



केवल मूल्यांकनकर्ता के उपयोग हेतु!

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

32 पृष्ठीय

केवल परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे। प्रश्न क्रमांक के सम्मुख प्राप्तांकों की प्रविष्टि करे।

प्रश्न क्रमांक	पृष्ठ क्रमांक	प्राप्तांक (अंकों में)	प्रश्न क्रमांक	पृष्ठ क्रमांक	प्राप्तांक (अंकों में)
1			17		
2			18		
3			19		
4			20		
5			21		
6			22		
7			23		
8			24		
9			25		
10			26		
11			27		
12			28		
13					
14					
15					
16					

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

→ प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि 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 लगाएं।

उप मुख्य परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा
जसवीर कोर सरोही
उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षक
11. उत्कृष्ट उ.मा.वि. क्र. 1
छतरपुर (म. प्र.)

परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा
शैलजा खरे (उ.मा.शिक्षक)
उ.मा. विद्यालय हटवारा, छतरपुर
22/05/24

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे

2

 + 6 = 6
 योग पूर्व पृष्ठ पृष्ठ 2 के अंक कुल अंक



प्रश्न क्र.

Ams No - 1

i What to ~~is~~ ✓

ii Law of ~~demand~~ ✓
of ~~units~~

iii Ordinal ~~utility~~ ✓

iv (a) am ~~both~~ ✓

v Coms ~~both~~ ✓

vi A Variable factor ✓

vii Revenue x Cost
Revenue - Cost ✓

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प्रश्न क्र.

Ans No-2

i ~~Increase~~
Increase ✓

ii Price ✓

iii Point of Satety, Demand and Supply is equal ✓

iv Average Cost ✓

v U-shaped ✓

vi Price taker ✓

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प्रश्न क्र.

Ams No - 3

i Demand of factor - Inverse demand

ii NNP - Net National product

iii Machine used by producer - Final good

iv Wood used Carpenter - intermediate good

v - Saving - Leakages

vi Indian Economy - Mixed economy

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6

$$17 + 7 = 24$$



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Ans No - 4

i True ✓

ii True ✓

iii False ✓

iv True ✓

v False ✓

vi True ✓

vii False ✓

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Ans No - 5

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i Saving function

ii $1 - APC + APS = 1$

iii Direct tax

iv Revenue deficit = Revenue expenditure - Revenue receipt

v Primary deficit = Fiscal deficit - interest payment

vi Balance of payment is brief description of all the international transaction carried in an accounting year

7

$$30 + 7 = 37$$



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Ams No - 6

Demand

Ams - Demand is an economic principle which shows the quantity of commodity of good and services the consumer want to buy them and also available to pay particular price at particular time.

There is not only desire for have commodity but also available to pay for commodity is necessary.

Ams No - 7

Factors of production

1. Land - it is primary and nature resource of product, it included the resource which present on surface on the earth, or above the surface and below the surface.



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It included all the forests, rivers, mines, etc. without land production cannot be possible.

2. Labour :- It is refers as the human effort mental or physical included in production process the labour are active factor of production.

3. Entrepreneur :- entrepreneur is person whose duty bring to all the factor of production at one place and also bear all the risk included in production, entrepreneur is one who take decision about :-

- What to produce
- how to produce
- For whom to produce

All the responsibilities are laying on entrepreneur

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$$34 + 2 = 36$$



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Ams No - 8

Revenue

Ams - Revenue means the total income earned by producer for sale of output at different price. For example, a producer sale product on 2000 Rs in market the real value of product is 1500 that means producer earn 500 Rs on this product.

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Ams No - 9

Macro Economics

Ams - Macro economics is branch of the economic which deal with study of aggregate, entire economy and average associated with economic. It is deal with the larger part of economy that the national income and employment take central place in macro economic, it is not related individual in the place it, study of the aggregate income, aggregate investment, aggregate saving



36

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aggregate consumption, aggregate expenditure etc. all are included, it help in formation policies for entire economy.

Ans No - 10
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Supply of Money

Ans - Supply of money refers to the all (coins, currency, demand deposits) are held by public at particular point of time, it is a stock concept.

The money is held by government and bank are not included in supply of money.

