

Series HMJ/C

कोड नं.58/C/3

रोल नं.				
Roll No.				

परीक्षार्थी कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें ।

Candidates must write the Code on the title page of the answer-book.

	नोट		NOTE
(I)	कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 15 हैं।	(I)	Please check that this question paper contains 15 printed pages.
	नम्बर को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।		Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
(III)	कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 34 प्रश्न हैं।		Please check that this question paper contains 34 questions.
(IV)	कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।		Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
(V)	इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।		15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answerbook during this period.

🏙 अर्थशास्त्र (सेद्धान्तिक) 🏙 ECONOMICS (Theory)

निर्धारित समय: 3 घण्टे अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks: 80 $Time\ allowed: 3\ hours$

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सामान्य निर्देश:

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को बहुत सावधानी से पढ़िए और उनका सख़्ती से पालन कीजिए :

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **दो** खण्ड हैं **क** और **ख**। सभी प्रश्न **अनिवार्य** हैं।
- (ii) प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 और 18 से 27 अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है। इनका उत्तर **एक शब्द** या **एक वाक्य** में दीजिए।
- (iii) प्रश्न संख्या 11 और 12 और 28 और 29 लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंकों का है। इनका उत्तर लगभग 60 से 80 शब्दों में दीजिए।
- (iv) प्रश्न संख्या 13 से 15 और 30 से 32 भी लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंकों का है। इनका उत्तर लगभग 80 से 100 शब्दों में दीजिए।
- (v) प्रश्न संख्या 16 और 17 और 33 और 34 दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 अंकों का है। इनका उत्तर लगभग 100 से 150 शब्दों में दीजिए।
- (vi) उत्तर संक्षिप्त तथा बिंदुवार होने चाहिए और साथ ही उपर्युक्त शब्द सीमा का यथासंभव पालन कीजिए।
- (vii) प्रश्न-पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है। तथापि, एक-एक अंक वाले **दो** प्रश्नों में, तीन-तीन अंकों वाले **दो** प्रश्नों में, चार-चार अंकों वाले **दो** प्रश्नों में और छ:-छ: अंकों वाले **दो** प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प दिए गए हैं। ऐसे प्रश्नों में केवल एक ही विकल्प का उत्तर दीजिए।
- (viii) इसके अतिरिक्त, आवश्यकतानुसार, प्रत्येक खण्ड और प्रश्न के साथ यथोचित निर्देश दिए गए हैं।

खण्ड क

(समिष्ट अर्थशास्त्र)

1.	ग़ैर-कर राजस्व प्राप्ति का एक उदाहरण है ।	
	(सही उत्तर द्वारा रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति कीजिए)	1
2.	यदि सीमांत बचत प्रवृत्ति (MPS) शून्य के बराबर हो, तो निवेश गुणक का मूल्य	
	होगा। (सही उत्तर द्वारा रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति कीजिए)	1





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General Instructions:

 $Read\ the\ following\ instructions\ very\ carefully\ and\ strictly\ follow\ them:$

- (i) This question paper comprises two sections A and B. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Question numbers 1 10 and 18 27 are very short-answer questions carrying 1 mark each. They are required to be answered in **one word** or **one sentence** each.
- (iii) Question numbers 11 12 and 28 29 are short-answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answers to them should not normally exceed 60-80 words each.
- (iv) Question numbers 13 15 and 30 32 are also short-answer questions carrying 4 marks each. Answers to them should not normally exceed 80 100 words each.
- (v) Question numbers 16 17 and 33 34 are long answer questions carrying 6 marks each. Answers to them should not normally exceed 100 150 words each.
- (vi) Answers should be brief and to the point. Also the above word limit be adhered to as far as possible.
- (vii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 2 questions of one mark, 2 questions of three marks, 2 questions of four marks and 2 questions of six marks. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A

(MACRO ECONOMICS)

1.	is an example of a non-tax revenue receipt.	
	(Fill in the blank with the correct answer)	1
2.	If Marginal Propensity to Save (MPS) is equal to zero, the value of investment multiplier will be	
	(Fill in the blank with the correct answer)	1

