Answer to Ques 2

Ques 2 (i) narrow

Ques 2 (ii) two

Ques 2 (iii) five

Ques 2 (iv) homogeneous

Ques 2 (v) normal

Ques 2 (vi) usually

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Ques - 3. Write True or False.

(i)

Ans True

(ii)

Ans True

(iii)

Ans True



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(iv)

Ans True ✓

(v)

Ans False ✓

(vi)

Ans True ✓

(vii)

Ans True ✓

B

Ques-4 match the columns

- | | A | | B |
|-------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| (i) | APC | - | (g) C/Y ✓ |
| (ii) | Flow | - | (a) Period of time ✓ |
| (iii) | MPS | - | (d) Marginal Propensity to consume ✓ |
| (iv) | Inferior goods | → | (c) Because cereals ✓ |
| (v) | Stock | → | (e) Point of time ✓ |
| (vi) | The slope of budget line | - | (b) Negative ✓ |



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Ques-5. Answer in one sentence.

(i)

Ans Ex-ante investment refers to that investment that is planned in economy.

(ii)

Ans Government determines the Minimum Support Price.

(iii)

Ans Inflation refers to rise in the price level.

(iv)

Ans methods of National Income are —

- (a) Product method
- (b) Expenditure method
- (c) Income method

(v)

Ans Marginal Propensity to consume refers to ratio of change in consumption to change in income.

$$MPC = \frac{\Delta C}{\Delta Y}$$

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(ii)

Ans There are some ~~error~~ and omissions in while calculating Gross Domestic Product, some added double or not added.

Ques-6 What ----- goods?

Answer to Ques 6

(i) Consumption goods are those goods which are ~~directly consume~~ by the consumer.

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(ii) These goods can be ~~durable~~ or non-durable goods.

(iii) In these goods ~~no value addition~~ is required.

Ques-7 What ----- income?

Answer to Ques 7

(i) Personal Income refers to that income which is actually received by the factors of production.

(ii) It is a part of National Income, some deduction are made in it

$$\text{Personal Income} = \text{National Income} - \text{social security contribution} - \text{Corporate}$$

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tax + ~~transfer~~ income income
 (transfer income is added as it is not included in national income)

Ques-8 what is SLR?

Answer to Ques-8.

(i) SLR means Statutory Liquidity Ratio?

B (ii) It is that part of ^{reserve} earning which is kept by commercial banks with themselves.

E (iii) It is a quantitative instrument of credit control policy.

Ques-9 what - - - - - function?

Answer to Ques 9

(i) Consumption function refers to functional relation between consumption and income.

(ii) $C = \bar{C} + MPC Y$

here \bar{C} = minimum consumption

MPC = marginal Propensity to consume

Y = Income



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(iii) Propensity to consume of poor is more.

For eg - $\bar{C} = 1000$, $MPC = 0.6$, $Y = 1000$

$$C = 1000 + (0.6)(1000)$$

$$C = 1600 \text{ Rs.}$$

Ques-10 write ~~_____ demand?~~

Answer to Ques 10

Two reasons of deficient demand are as under -

(i) There is decrease in expenditure and investment of government as well as private.

(ii) There is decrease in exports and increase in imports.

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Ques - 14. What ----- demand ?

Answer to Ques 14.

- According to Keynes, Effective demand is the basic need for his theory of Income and Employment.

- Effective Demand refers to that demand made by the consumers in it. it is equal to supply of the commodity.

B . It is the requirement ^{an effective desire} which can be fulfilled

S . It is that required requirement or effective desire which can be fulfilled.

E .

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Ques-12 what - - - - analysis? (OR)

Answer to Ques 12 (OR)

Positive economic analysis ~

(i) It is concerned with 'what is'.

(ii) It can be verified with actual data.

(iii) It is not suggestive in nature as it is based on facts.

(iv) For eg - Price level in India is constantly rising.

