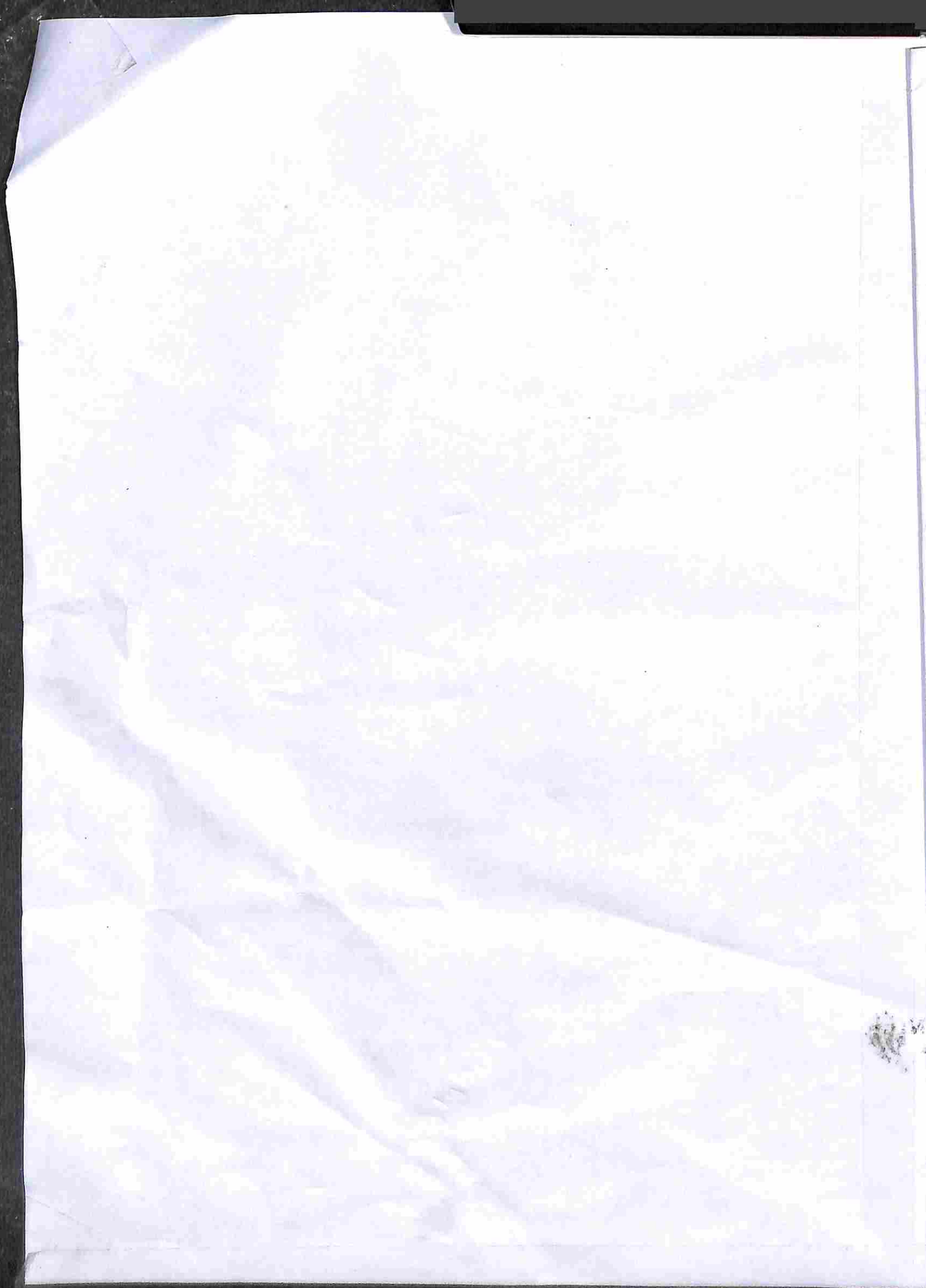






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क्रम संख्या.....

माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, राजस्थान, अजमेर

उच्च माध्यमिक परीक्षा

(परीक्षार्थी द्वारा स्वयं भरा जाना चाहिये)

Candidate's Roll No. In English

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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 Tuesday

दिनांक 18th March, 2025

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 हैं, अन्यथा नियमानुसार दंडित किया जायेगा।

(2) परीक्षक उत्तर पुस्तिका के अन्दर के पृष्ठों के बायीं ओर निर्धारित कॉलम में लाल इंक 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 प्राप्तांको की सारणी (परीक्षक के उपयोग हेतु)			
प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या	प्राप्तांक	प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या	प्राप्तांक
1	18	19	4
2	6	20	4
3	12	21	
4	2	22	
5	2	23	
6	2	24	
7	2	25	
8	2	26	
9	2	27	
10	2	28	
11	2	29	
12	2	30	
13	2	31	
14	3	योग	80
15	3	प्राप्त अंकों का कुल योग (Round off)	
16	3	अंकों में	शब्दों में
17	3	80	अस्सी
18	4		

परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर मुकुटा संकेतांक 29719

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि इस उत्तर पुस्तक के निर्माण में बोर्ड द्वारा प्रदत्त 58 जी.एस.एम. ईको मेपलिथो कागज ही उपयोग में लिया गया है। 179/2024

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, 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, केलक्यूलटर, मोबाईल, पेजर आदि किसी भी प्रकार का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण तथा किसी भी प्रकार का हथियार आदि ले जाना निषेध है।
 - (iv) वस्त्र, स्कूल, ज्योमेट्री बॉक्स पर कुछ भी न लिखकर लावें। टेबल के आस-पास कोई अनुचित 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 सौंपे 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 हैं। किसी भी प्रकार की त्रुटि/अन्तर/विरोधाभास होने पर हिन्दी भाषा के प्रश्न को ही सही माना जाये।

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

Answers :Section - A

18

Answer - 1

(i) (A) Keynes (1)(ii) (C) Consumer (1)(iii) (B) Central bank (1)(iv) (D) all of above (1)(v) (A) Saving (1)(vi) (C) Household income (1)(vii) (A) Wealth tax (1)(viii) (D) all of above (1)(ix) (C) Britain - Leera (1)(x) (B) Trade barrier (1)

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

(xi) (A) Market ①(xii) (A) Micro economics ①(xiii) (D) $M = P_1 x_1 + P_2 x_2$ ①(xiv) (D) all of these ①(xv) (C) Average fixed cost curve ①(xvi) (B) Total fixed cost ①(xvii) (B) Price taking behaviour of firms ①(xvii) (B) Price taking behaviour of a firm. ①(xviii) (D) any of the above ①

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

Answer - 2

(i)

Exchange

(1)

(6)

(ii)

Consumption function

(1)

(5)

(iii)

International monetary system

(1)

(iv)

Centrally planned economy or socialist economy

(1)

(v)

Profit

(1)

(vi)

Average cost

(1)

BSER-179/2024

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

Answer - 3

(i) The great depression took place in 1929. Unemployment was increased to from 3% to 25%.

Production was fall upto 33%.
It was continued from 1929 to 1933 in Europe and North America.

(ii) E-wallets is one of the mode of digital payment.

(iii) Marginal propensity to consume :
It refers to the ratio of change in consumption and change in income.

MPC =

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

where, ΔC = change in consumption
 ΔY = change in income

The sign of delta " Δ " represents change in variables.



(iv) Investment :

It refers to the expenditure on capital goods, which increases future productivity.

For example : Purchase of machine and plant.

(v)

(v) Output multiplier :

It refers to the ratio of change in income and change in investment. It is also called investment multiplier. It is denoted by "K".

$$K \text{ output multiplier} = \frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta I}$$

where, ΔY = change in income

ΔI = change in investment

(vi) Annual financial document :

Annual financial document means "Government Budget". It is a document consists of Government expenditure and Government receipts.

It runs from 1st April to 31st March.

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

(vii) Foreign exchange market :

It refers to the market in which currencies of different nations are exchanged.

In other words, in the foreign exchange market all nations' currencies are in exchange.

(viii) How to produce : It is one of central problems of a economy in which a economy has to make choice among different techniques of production.
economy has to decide, whether to use capital intensive technique or labour intensive technique.

