



# माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, राजस्थान, अजमेर

## उच्च माध्यमिक परीक्षा

(परीक्षार्थी द्वारा स्वयं भरा जाना चाहिये)

Candidate's Roll No. In English  
(In Figures)

(In Words) \_\_\_\_\_

परीक्षार्थी का नामांक हिन्दी में  
शब्दों में \_\_\_\_\_

नोट :- परीक्षार्थी उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त उत्तर पुस्तिका के अन्य किसी भी भाग में अपना नामांक नहीं लिखें।

माध्यम - हिन्दी  अंग्रेजी

विषय Economics

परीक्षा का दिन Monday

दिनांक 19-3-19

नोट :- परीक्षार्थी के लिए आवश्यक निर्देश इस पृष्ठ के पिछले भाग पर उल्लेखित हैं। जिन्हें सावधानी पूर्वक पढ़ लें व पालना अवश्य करें।

परीक्षक हेतु निर्देश :- (1) परीक्षक को उपरोक्त सारणी अनुसार प्राप्तांक भरना अनिवार्य है, अन्यथा नियमानुसार दंडित किया जायेगा।

(2) परीक्षक उत्तर पुस्तिका के अन्दर के पृष्ठों के बायीं ओर निर्धारित कॉलम में ताल ईक से अंक प्रदत्त करें।

(3) कुल योग भिन्न में प्राप्त होने पर उसे पूर्णांक में ही परिवर्तित कर अंकित करें (उदाहरणार्थ : 15  $\frac{1}{4}$  को 16, 17  $\frac{1}{2}$  को 18, 19  $\frac{3}{4}$  को 20)

\_\_\_\_\_

### प्रश्नवार प्राप्तांकों की सारणी (परीक्षक के उपयोग हेतु)

| प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या | प्राप्तांक | प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या              | प्राप्तांक |
|-------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|------------|
| 1                       |            | 19                                   |            |
| 2                       |            | 20                                   |            |
| 3                       |            | 21                                   |            |
| 4                       |            | 22                                   |            |
| 5                       |            | 23                                   |            |
| 6                       |            | 24                                   |            |
| 7                       |            | 25                                   |            |
| 8                       |            | 26                                   |            |
| 9                       |            | 27                                   |            |
| 10                      |            | 28                                   |            |
| 11                      |            | 29                                   |            |
| 12                      |            | 30                                   |            |
| 13                      |            | 31                                   |            |
| 14                      |            | योग                                  |            |
| 15                      |            | प्राप्त अंकों का कुल योग (Round off) |            |
| 16                      |            | अंकों में                            | शब्दों में |
| 17                      |            |                                      |            |
| 18                      |            |                                      |            |

परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर \_\_\_\_\_ संकेतांक

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि इस उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्माण में 58 जी.एस.एम. क्रीमचोव कामज ही उपयोग में लिया है। 165/2019