Ques-13. What - - - - - product? (OR)

Answer to Ques 13 (OR)

Average product refers to; when we divide total product by quantity produced we get average product.

$$\text{Average Product} = \frac{\text{Total Product}}{\text{Quantity}}$$



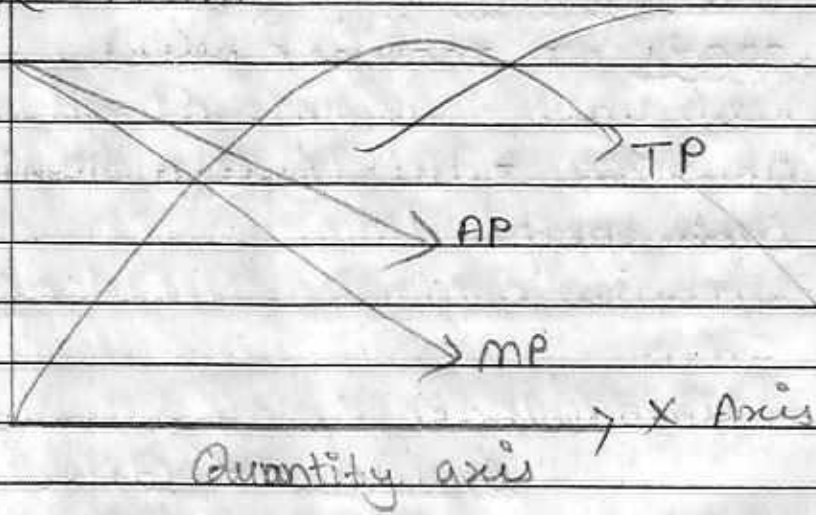
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Schedule ~

Unit	MP	TP	AP
1	10	10	10
2	8	18	9
3	6	24	8
4	4	28	7

Curve ~

Y axis MP/TP/AP



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Ques-14. What _____ price?

Answer to Ques 14.

(i) ^{Price ceiling} ~~It~~ is also known as 'maximum determined price'.

(ii) This price is determined by government.

(iii) This price is decided for those consumers who cannot afford to buy necessary goods at market price.

B

S (iv) government put 'Quota' (limit) in on such goods.

Ques-15. What _____ price?

Answer to Ques 15

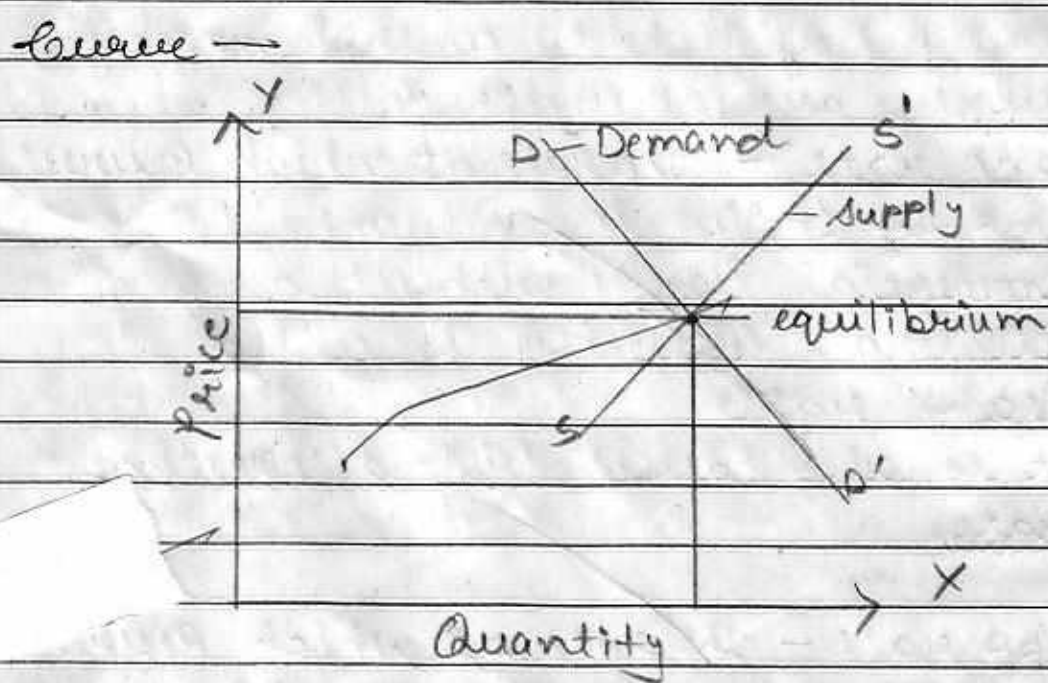
Market Equilibrium price refers to the price in which demand and supply both are equal.