(ix) Marginal utility :

It refers to the change total utility, when one more unit of a commodity is consumed.

$$MU = TU_n - TU_{n-1}$$

where, MU = Marginal utility

TU = Total utility.



(x) Production function :

It refers to the function, in which input is converted into output.

Production function : $Q = F(L, K)$

where, Q = Quantity produced

L = Labourer

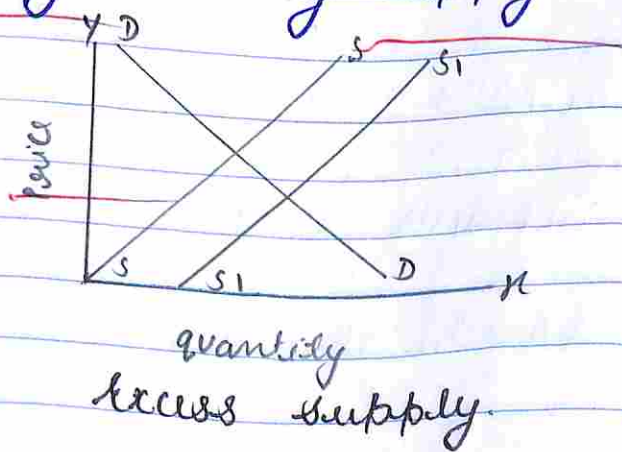
K = Capital.

(xi) Excess supply :

It refers to a situation, in which Quantity supplied by producers is more than quantity demanded.

Formula :

Excess supply = Quantity supply - Quantity demand



परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

(xii) Perfect competition

(xii) Perfect competitive market:

It refers to the market in which large number of sellers and buyers, sell homogeneous products are sold with free entry and exit.

All the buyers and sellers have perfect knowledge about price.

(1)

BSER/1792024

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

Section - B

Answer - 4.

Features of capitalist economy :

(A) Private sector dominates the market economy.(B) Profit earning is main motive of the market economy.

Answer - 5

Aggregate demand = C + Iwhere, C = Consumption
I = Investment.

$$AD = 40$$

$$Y = 40 + 0.75 Y + 10$$

$$Y = 200 \text{ crore rupees}$$

where, Y = Aggregate demand.



परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंक

प्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

Answer - 6.

(2) Government budget is the detailed statement of government expenditure and government receipts.

Government perform stability work through budget by following way :-

(A) In case of excess demand, government increases taxes

(B) In case of deficient demand, government increases expenses

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

Answer - 7.

Trade balance is the difference between export of goods and import of goods.

2

$$(i) \text{ Trade balance} = \text{Export} - \text{Import}$$
$$= 160 - 240$$

$$\therefore \text{Trade balance} = \underline{-80}$$

(ii) Current balance : It records export and import of goods and services and transfer payment between two countries.

$$\text{Current balance} = \text{Trade balance} + \text{Net invisible}$$
$$= \underline{-80 + 50}$$

$$\text{Current balance} =$$

$$\underline{\text{Current balance} = -30}$$

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

Answer - 8.2012

(2)

Difference between revaluation and devaluation:

Basis	DEVALUATION	REVALUATION
Meaning	It refers to an <u>decrease</u> in the <u>value of domestic currency</u> under <u>fixed exchange rate regime</u> .	It refers to <u>increase</u> in <u>value of domestic currency</u> under <u>fix exchange rate regime</u> .
Impact and Export	It leads to <u>increase</u> in <u>Exports</u> .	It leads to <u>increase</u> in <u>Imports</u> .

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

Answer - 9.

Basis	Positive	Normative
Meaning	It deals with economic issues related to Past, Present and future	It deals with economic issues related to economist's opinions.
Value judgement	It does not include value judgement	It includes value & judgement
Variable	These are variable	These are not variable