There are four measure of supply of money

$$M_1 = \text{Currency coin} + \text{demand deposit} + \text{other deposit}$$

$$M_2 = M_1 + \text{Saving with post office bank}$$

$$M_3 = M_1 + \text{Net deposits with bank}$$

$$M_4 = M_3 + \text{total saving deposit with bank}$$



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M₁ and M₂ known as narrow money,
M₃ and M₄ known as broad money
M₁ is most liquidity and M₄ is elast. liquidity

Ans No - 12

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Demonetization

Ans - Demonetization is activity done by government in this the money is used in circulation as a legal tender but after doing demontization the money become illegal now the money not work as money, it is done by government due to fake currency circulated in economy, for controlling excess demand of money, corruption occur in economy, for preventing all the illegal activities happens

In india demonetization also take place in 2016 in time the money note 500 and 1000 is demonetized and new note circulated in economy.



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Ams No- 13

Aggregate Demand

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Ams - Aggregate demand means that the total value of fixed good and services which all sectors of economy are planning to buy and also available to pay a particular price for those commodity

There are four components of aggregate demand

1. Private consumption expenditure
2. Investment expenditure
3. Government expenditure
4. Net export

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

In two sector model

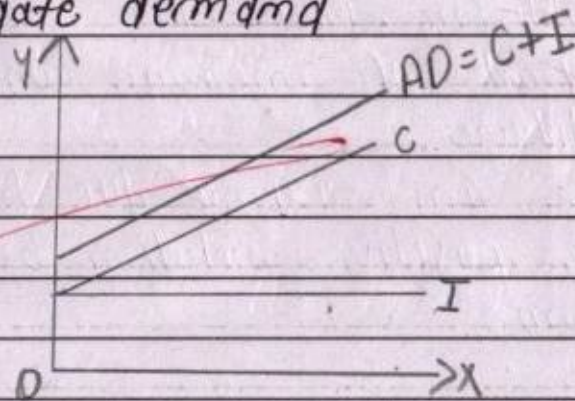
$$AD = C + I$$

52 + 2 = 64



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Curve of Aggregate demand



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Ams No - 14

Marginal propensity to Save

Ams - Marginal propensity to Save it refers to change in Saving due to change or addition in income.

$$MPS = \frac{\Delta S}{\Delta Y}$$



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Marginal means addition, propensity means ability and saving is the part of income which is not used for expenditure.

It shows a change in saving due to change in income, there is a positive relation between saving and income.

Ans No-15

Government Budget

Ans - Budget refers to a document which contains estimated income and estimated expenditure of the country for a fiscal year.

Fiscal year starts from 1 April to 31st March.

The budget is presented by the financial ministry of the country in parliament and parliament passes the budget. It works as a guide for the activities performed as per budget.

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There three kind of Budget :-

- ① Balance budget
- Surplus budget
- Deficit budget

Ans No - 16

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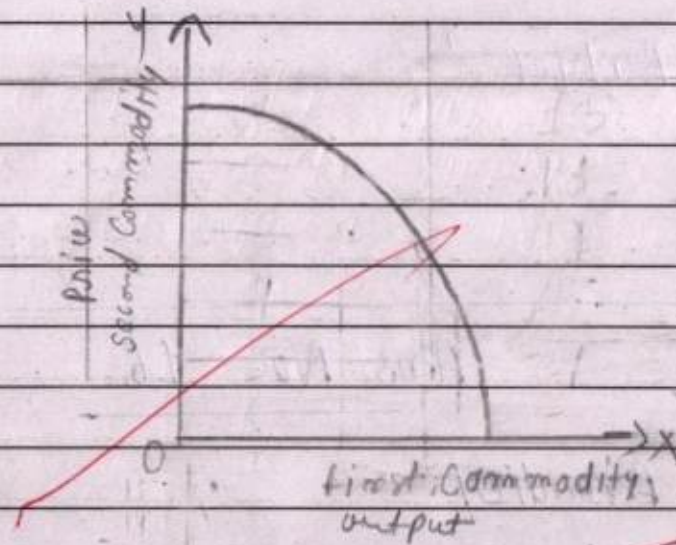
Production possibility frontier

Ans - The production possibility frontier shows various alternative combination of two more than two of two goods which economy can achieved when resources are fully and efficiently used with giving technology.