Schedule ~

Price	Demand	Supply
10	40	20
20	20 30	30
30	30 20	40
40	10	50

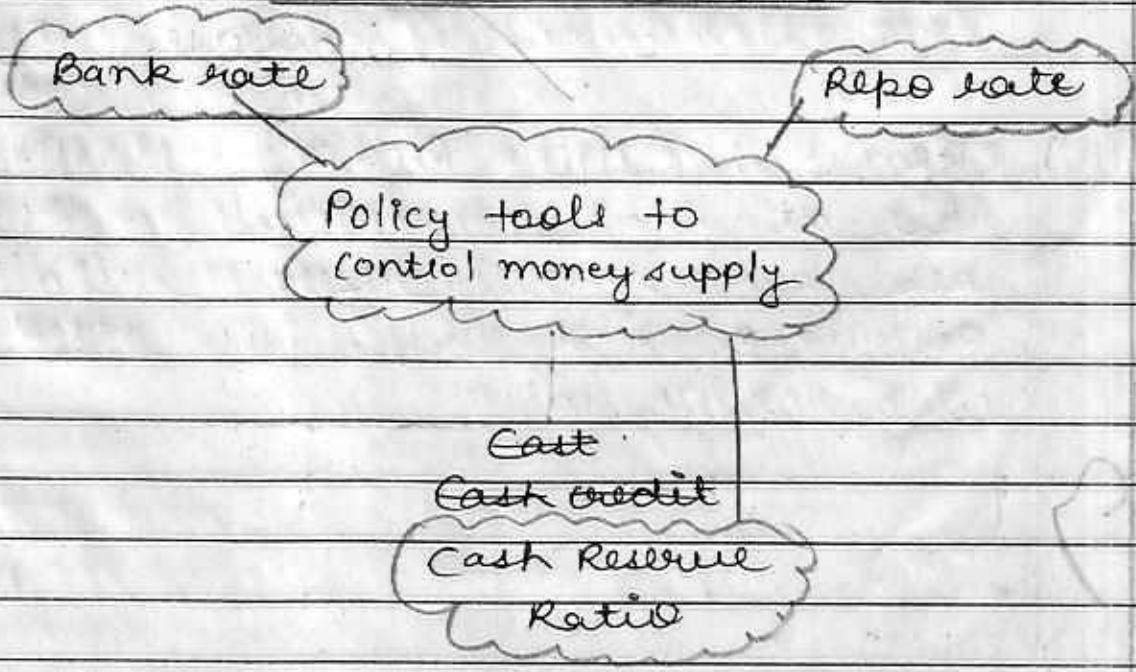


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Ques-16 Write ----- supply. (OR)
Answer to Ques 16





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Three policy tools to control money supply are as under ~

(i) Bank rate - The rate at which Reserve Bank of India lends money to commercial banks without any collateral security is called bank rate.

It is also called bill-discounting rate.

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(ii) Repo rate - The rate at which Reserve Bank of India lends money to commercial banks with collateral security against it, is called repo rate.

It is also called repurchase rate.

(iii) CRR (Cash Reserve Ratio) - It is the rate at which, commercial banks kept part of their reserves with Reserve Bank of India, is called cash reserve ratio.



Ques-17 Write ----- goods.

Answer to Ques 17

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Basis

Substitute goods

Complementary goods.

① Meaning

These are the goods which can be used in place of another good to satisfy a particular want.

These are the goods which are used together to satisfy a particular want.

② Nature

These goods are competitive in nature.

These goods have joint demand

③ Relation

Increase in price of one good increases the demand for its substitute good.

Increase in price of one good decreases the demand for its complement-ary good.