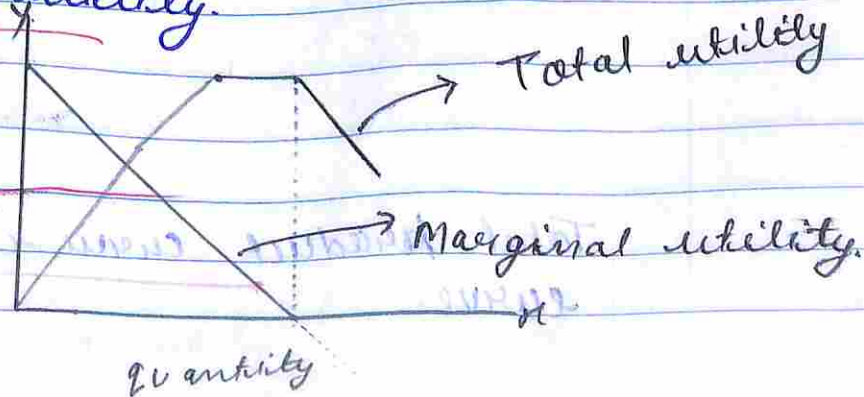
Answer - 10 (variable)Utility :

Utility is want satisfying power. It refers to satisfaction derived from consumption of a commodity.

Utility is categorised in terms :

(A) Marginal utility

(B) Total utility



परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

As consumption increases Total utility increases. When total utility becomes constant Marginal utility becomes zero.

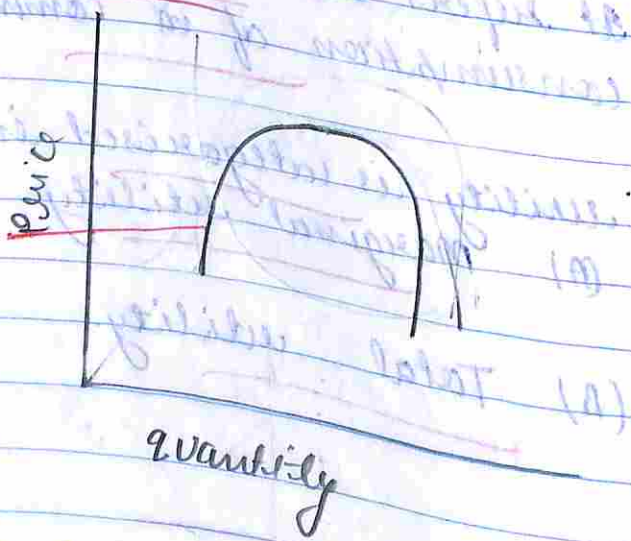
Answer - 11

Labour: It

(2)

Total production: It refers to the relationship between variable input and output, keeping all other input constant. This relationship between variable input and output is called total production.

In other words it is total production level of a firm.



Total product curve is inverse "U" shaped curve.

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

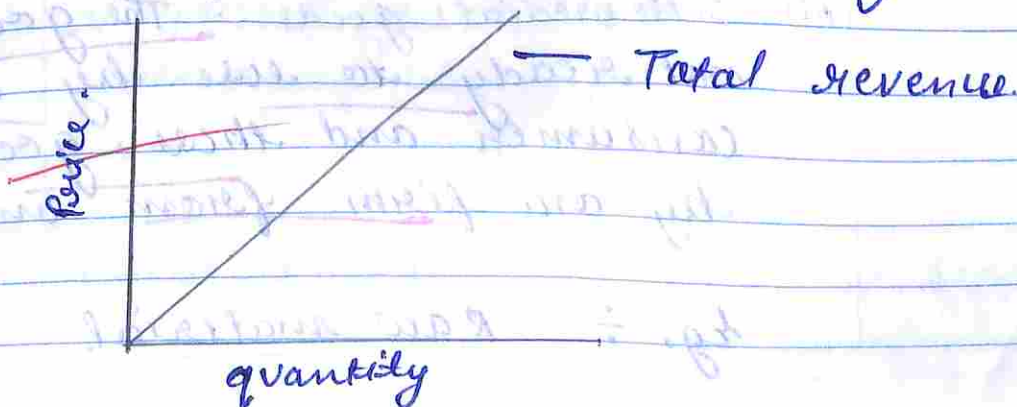
Answer-12.

Bases	Total & Average product	Marginal product.
Meaning	It refers to total production per unit of input labour (variable input)	It refers to change in total product per unit of change in labour (variable input)
Formula	$AP = \frac{TP}{L}$	$MP = \frac{\Delta TP}{\Delta L}$

Ans.

Answer-13.