It is also known as production possibility Curve, transformation Curve, transformation frontier, production possibility boundaries and production possibility frontier.



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Production possibility curve is have "Concave Shape"

Assumption

1. All the resources should efficiently used
2. Technology should be given
3. There should only one wants
4. Income should be remain constant

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Ams No - 17

Market equilibrium

Market means region not a particular place where buyers and sellers are in close contact to each other and conduct transaction of purchasing and selling of commodity.

Equilibrium means position of rest and there is no possibility for change. It means having maximum profit.

Market equilibrium means quantity of commodity of demand become equal to supply at that point it is the market equilibrium.

The price corresponding to market equilibrium is known as price equilibrium.

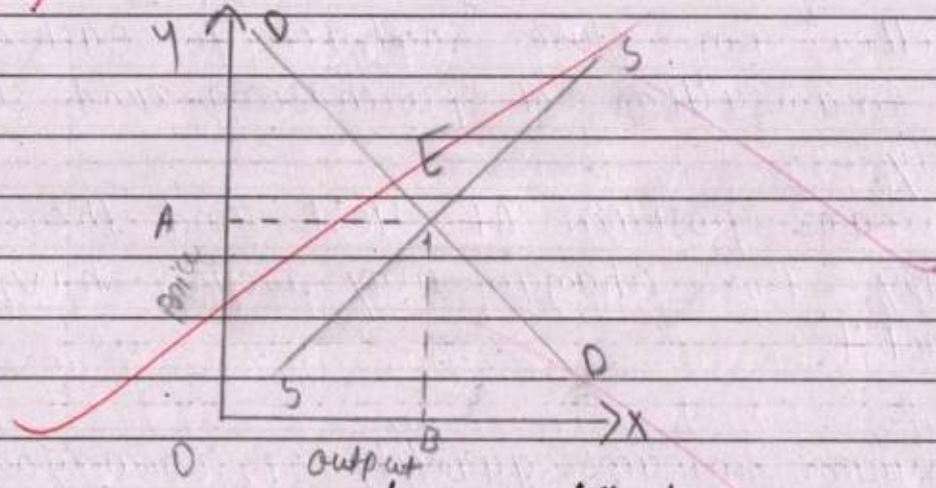
The quantity also corresponding to equilibrium is known as quantity equilibrium.

प्रश्न क्र. 18 = 34



प्रश्न क्र.

In simple word market equilibrium at the point where demand and supply is equal, both buyer and seller having maximum benefit.



Market equilibrium

Demand is equal to supply

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54 + 54 = 54

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Ams No- 18

OR

Paradox of thrift

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Ams - Paradox of thrift :- it is situation in economy when higher ratio of saving, means that people doing more saving in economy, that result in form of fall in aggregate demand and consumption

for example - all the people decided to doing saving them they not spend money on consumption that result occur in form of low investment, low growth low demand and fall in aggregate saving.

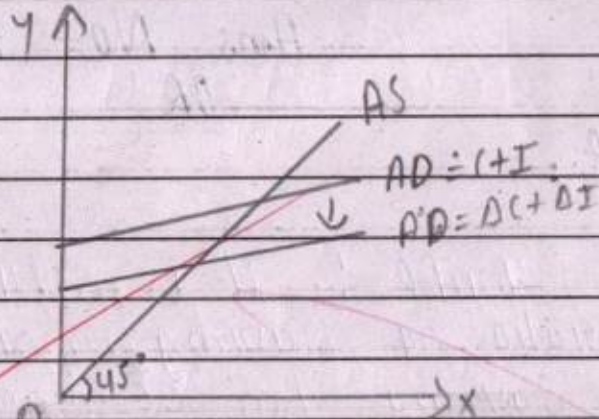
This situation is not good for developing country and lead to slow growth of economy, unemployment increase.

That situation of "Paradox of thrift"

54 + 3 = 57



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Paradox of Thrift

Ans No - 19
OR

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Three determination of exchange rate.