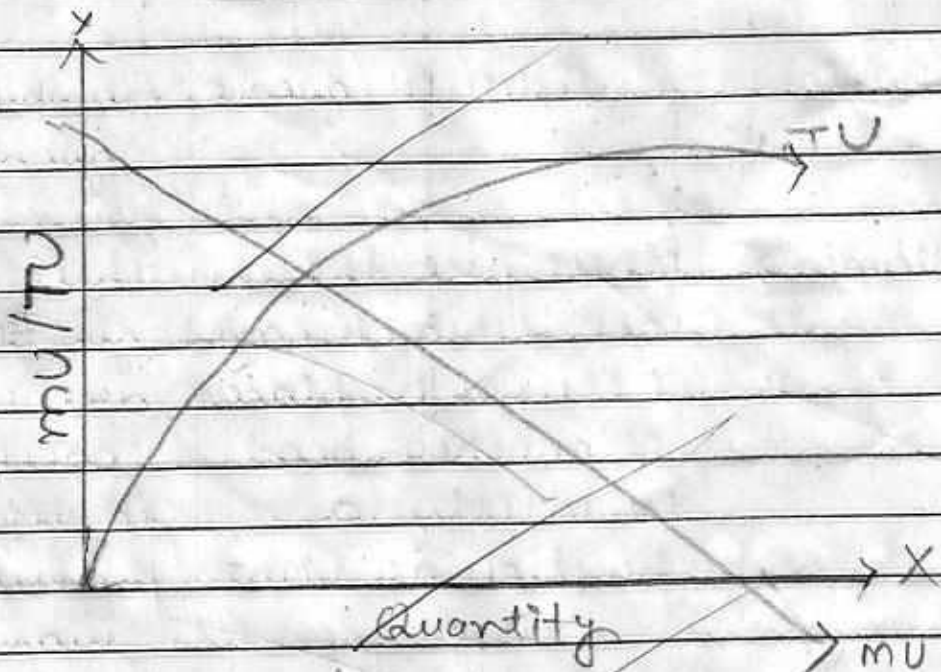
④ Example

Tea and Coffee
Coke and Pepsi

Car and Petrol
Bread and Butter

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Ques-18 Write ----- utility.
Answer to Ques 18.

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Three relationship between total utility and marginal utility are ~

- (i) When ~~MP~~ marginal utility is positive, total utility rises at diminishing rate.
- (ii) ~~When~~ when marginal utility is zero, total utility is maximum.
- (iii) when marginal utility becomes negative, total utility starts declining.



Ques-19. Compute ----- Rs. 10

Answer to Ques 19

Quantity sold	TR	MR	AR
0	0	0	0
1	10	10	10
2	20	10	10
3	30	10	10
4	40	10	10
5	50	10	10
6	60	10	10

Here,

TR = Total Revenue

MR = Marginal Revenue

AR = Average Revenue

and Price is Rs 10 (given).



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Ques-20 write _____ payment.
Answer to Ques 20

B
S
E

Basis	Balance of Trade	Balance of Payment.
① <u>Meaning</u>	It is the systematic record of transactions of visible items.	It is the systematic record of In-visible and visible items.
② <u>Balance</u>	Its balance can be favourable or unfavourable	It is always balanced
③ <u>Items included</u>	It includes only visible items eg- export & import.	It includes both visible and invisible items eg- export, import services etc.
④ <u>Part / include</u>	It is a part of Balance of Payment.	It is a part of B- It includes Balance of Trade.



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Ques-21 Explain — — — — — brief - (OR)

Answer to Ques 21 (OR)

According to Prof. Marshall,

"The amount demanded increases with a fall in price and diminishes with rise in price."

Law of demand can be stated as -

There is exist an inverse relation

between price and quantity demanded

that means, if price increases

quantity demanded decreases and if

price decreases quantity demanded

increases.

Assumptions -

(i) There is no change in population.

(ii) Price of related goods is constant.

(iii) There is no change in income of consumer.

(iv) Consumer preference is constant.