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3.		(कुल माँग/कुल पूर्ति) का तात्पर्य एक लेखा वर्ष के दौरान एक अर्थव्यवस्था में	
	कुल प्र	प्रत्याशित व्यय से है। (सही विकल्प द्वारा रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति कीजिए)	1
4.	चालू	खाते आधिक्य (अधिशेष) को परिभाषित कीजिए।	1
		अथवा	
		न संतुलन की साम्य अवस्था तब प्राप्त होती है जब सभी प्राप्तियों और अदायगियों का मूल्य (शून्य/धनात्मक) होता है ।	
		(सही विकल्प द्वारा रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति कीजिए)	1
5.		कीजिए कि निम्नलिखित कथन <i>सत्य</i> है या <i>असत्य</i> : यों में प्रवाहित किया गया औद्योगिक कचरा सकारात्मक बाह्यता का उदाहरण है।"	1
6.		जमा को परिभाषित कीजिए। की परिभाषा लिखिए।	1
7.		raest	1
8.		कीजिए कि निम्नलिखित कथन सत्य है या असत्य :	
		र विनिमय दर प्रणाली के तहत जब विनिमय दर में वृद्धि की जाती है, तो इसे मुद्रा का ल्यन कहा जाता है।"	1
9.	मदा ग	Jणक का मूल्य के बराबर होता है।	
	ن مرق	(सही उत्तर द्वारा रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति कीजिए)	1
10.	यदि स	स्वायत्त उपभोग (C) शून्य से अधिक है, तो यह दर्शाता है कि अर्थव्यवस्था की राष्ट्रीय	
	आय	होगी। (सही विकल्प द्वारा रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति कीजिए)	1
	(A)	बढ़ती हुई	
	(B)	गिरती हुई	
	(C)	शून्य	
	(D)	स्थिर	
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	(Aggregate Demand/Aggregate Supply) refers to total	ex-ante
expe	enditure in an economy during an accounting year.	
	(Fill in the blank with the correct alte	rnative) 1
Defi	ine Current Account Surplus.	1
	\mathbf{OR}	
Equ	ilibrium in Balance of Payments is achieved when the net val	lue of all
the	receipts and payments is (zero/positive).	
	(Fill in the blank with the correct alte	rnative) 1
Stat	te whether the following statement is <i>true</i> or <i>false</i> :	135°
"Inc	lustrial waste driven into rivers is an example of positive exte	rnality." 1
Defi	ine demand deposit.	Platfor".
	ine 'Tax'.	1
Stat	te whether the following statement is <i>true</i> or <i>false</i> :	
"De	valuation of currency is said to occur when the exchange	rate is
	eased under the fixed exchange rate system."	1
/T31	1	
The	value of money multiplier is equal to	
	(Fill in the blank with the correct answer	·) 1
If A	autonomous Consumption (\overline{C}) is greater than zero, it indicates	ites that
the	National Income of the economy will be	
	(Fill in the blank with the correct alte	rnative) 1
(A)	rising	
(B)	falling	
(C)	zero	
(D)	constant	
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11. निर्यात तथा विदेशों से प्राप्त निवल साधन आय में विभेद कीजिए।

अथवा

"विदेशों से प्राप्त शुद्ध साधन आय कभी ऋणात्मक नहीं हो सकती है।" दिए गए कथन का उचित तर्क देकर समर्थन अथवा खंडन कीजिए।

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12. एक अर्थव्यवस्था के निम्नलिखित आँकडों द्वारा (a) उपभोग व्यय तथा (b) निवेश व्यय की गणना कीजिए :

3

क्र.सं.	विवरण	राशि (₹ में)
(i)	आय का साम्य स्तर	5,000
(ii)	स्वायत्त उपभोग	500
(iii)	सीमांत बचत प्रवृत्ति । तुर्वे	0.4

13. "एक राष्ट्र प्रबंधित तिरती प्रणाली (managed floating system) के अंतर्गत अपनी मुद्रा के मूल्य को जान-बूझकर कम रखता है।" संक्षिप्त विवेचना कीजिए कि यह किस प्रकार उस राष्ट्र के निर्यातों को प्रभावित करेगा।

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अथवा

'भारत में विदेशी निवेश' को भुगतान शेष के किस पक्ष तथा किस उप-खाते में दर्ज किया जाएगा ? अपने उत्तर के पक्ष में मान्य तर्क प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

4

14. सरकारी बजट में राजकोषीय घाटे तथा राजस्व घाटे में विभेद कीजिए।

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11. Distinguish between exports and net factor income from abroad.

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\mathbf{OR}

"Net factor income from abroad can never be negative." Defend or refute the given statement with valid argument.

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12. From the following data, calculate the (a) Consumption Expenditure and(b) Investment Expenditure for the economy.

3

S. No.	Particulars	Amount (in ₹)
(i)	Equilibrium level of income	5,000
(ii)	Autonomous consumption	500
(iii)	Marginal Propensity to Save	0.4

4

13. "A country deliberately keeps the value of its currency low under the managed floating system." Discuss briefly how it will affect the exports of the country.