Total revenue : It refers to the total receipt from the sale of commodity.
Total revenue curve is upward rising curve.



परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

Section - C.

Answer - 14.

(3)

1+1+1=

- (i) Net investment: It refers to actual addition made by a firm in capital stock. It excludes depreciation.

In other words it is the net addition in stock of capital goods by firm after deducting depreciation.

Net investment = Gross Investment - Depreciation
Net investment = Gross Investment - Depreciation

- (ii) Depreciation: It refers to the normal wear and tear of capital goods, which decreases its value.

It is also called consumption of fixed assets.

It does not take into account unexpected loss.

- (iii) Intermediate goods: The goods which are not ready to use by ultimate consumer and these goods are purchased by one firm from another firm.

eg. ÷ Raw material.



Answer - 15.

(i) Revenue expenditure : It refers to the expenditure by government, which helps in normal functioning of government and these expenditure do not decrease government liability and do not create any assets for govt government.
eg. : Interest payment.

(ii) Capital expenditure : It refers to the expenditure by government, which creates assets for government and reduce liability of government.
eg. : Sale of public sector undertakings

	REVENUE EXPENDITURE	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
Bases		
Meaning	These expenditure neither reduce liability nor create any asset.	These expenditure not only reduce liability but also create assets.
Reduction in liability	It leads to it does not reduce government liability.	It reduces government liability.
Example	<u>Interest payment</u>	<u>Sale of public sector undertakings</u>

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

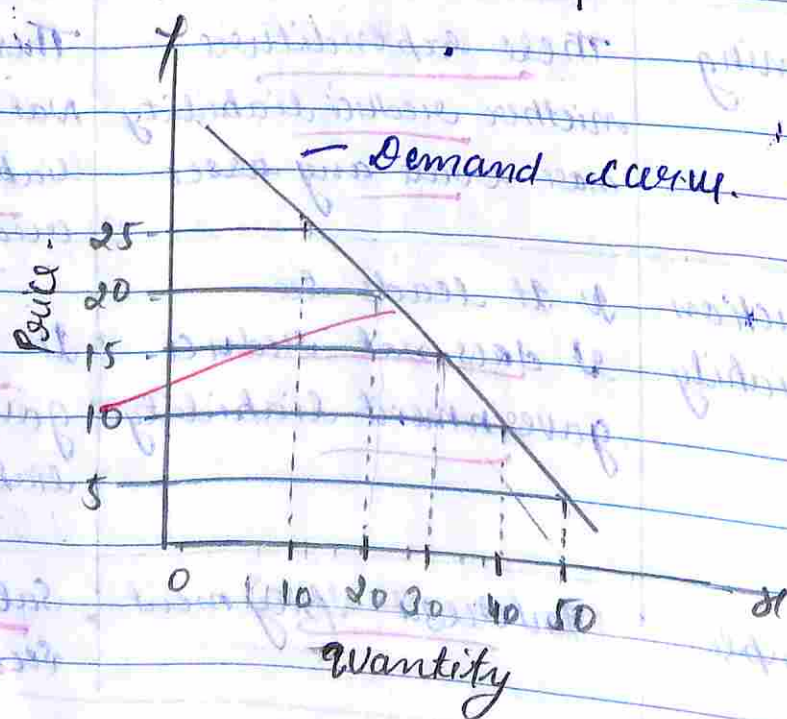
Answer 16.

Law of Demand : The law of demand states that there is negative relationship between price and quantity demanded.

as the price of a commodity increases, the demand for the commodity decreases.

For example :

S.No.	Price.	Quantity
1	5	50
2	10	40
3	15	30
4	20	20
5	25	10





Answer - 17.

Output	Total cost	Profit π	Price	Total revenue
1	15	-5	10	10
2	22	-2	10	20
3	27	3	10	30
4	31	9	10	40
5	38	12	10	50
6	46	14	10	60

Working note :

$$\text{Total revenue} = \text{Price} \times \text{quantity}$$

TR	Profit π
$10 \times 1 = 10$	$10 - 15 = -5$
$10 \times 2 = 20$	$20 - 22 = -2$
$10 \times 3 = 30$	$30 - 27 = 3$
$10 \times 4 = 40$	$40 - 31 = 9$
$10 \times 5 = 50$	$50 - 38 = 12$
$10 \times 6 = 60$	$60 - 46 = 14$

$$\text{Profit} = \text{Total revenue} - \text{Total cost}$$

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

Section- Q.