### परीक्षार्थियों के लिए आवश्यक निर्देश

1. समस्त प्रश्नों का हल निर्धारित शब्द सीमा में इसी उत्तर पुस्तिका में करना है। विशेष परिस्थिति में अतिरिक्त उत्तर पुस्तिका पृथक से उत्तर पुस्तिका भरी हुई होने पर पर्यवेक्षक एवं वीक्षक की अनुशंसा पर ही उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी।
2. प्रश्न-पत्र पर निर्धारित स्थान पर अपना नामांक लिखें।
3. प्रश्न-पत्र हल करने के पश्चात् जिस पृष्ठ पर हल समाप्त होता है, उस पर अन्त में "समाप्त" लिखकर अन्त के सभी रिक्त पृष्ठों को तिरछी लाईन से काटें।
4. निम्न बातों का विशेष ध्यान रखें अन्यथा अनुचित साधनों की रोकथाम अधिनियम के तहत कार्यवाही की जा सकेगी।
  - (i) उत्तर पुस्तिका के ऊपर/अन्दर तथा प्रश्नोत्तर के किसी भी भाग में चाही गई सूचना के अलावा अपना नामांक, नाम, पता, फोन नम्बर अथवा पहचान की कोई अन्य प्रकार की सूचना आदि अंकित नहीं करें अन्यथा "अनुचित साधनों के प्रयोग" के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जावेगी।
  - (ii) उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों को फाड़ें नहीं। उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख पृष्ठ पर अंकित संख्या के अनुसार पृष्ठ पूरे होने चाहिये। परीक्षार्थी उत्तरपुस्तिका प्राप्त करते ही पृष्ठ संख्या की जांच कर लें यदि पृष्ठ कम/अधिक या क्रम में नहीं हैं तो वीक्षक से तुरन्त बदलवा लें।
  - (iii) परीक्षा केन्द्रों पर पुस्तक, लेख, कागज, कैलक्यूलैटर, मोबाईल, पेजर आदि किसी भी प्रकार का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण तथा किसी भी प्रकार का हथियार आदि ले जाना निषेध है।
  - (iv) वस्त्र, स्केल, ज्योमेट्री बॉक्स पर कुछ न लिखकर लावें। टेबुल के आस-पास कोई अवैध सामग्री नहीं होनी चाहिये, इसकी जांच कर लें।
  - (v) अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका/ग्राफ/मानचित्र आदि परीक्षा भवन से बाहर ले जाना दण्डनीय अपराध है। अतः परीक्षा समाप्ति पर उत्तर पुस्तिका वीक्षक को बिना साँपे परीक्षा कक्ष नहीं छोड़ें।
5. उत्तरों को क्रमानुसार एक ही स्थान पर लिखें। प्रश्न क्रमांक भी सही अंकित करें, अन्यथा दण्ड स्वरूप परीक्षक को 1 अंक कम करने का अधिकार है। बीच में उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठ रिक्त न छोड़ें। गणित विषय के लिए रफ कार्य उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठों पर करें तथा तिरछी रेखा से काटें।
6. जहाँ तक हो सके प्रश्न के सभी भाग के उत्तर, उत्तर पुस्तिका में एक ही स्थान पर अंकित करें।
7. भाषा विषयों को छोड़कर शेष सभी विषयों के प्रश्न-पत्र हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषा में मुद्रित है। किसी भी प्रकार की त्रुटि/अन्तर/विरोधाभास होने पर हिन्दी भाषा के प्रश्न को ही सही माना जाये।

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Section - A

- A1 In Micro economics, we study the individual unit. For example - consumer, producer etc.
- A2 The curve which says that All the possible combination of two goods which can be produced with the given limited resources and technology is known as Production Possibility curve.
- A3 Economy is the way by which the growth and development of a country is possible. In this, the goods are exchanged within the domestic boundaries or with the other countries. Economic activities are done internally.
- A4 Cost is a expenditure incurred by a firm to produce the goods and service required by the society. There are mainly three types of cost -  
① Social cost      ② opportunity cost      ③ Monetary cost
- A5 The production is a utility creation of utility or the growth in the utility of a thing and commodity.
- A6 Market is a place in which the goods are purchase and sold and where the buyers and seller indulge in mutual transactions of goods & services.



the non residence within the geographical boundaries are considered to calculate national income. -----?

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

In this,

GDPMP = Gross domestic product at market price

C = Consumption expenditure

I = Investment expenditure

G = Government expenditure

X - M = Net exports

A15 In the measurement of national income, the following difficulties are there-

1 As the debt and securities are in paper form, so it is not calculated in national income because these are the non-monetary form. Only Monetary form can be measured in national income.

2 The intermediate goods are also not measured in national income because these are the goods which either used for further production or for resale in the same year.

A16 Aggregate demand is the demand for all these goods and service which produces

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during an accounting year.

In open economy,

$$AD = C + I + bG + (x - m)$$

In this,

AD = aggregate demand

C = Consumption of goods & services

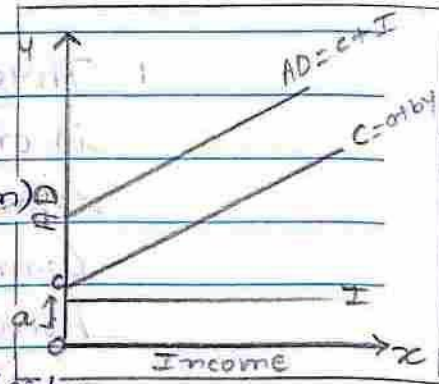
I = Investment

bG = Government expenditure

x - m = net exports

In closed economy, AD is a two sector model

i.e.  $AD = C + I$



A17

Deficit budget is the government budget in which the expenditure of the government is more than government income.

$$\text{Deficit budget} = \text{Government expenditure} > \text{Govt. Income}$$

At present, this deficiency takes place in most of the countries specially in India because in today's world the needs of the people is too much that should be fulfilled by govt. only by this budget (by investing large amount).