\mathbf{OR}

On which side and in which sub-account of Balance of Payments, will 'foreign investment in India' be recorded? State valid reason for your answer.

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14. Distinguish between fiscal deficit and revenue deficit in a Government Budget.

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15.	केन्द्रीय	बैंक के 'बैंकों के बैंक' कार्य का वर्णन कीजिए।
16.	(a)	उपयुक्त कारण देते हुए बताइए कि एक 'विद्यालय के अध्यापक' की सेवाओं का राष्ट्रीय आय की गणना में किस प्रकार से निरूपण/प्रतिपादन किया जाएगा ?
	(b)	'वास्तविक सकल घरेलू उत्पाद' तथा 'मौद्रिक सकल घरेलू उत्पाद' में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।
17.	(a)	"अर्थव्यवस्था में गिरती हुई माँग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, हाल ही में भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक ने रेपो दर तथा रिवर्स रेपो दर में कमी की है।" केन्द्रीय बैंक द्वारा उठाए गए इन कदमों के पीछे के औचित्य की व्याख्या कीजिए।
	(p)	'अनैच्छिक बेरोज़गारी' को परिभाषित कीजिए। अथवा विक अंत्राल का क्या अर्थ है 2 अत्मकीतिक अंत्राल की इस प्रीस्थित के समाधान
		तिक अंतराल का क्या अर्थ है ? अवस्फीतिक अंतराल की इस परिस्थिति के समाधान (किन्हीं दो मौद्रिक उपकरणों का उल्लेख कीजिए।
		खण्ड ख
		(भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था का विकास)

18. 'आधारिक संरचना' को परिभाषित कीजिए।

1

19. उल्लेख कीजिए कि निम्नलिखित कथन सत्य है अथवा असत्य :

"प्रारंभिक शिक्षा में प्राथमिक तथा माध्यमिक दोनों स्तर की शिक्षा शामिल होती है।"

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Describe the 'Bankers' Bank' function of the Central Bank. **15.** Giving valid reasons, state how the services of a 'School Teacher' **16.** will be undertaken in estimation of National Income. (b) Distinguish between 'Real Gross Domestic Product' and 'Nominal Gross Domestic Product'. "To boost the falling demand in the economy, Reserve Bank of **17.** India recently reduced Repo Rate and Reverse Repo Rate." Elaborate the rationale behind the steps taken by the Central Bank. Define involuntary unemployment. (b) OR What is meant by deflationary gap? State any two monetary measures to correct the situation of deflationary gap. 6

SECTION B (INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)

18. Define 'infrastructure'.

19. State whether the following statement is *true* or *false*:

"Elementary education covers both primary and middle level education." 1

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20.	चीन में, कम्यून व्यवस्था 8	क्षेत्र से संबंधित है ।	
		(सही विकल्प द्वारा रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति कीजिए)	1
	(A) कृषि		
	(B) उद्योग		
	(C) सेवा		
	(D) अनौपचारिक		
21.	भारत में योजना का मुख्य लक्ष्य,	(समानता/असमानता) के साथ आर्थिक	
	विकास था।	(सही विकल्प द्वारा रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति कीजिए)	1
22.	चीन में 'ग्रेट लीप फॉरवर्ड' (GLF) अभियान		
		ही विकल्प द्वारा रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति कीजिए)	1
	(A) औद्योगीकरण	Review'	
	(B) कृषि	t Studen.	
	(C) निजीकरण	largest Stu	
	(D) आर्थिक सुधार		
23.	उल्लेख कीजिए कि निम्नलिखित कथन सत्य	दे अशता अमला •	
40.	"उद्योगों द्वारा उत्सर्जित धुएँ से पर्यावरण प्रदूष		1
	उद्यागा द्वारा उत्साजत युए स प्रयापरण प्रदूष	ו א וווא ויין	1
24.	नहर के खुल जाने से, ब्रिटे	न तथा भारत के मध्य वस्तुओं के परिवहन की	
	लागत में कमी आई थी।	(रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति कीजिए)	1
25.	मुद्रा के अवमूल्यन को परिभाषित कीजिए।		1
26.	'विपणित अधिशेष' की परिभाषा दीजिए।		1
	अथवा		
	'कृषि उत्पादकता' से क्या अभिप्राय है ?		1