1. Export and import of good :- if the Country national income depend on export then Country need to have fixed rate it help increase more export form because there buyer already know how much payment have to made, but the Country don't need export and import then floating rate is also used the rate change as per the market condition

57 + 3 = 60



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2. Inflow and outflow of Currency :- if the Country have more more foregin currency it help in increase the price of domestic them exchange rate become favourable for Country, but if the Country currency goes outside them it lead in decreasing the price of currency them the exchange rate become unfavourable for Country

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3. Political Stability :- if the political condition of Country is strong, efficient, powerful them it help in attractive foregin investor, contrary if the political unefficient unstable them it lead in decreasing the value of domestic currency.

4. Valuation and Devaluation :- if a Country need to change exchange rate as per own need them Country choose floating rate or fluctating rate but country want stable rate they not want to change in exchange rate they used fixed rate is fixed in term of gold by government there is no possibility to change in fixed rate.



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Ams No - 20
OR

Market Demand

P	d_1	d_2	$MD = d_1 + d_2$
1	9	24	33
2	8	20	28
3	7	18	25
4	6	16	22
5	5	14	19
6	4	12	16

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Market Demand} &= D_1 + D_2 \\ &= MD \end{aligned}$$



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Ans No- 21

OR

Production function of firm

$$Q = 2L^2 K^2$$

Let assume

$$L = 0$$

$$K = 10$$

Now put into the equation

$$Q = 2(0)^2(10)^2$$

$$Q = 2 \times 100$$

$$Q = 200$$

$$\} 0 \times 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$10 \times 10$$

$$= 100$$

Also let assume

$$L = 5$$

$$K = 2$$

$$Q = 2L^2 K^2$$

$$Q = 2(5)^2(2)^2$$

$$Q = 2 \times (25) \times (4)$$

$$Q = 200$$

Maximum output

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Ams No - 22

Determine of Firm Supply Curve

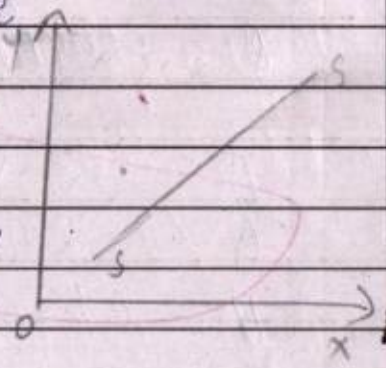
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Supply means that a firm is willing to supply quantity of commodity at a particular price

Supply have positive relation with price
if price high than supply high
if price low supply also low

S ↑ P ↑
S ↓ P ↓

• S = Supply
• P = Price



4. Technical knoweldge :- if firm using latest technology it help in increasing efficiency of production process that result in form of decline per unit cost, then supplier supply more commodity



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1. Price of good :- if the price of good high then supplier will be supply more product company, if the price of commodity is low then producer will not be supply commodity because selling high price ~~at~~ ~~rise~~ means having more profit of the product

2. Price of other related :- supply is also effect by other related good for example a producer make icecream and toffee but the price increase only for toffee, then producer ~~poety~~ produce more toffee as compared to ice cream.

Price of factor of production the production process is done by factor of production (labour, capital, machine raw material) if the price increase of these factor then producer produce less good that mean supply also less because is not profitable.

Company if the price of factor of production is low then the supplier produce more good and supply also.

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Ams No - 23Money

Money means that it can be used for anything for buy, it is medium of exchange, measure of value, store of value, and helpful for making deferred payment.

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It contain all the types (coin, currency, note, plastic money) it is legally accepted by all the people.

Money function

1. Medium of exchange :- it is the main function of medium of exchange, in ancient time when barter system preventing their is need to both parties should need each other good if any one party don't want another party good then the exchange it is not possible.

$$71 + 4 = 75$$



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but, now with the help of money buyer can buy anything without any double coincidence of want.

2. Measure of Value :- with the help of money now good can be measure in term of money, now it is help for both parties having maximum satisfaction.

3. Store of Value :- in ancient time money is not invent so barter system perform tasks but the good cannot be stored because this are (food, vegetables, flower, fruit) but now wealth can be store for long period without any problem.

4. Transfer of Value With the help of money purchasing power can easily transfer from one place to another one person to another person, it help in growth economy and lead in increase in international trade.

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Ams No-10

Consumption good are those which are directly consumed by consumer for satisfying his/her want, they good are ready to use good, after consume these utility of consumer goes to end.

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This are three kind

- ① Single Durable
- ② Semi Durable
- ③ Durable