A18

The two modes of cashless transactions are as follows -

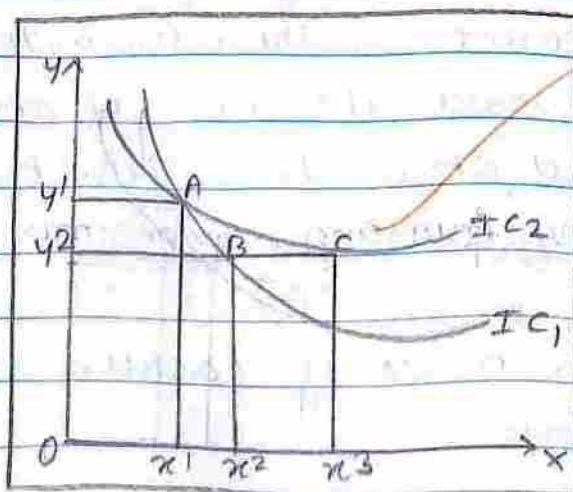


- 1 Through Internet banking - Internet banking is one of the most important medium of cashless transaction. By which a person can buy the commodities and pay for that sitting at home. The movie ticket, aeroplane ticket are also possible through this.
- 2 Through USSD technique - Unstructured Supplementary service data (USSD) is one of the most satisfied medium which can be possible without smart phone and internet connection. In this, a person must dial \*99\* and after getting IFSC/MPIN code pay this liability.

Section - c

A19 The following two features of indifference curve are -

I Two Indifference curve never intersect each other -





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From IC<sub>1</sub>  $(OX_1 + OY_1) A = (OX_2 + OY_2) B$

From IC<sub>2</sub>  $(OX_1 + OY_1) A = (OX_3 + OY_3) C$

$(OX_2 + OY_2) B = (OX_3 + OY_3) C$

At point B & C,

$OX_2 + OY_2 = OX_3 + OY_3$

So,

$OX_2 = OX_3$

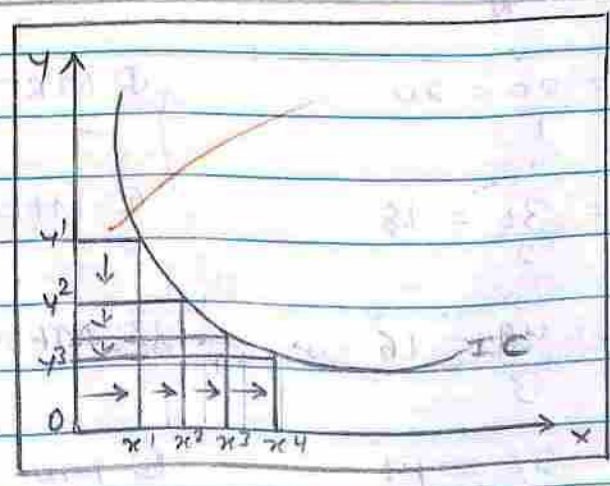
But actually,

$OX_2 \neq OX_3$

because these point (B & C) lies on different IC's. So, two IC never intersect each other.

In the diagram if A equals to B and B A equals to C then, this assumption prove wrong.

II Indifference curve is convex to its origin-



This feature of IC curve is based on the assumption of decreasing marginal rate of substitution.



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i.e. In order to produce more of one commodity the demand for another commodity should be sacrificed.

For example - In order to produce more of  $x$  commodity, the demand for  $y$  should be sacrificed.

In the diagram,  $y$  commodity is sacrificed for producing the units of  $x$  commodity.

| A20 | unit | TR | AR | MR |
|-----|------|----|----|----|
|     | 1    | 20 | 20 | 20 |
|     | 2    | 36 | 18 | 16 |
|     | 3    | 48 | 16 | 12 |
|     | 4    | 56 | 14 | 8  |

$$AR = \frac{TR}{Q}$$

$$MR = \frac{\Delta TR}{\Delta Q} = \frac{TR_1 - TR_2}{Q_1 - Q_2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} AR = \frac{20}{1} = 20$$