Answer- 18.

(4)

There are two types of tools used by Reserve bank of India to control money supply :-

(A) Qualitative tools(B) Quantitative tools

(A) Qualitative tools : It includes -
Moral Suasion and Marginal Requirements

(B) Quantitative tools : It includes
Open Market Operation, Cash Reserve Ratio
and Statutory Legal Ratio

(A) Qualitative tools :-

i) Moral Suasion : It refers to all types
of efforts ~~to~~ by central bank ~~to~~ persuade
commercial bank ~~to~~ decrease or
balance credit ~~transo~~ creation



i) Margin requirement: It refers to the difference between collateral security (asset offered for loan) and amount of loan given by commercial bank.

when money supply increases, central bank increases margin requirement and decreases the margin requirement when money supply decreases.

(B) Quantitative tools

i) Open market operation: It refers to buying and selling of government security by central bank in open market.

There are two types of open market operation:

(A) Repo

(B) Outright

ii) Cash reserve ratio: It refers to a ratio of initial deposit which a commercial bank has to deposit with central bank.

(iii) Statutory legal reserve ratio: It refers to the ratio of com which every commercial bank has to keep with itself in form of liquid assets such as Gold.

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

when there is increase in money supply
central bank ~~will~~ go purchase
government security and increase CRR
and SLR

when there is decrease in
money supply central bank sales
government securities and decrease
SLR & CRR

SLR: Statutory legal ratio

CRR: Cash Reserve Ratio



परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंक

प्रश्न
संख्या

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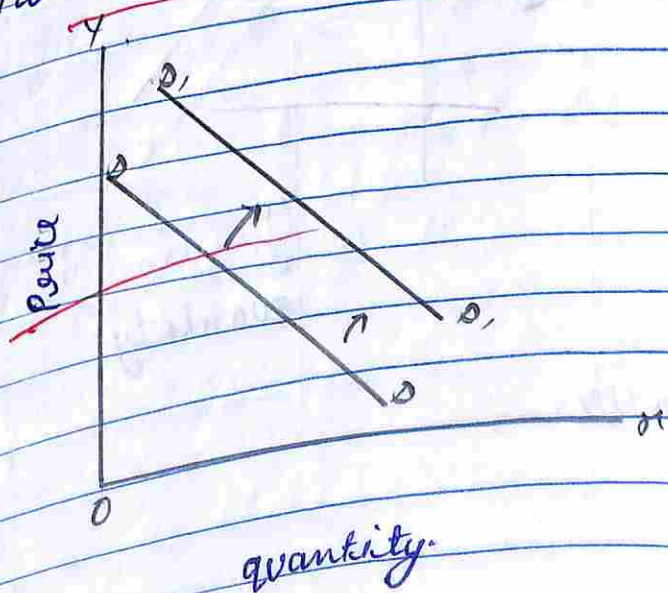
Answer - 19.

(4) Demand curve: It refers to the quantity demanded by consumers at given prices. It is a graphical representation of demand function.

Demand function: $Q = F(P)$

Demand curve shifts due to change in determinants of demand other than price.

(i) Shift in Demand curve: When the determinants of demand such as taste and preference of consumer, and consumer income changes, it leads to shift in demand. Price has no role in shift in Demand curve.



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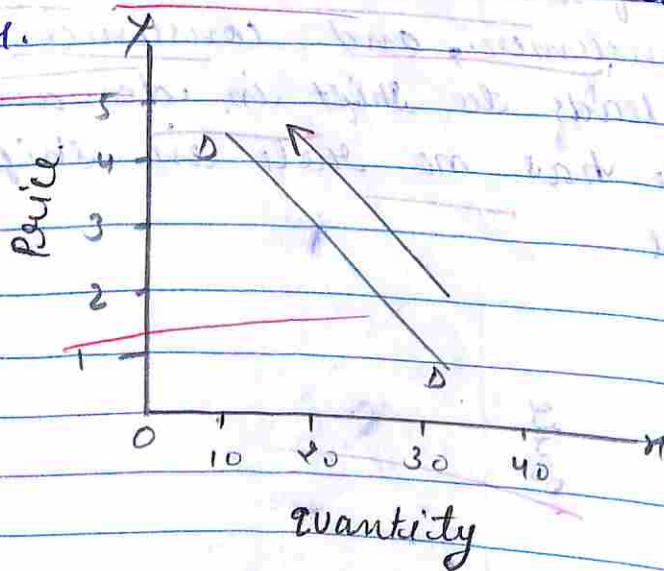
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observation