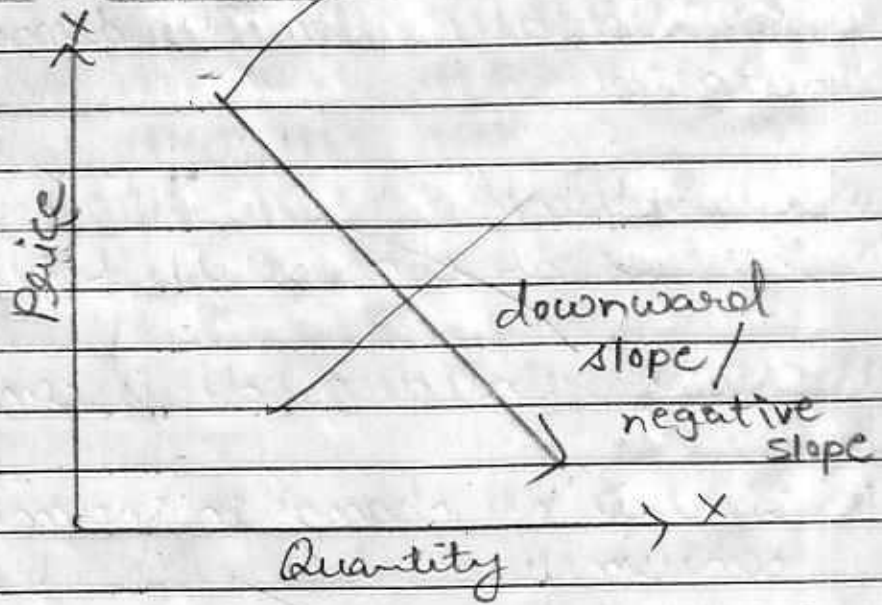
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Demand schedule ~

Price	Quantity demanded
10	50
20	40
30	30
40	20
50	10

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Demand Curve ~





Ques-22. Write - - - - - cost. (OR)

Answer to Ques 22 (OR)

Basis

Total variable cost

Total Fixed cost

① Vary with output

These are the cost which directly vary as per the output.

These are the cost which do not vary with output.

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② Difference zero output

There is It becomes zero when output is zero.

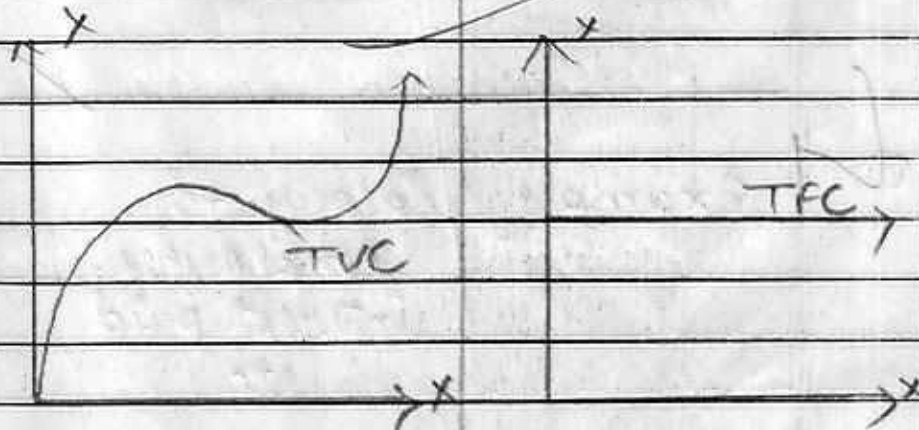
If output is zero it is not become zero.

③ Other name

It is called Prime cost

It is called supplementary cost.

④ Because





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Ques-23 Distinguish Revenue Expenditure - - - - expenditure
 Answer to Ques 23.

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Basis	<u>Revenue Expenditure</u>	<u>Capital Expenditure</u>
① <u>Meaning</u>	It neither creates any asset nor reduces any liability	It either creates any asset or reduces any liability
② <u>Nature</u>	It is recurring in nature	It is non recurring in nature
③ <u>Aim</u>	It aims at regular functioning.	It aims to dispose off any liability or to create any asset.
④ <u>Example</u>	Salary to employees, interest paid etc	Investment, Repayment of loan etc.