$$\textcircled{1} MR = \frac{20 - 0}{1 - 0} = 20$$

$$\textcircled{2} AR = \frac{36}{2} = 18$$

$$\textcircled{2} MR = 36 - 20 = 16$$

$$\textcircled{3} AR = \frac{48}{3} = 16$$

$$\textcircled{3} MR = 48 - 36 = 12$$

$$\textcircled{4} AR = \frac{56}{4} = 14$$

$$\textcircled{4} MR = 56 - 48 = 8$$





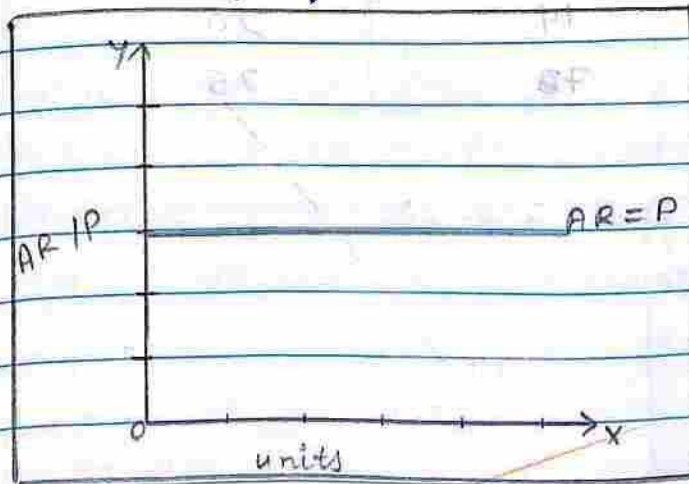
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A21 Perfect Competitive market is a type of market in which large number of sellers sold homogeneous products to the large number of buyers. The firm in this is the price taker. That's why no seller and buyer can influence the price of the product.

In the perfect market, transportation cost, selling cost and advertisement cost are not included in the production process. The mobility of goods can be possible in this.



In this market, the prices of product are determined by the industry that's why the  $AR = P$ . No firm can influence that price. If they do so, no buyer can purchase his product.



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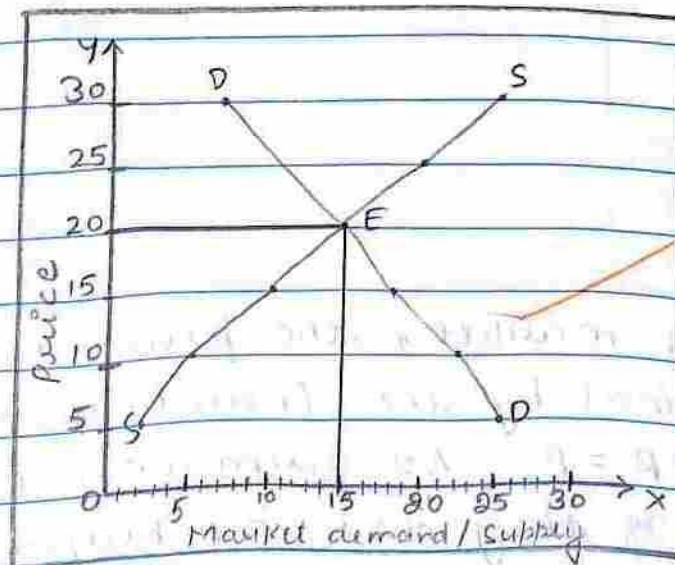
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A22: Market equilibrium — It is the equilibrium which can be obtained when the market demand for the commodity is equal to market supply for that commodity.

$$MD = MS$$

| Price | Market demand | Market supply |
|-------|---------------|---------------|
| 5     | 25            | 2             |
| 10    | 22            | 5             |
| 15    | 18            | 10            |
| 20    | 15            | 15            |
| 25    | 14            | 20            |
| 30    | 7             | 25            |

Equilibrium



Explanation,

- ① In the diagram, market demand and market supply intersect each other at point E.



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- ② Point E is the market equilibrium because at this point demand and supply are equal.
- ③ Equilibrium is attained when the demand and supply both are 15 at 20 unit.
- ④ So, 20 unit is the price where both the buyer and seller gets satisfaction.

A23. The following four features of national income are as follows

- 1 National income includes only economic activities but from few years the activity which are done by the non-resident within the geographical boundaries are also considered.
- 2 Only production activities are measured. Interm goods i.e semi manufactured goods are not considered.
- 3 National income is a type of flow not a stock.
- 4 It is calculated in our currency only. The foreign currency is not considered in national income.



A24 The Functions of money are as follows -

1 Axis of market system -

1 Medium of exchange - Money is one of the most powerful and easiest medium by which we can purchase commodities and paid for that. Through money, we can easily purchase any thing and in exchange money should be paid.