(A) $D D$ is the initial demand curve(B) Due to change in consumer's preference and consumer income, Demand curve shift rightward, thus $D_1 D_1$ is new demand curve.

(ii) movement along demand curve: It refers to contraction and extension of demand curve due to change in prices.

- at high price demand is low, so it leads to contraction of demand curve.
- at low price demand is high so it leads to extension of demand curve.



Obser

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संख्या

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observation

D is the demand curve, when there is change in price of commodity, it leads to movement along demand curve.

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संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

Answer - 20

(4)

output	Total cost	Average cost	Marginal cost
0	10	-	-
1	18	18	8
2	25	12.50	7
3	30	10	5
4	32	8	2

working note.

$$\text{Average cost} = \frac{\text{Total cost}}{\text{output}}$$
$$\text{marginal cost} = \frac{\text{change in Total cost}}{\text{change in output}}$$

So,	Average cost $\frac{TC}{Q}$	marginal cost $\frac{\Delta TC}{\Delta Q}$
	$\frac{10}{0} = -$	-
	$\frac{18}{1} = 18$	$\frac{8}{1} = 8$
	$\frac{25}{2} = 12.50$	$\frac{7}{1} = 7$
	$\frac{30}{3} = 10$	$\frac{5}{1} = 5$
	$\frac{32}{4} = 8$	$\frac{2}{1} = 2$

Complete

X-X-X

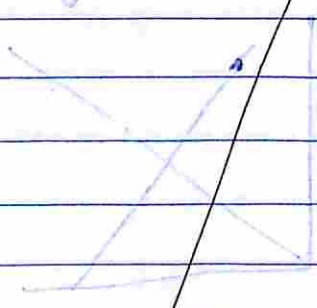
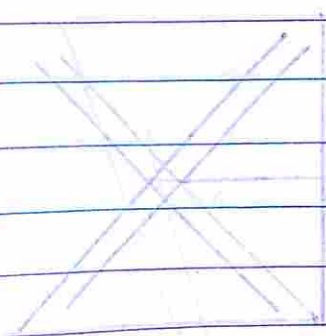


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Figure



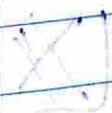
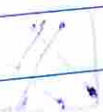
00
20
40
60
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200
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260
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320
340
360
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400
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440
460
480
500
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540
560
580
600
620
640
660
680
700
720
740
760
780
800
820
840
860
880
900
920
940
960
980
1000



00 = 125.0

00 = 1

25





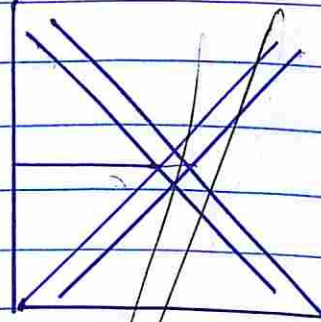
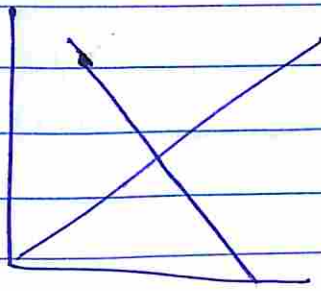
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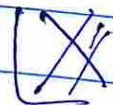
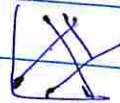
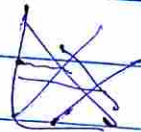
Rough.

$$\begin{array}{r} 60 \\ 46 \\ \hline 14 \\ 240 \\ 160 \\ \hline 080 \end{array}$$



$$0.25y = 50$$

$$y = \frac{5000}{25}$$



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संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

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