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20.	In Ch	ina, commune system is related to sector.	
		(Fill in the blank with the correct alternative)	1
	(A)	agriculture	
	(B)	industry	
	(C)	service	
	(D)	informal	
21.		omic growth combined with (equity/disparity) was the ipal goal of planning in India.	
		(Fill in the blank with the correct alternative)	1
22.	The C	Great Leap Forward (GLF) campaign in China focused on	
	(A) (B) (C)	(Fill in the blank with the correct alternative) Industrialisation Agriculture Privatisation	1
	(D)	Economic Reforms	
23.	State	whether the following statement is $true$ or $false$:	
	"Smo	ke emitted by the industries leads to environmental pollution."	1
24.	-	ing of Canal significantly reduced the cost of portation of goods between Britain and India. (Fill in the blank)	1
25.	Defin	e devaluation of currency.	1
26.	Defin	e Marketed Surplus.	1
		\mathbf{OR}	

What is meant by Agricultural Productivity?

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27.	निम्नलिखित में से किस प्रकार की बेरोज़गारी में मज़दूर की सीमांत उत्पादकता शून्य होती है ?	
	(सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए)	1
	(A) संरचनात्मक बेरोज़गारी	
	(B) अनैच्छिक बेरोज़गारी	
	(C) मौसमी बेरोज़गारी	
	(D) प्रच्छन्न बेरोज़गारी	
28.	पर्यावरणीय क्षरण के किन्हीं दो मुख्य कारणों का उल्लेख तथा चर्चा कीजिए।	3
	अथवा	
	भारत में जैविक कृषि के किन्हीं दो लाभों का उल्लेख कीजिए।	3
29.	धारणीय विकास की किसी एक रणनीति का वर्णन कीजिए।	3
30.	सुधार काल में औद्योगिक क्षेत्रक के निराशाजनक निष्पादन के किन्हीं दो कारणों का उल्लेख व	1
	चर्चा कीजिए।	4
31.	भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की योजना प्रक्रिया के उद्देश्य के रूप में 'आत्म-निर्भरता' के चयन के	
	औचित्य की संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए।	4
	अथवा	
	"भारत को प्रायः विश्व का 'बाह्यप्रापण गंतव्य' कहा जाता है।" भारत को दिए गए इस नाम	
	के मुख्य कारणों का उल्लेख तथा चर्चा कीजिए।	4
32.	जनसांख्यिकी के आधार पर भारत व पाकिस्तान की तुलना कीजिए।	4
33.	(a) श्रमिक-जनसंख्या अनुपात को परिभाषित कीजिए। यह क्या दर्शाता है ?	4
	(b) भारत में ऊर्जा संकट से निपटने के लिए, हाल ही में किए गए किन्हीं दो सुधारों पर	
	चर्चा कीजिए।	2
	अथवा	
	"भारत में ग़रीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम, कई कारणों से असंतोषजनक रहे हैं।" ऐसे किन्हीं तीन	
	कारणों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए ।	6



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27.	In which of the following type of unemployment is the marginal productivity of the worker zero? (Choose the correct alternative)	1
	(A) Structural unemployment	
	(B) Involuntary unemployment	
	(C) Seasonal unemployment	
	(D) Disguised unemployment	
28.	State and discuss any two principal causes of environmental degradation.	3
	\mathbf{OR}	
	Mention any two advantages of organic farming in India.	3
29.	Describe any one strategy of sustainable development.	3
30.	State and discuss any two reasons for the poor performance of industrial sector in the reforms period.	4
31.	Discuss briefly the rationale behind choosing 'self-reliance' as an objective	
	for the planning process of the Indian economy.	4
	OR	
	"India is often called as 'outsourcing hub' of the world." State and discuss the prime reasons for this name given to India.	4
32.	Compare India and Pakistan on the basis of their demography.	4
33.	(a) Define worker-population ratio. What does it signify?	4
	(b) Discuss any two reforms which have been initiated recently to meet the energy crisis in India.	2
	\mathbf{OR}	
	"In India, the Poverty Alleviation Programmes have been found unsatisfactory due to many reasons." Comment on any three such	
	reasons.	6



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34. (a) "ढाँचागत सुविधाएँ अर्थव्यवस्था के तृतीयक क्षेत्र में उत्पादकता बढ़ाती हैं।" क्या आप दिए गए कथन से सहमत हैं ? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में मान्य तर्क दीजिए।

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(b) श्रमबल के अनौपचारीकरण से क्या तात्पर्य है ?

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- **34.** (a) "Infrastructure facilities raise productivity in the tertiary sector of the economy." Do you agree with the given statement? Support your answer with valid arguments.
- 4

(b) What is meant by informalisation of workforce?

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