2 Measure of value - It is the medium by which we can measure the value of goods and services. Through this medium, goods are availed at their given value i.e price which easily done the transactions between buyer and seller.

3 Store of value - We can store the excess money for future also. Sometime we have lot of money that is not required now, which ~~can~~<sup>should</sup> be stored for future. This helps us in future for our survival.

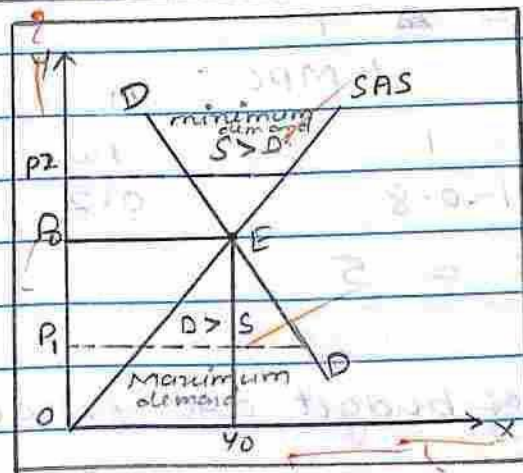
4 Transfer of value - Money is the liquid assets which can be transformed from one person to another and one place to another.



place which helps in fair and fast transactions of goods and services. Through this, we can also send the money in emergency to anyone.

A25

### Macro Economic Equilibrium



- ① Macro economic equilibrium is that when aggregate demand is equal to short run aggregate supply.
- ② If the  $OP_0$  is price and  $OY_0$  is income then, the equilibrium will be attained at  $E$ .
- ③ If the price is  $OP_2$ , then, the supply is more than the demand i.e. minimum demand, which indicates the loss and losses the equilibrium at  $E$ .
- ④ If the price is  $OP_1$ , then the demand is more than the short run supply i.e. maximum



or predominant demand ( $D > S$ ) which again attains the equilibrium at E.

A26 Given,

$$MPC = 0.8$$

$$K = \frac{1}{1-MPC}$$

$$K = \frac{1}{1-0.8} = \frac{10}{0.2}$$

$$K = 5$$

A27 Objective of budget are following -

1. The solution of twin's problem of infat inflation and deflation are possible in the budget. In budget, remedies for these are made.
2. Budget helps in the perfect production process i.e. the tax rate should be increased by the govt. in order to reduce purchasing power to maintain the price level.
3. In Budget, Government makes social security schemes and programmes and implements them effectively for the welfare of the society.



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4. The main aim of the budget is to provide correct direction to its economy i.e. by providing helpful programmes it can improve the reputation of a country.

### Section - D

A28. Price elasticity of demand means the proportional change in quantity demanded for a commodity in response to proportional change in its price.  
It is denoted by ED.

$$ED = \frac{\text{Percentage change in quantity demanded}}{\text{Percentage change in price}}$$

$$ED = \frac{\text{change in demand} \times 100}{\text{original demand}} \div \frac{\text{change in price} \times 100}{\text{original price}}$$

$$ED = \frac{\Delta Q \times 100}{Q}$$

$$ED = \frac{\Delta Q}{Q} \times \frac{\Delta P}{P}$$

$$ED = \frac{\Delta Q}{Q} \div \frac{\Delta P}{P} = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \div \frac{P}{Q}$$

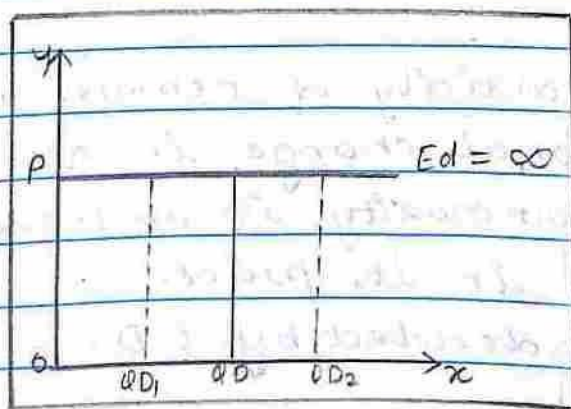
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Types of price elasticity of demand -

1. Perfectly elastic demand - In this, the demand for the commodity rise or falls with a very little or no change in its price.

$$E_d = \infty$$



For example - Luxurious goods have elastic demand. A person can spend a large part of his income on this goods. So when the price of these goods are rise or fall, there

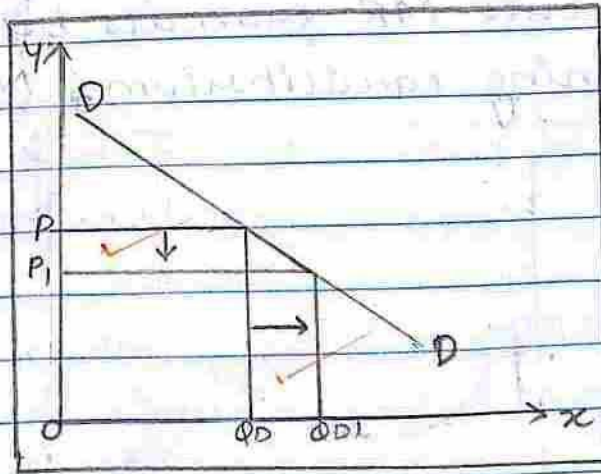
For example - Taste and preference of the consumers changes day by day.  $\therefore$  So, the demand for those commodities  $\uparrow$  or  $\downarrow$  increase or decrease according to taste and preference of the people but there is no change in their price i.e price remains constant.





2. Highly elastic demand - In this, the change in the quantity demanded for a commodity is more than the change in its price.

$$E_d > 1$$



For example - Luxurious goods have elastic demand ( $E_d > 1$ ) because a person can spend large part of his income on these goods. So when the price of these goods are increase or decrease, the demand for that product will be changed more than its price.

Ans. Equilibrium of a firm by marginal revenue and marginal cost approach are as follows -

There are the two conditions which are necessary to attain the equilibrium.



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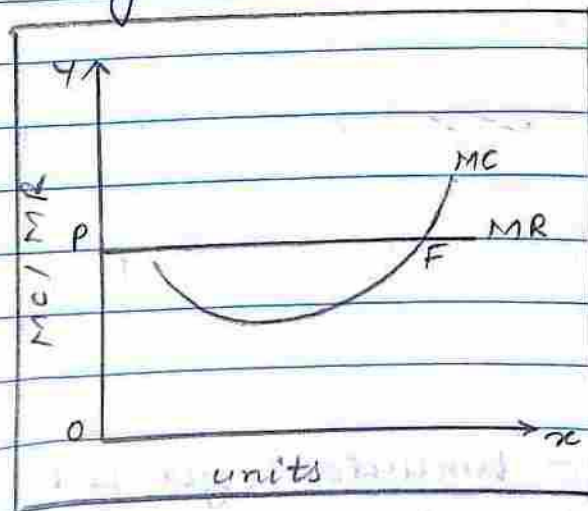
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1. At the equilibrium point, Marginal revenue must equal to marginal cost.

$$\underline{MR = MC}$$

2. After At the equilibrium point the MC cuts MR from its below i.e after attaining equilibrium,  $MC > MR$ .



In the Explanation, -

- ① In this diagram MR & MC is shown on the Y axis and their units shown on X axis.
- ② Marginal revenue (MR) is parallel to X axis because  $MR = P$ .
- ③ At point F, the first condition is fulfilled. That is, at the equilibrium point,  $MR = MC$ .

- ④ In the diagram, Point F is the equilibrium where  $MR = MC$ .
- ⑤ After point F, the second condition is also fulfilled i.e.  $MC > MR$  after attaining equilibrium.
- ⑥ Beyond point F, MC cuts MR from its below and consequently  $MC > MR$ .

A30. The following three methods quantitative methods of credit control are -

I Bank rate policy - Bank rate is the rate at which central bank lends money to the Commercial bank.

Increase in bank rates should increase the expensiveness of loan i.e. when the bank rate increases, money loan from RBI becomes more expensive. So, people are not able to take loans at such high rate. That's why the loan taking is reduced.

Whereas, when the bank rate decrease, loans become more cheaper as people are able to take loan for fulfilling their requirements and easily paid the interest on this.

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II Open market <sup>activities</sup> Securities - The open market activity Securities are the government securities i.e. which is sell and purchase by the central bank in order to control the credit.

If the RBI wants to increase the open market securities, they can sell these to the commercial bank.

Whereas, when the Securities should be decreases, RBI purchase these from the commercial bank.

III Change in CRR & SLR - CRR is the ~~the~~ change in credit <sup>reserve</sup> ratio which the central bank kept with themselves. SLR is the Statutory liquidity ratio which are kept with the commercial bank.

Both of these ratio should be decreased to increases the credit creation and when there is increase in the credit creation, these ratio are increased again.

END



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