

Sample Question Paper

Economics – 576
अर्थशास्त्र –576

Class –XII

Session 2024-2025

Time Allowed : 3 Hrs.

M.M. – 80

सामान्य निर्देश

- i) प्रश्न पत्र के दो भाग हैं, भाग अ (व्यष्टि अर्थशास्त्र) तथा भाग ब में (समष्टि अर्थशास्त्र)
- ii) सभी प्रश्न उत्तर देना आवश्यक है।
- iii) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- iv) प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तथा 18 से 27 वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न हैं प्रत्येक प्रश्न एक अंक का है निर्देशानुसार इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
- v) प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 12 तथा 28 से 29 अति लघु उत्तरात्मक प्रश्न हैं जिनमें प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंकों का है प्रत्येक का उत्तर सामान्यतः 30 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- vi) प्रश्न संख्या 13 से 15 तथा 30 से 32 तक लघु उत्तरात्मक प्रश्न हैं जिनमें प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंकों का है प्रत्येक का उत्तर सामान्यतः 60 से अधिक शब्दों में नहीं होना चाहिए।
- vii) प्रश्न संख्या 16 से 17 तथा 33 से 34 दीर्घ उत्तरात्मक प्रश्न हैं जिनमें प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 अंकों का उत्तर सामान्यतः 130 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- viii) कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक छूट उपलब्ध है। ऐसे प्रश्नों में से आपको केवल एक ही प्रश्न करना है।
- ix) शब्द सीमा संख्यात्मक तथा चित्र वाले प्रश्नों पर लागू नहीं होती।

General Instructions:

- The question paper has two parts; In Part A (Micro Economics) and Part B (Macro Economics)
- All questions are compulsory
- Marks prescribed for each question are given against it
- Question numbers 1 to 10 and 18 to 27 are objective questions. Each question carries one mark. Answer these questions as per instructions.
- Question numbers 11 to 12 and 28 to 29 are very short answer type questions in which each question carries 3 marks and the answer to each should generally not exceed 30 words.
- Question numbers 13 to 15 and 30 to 32 are short answer questions in which each question carries 4 marks. Answers to each should normally not exceed 60 words.
- Question numbers 16 to 17 and 33 to 34 are long answer questions in which each question carries 6 marks. The answer to each should generally not exceed 130 words.
- Internal relaxation is available in some questions. You have to attempt only one of these questions
- Word limit does not apply to questions containing numerical and graphical

i' u 1 fuEufyf[kr es dksj sa v'vstI arthshastr ka adhyayan h' \

(A) Aggregate demand (B) Business cycle (C) Consumer equilibrium (D) National income

Which of the following is the study of microeconomics?

- (A) Aggregate demand (B) Business cycle
(C) Consumer equilibrium (D) National income

i' u 2 santulan b'ndu vah b'ndu h' jis par mang aur purti ki shaktiyen hoti h' |

(A) Not Equal (B) Equal (C) does not work (D) goes back and forth

Equilibrium point is the point at which the forces of demand and supply

- (A) Not Equal (B) Equal (C) does not work (D) goes back and forth

i' u 3 vol j ykxr dk v'fkl gkrk g's %

(A) cost of alternative use (B) Actual cost (C) total cost (D) None of these

Opportunity cost is meant by:-

- (A) cost of alternative use (B) Actual cost (C) total cost (D) None of these

i' u 4 i'kl ifr; kfxrk es dksj Qel rc l'nyu dh vol'fkk es gkrh g's tc &

(A) MC= शून्य (B) MC=TR (C) MC=MR (D) AC=AR

In perfect competition a firm is in a state of equilibrium when:

- (A) MC= Zero (B) MC=TR (C) MC=MR (D) AC=AR

i' u 5 l gh l' = dk p; u dj'

(A) MC=TC-TVC (B) MC=TFC+TVC

(C) MC=TC_{N+1}-TC_N (D) TFC=AFC/Q

Select the correct formula:

(A) MC=TC-TVC (B) MC=TFC+TVC

(C) MC=TC_{N+1}-TC_N (D) TFC=AFC/Q

i' u 6 tc TP v'fkdre gkrk g's %

(A) MP= शून्य (B) MP= +ive (C) MP= -ive (D) AP= शून्य

When TP is maximum:

- (A) MP= Zero (B) MP= +ive (C) MP= -ive (D) AP= Zero

i' u 7 arthshastr ek -----foKku g' |l kekftd] i'kdfrd%

Economics is a science. (social, natural)

i' u 8 l'efku dher l'jdkj }kjk l'nyu dher ds -----fu/kl'jr dh tkrh g' |uhps@Ai j%

Support price is determined by the government..... the equilibrium price.

(below/above)

i' u 9 ekax o'Ø dk <yku d's k gkrk g's

What is the shape of the demand curve?

fuEufyf[kr d'fku d's i' <g' v'fkd'fku (A) r'fkk rdZ (R)A uhps fn, x, fodYi k' es

l' s l' gh fodYi dk p; u dj'

(A) v'fkd'fku (A) r'fkk rdZ (R) nkuk' l' R; g' r'fkk rdZ (R) v'fkd'fku (A)

का सही स्पष्टीकरण है।

(B) v'fkd'fku (A) r'fkk rdZ (R) nkuk' l' R; g' r'fkk rdZ (R) v'fkd'fku (A)

dk l' gh स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है।

(C) $\frac{dTC}{dQ} = MC$; $\frac{dTC}{dQ} = MC$; $\frac{dTC}{dQ} = MC$

(D) $\frac{dTC}{dQ} = MC$; $\frac{dTC}{dQ} = MC$; $\frac{dTC}{dQ} = MC$

Read the following statement- Assertion (A) and Reason (R) . Choose one of the correct alternatives given below .

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- (A) Assertion (A) is true , but Reason (R) is false.
- (B) Assertion (A) is false , but Reason (R) is true.

Q10 Assertion (A): The average variable cost curve is U shaped.
Reason (R): $AFC = TFC/Q$

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Reason (R) : $AFC = TFC/Q$

1 x 10 = 10

Q11 Mention about the central problems of the economy.

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3

Q12 तटस्थता वक्र की विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए।

Describe the characteristics of indifference curves.

OR

A consumer spends Rs. 50 on a good when its price is Rs. 1 per unit and spends Rs.64 when its price is Rs. 2 per unit. Find the price elasticity of the good.

3

Q13 Explain the diminishing returns of factors with the help of table and graph.

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4

Q14 Explain with the help of a diagram how a farm can be earn supernormal profit in the short run in a perfectly competitive market.

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OR

Input (L)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Output (Q)	10	30	45	55	70	90	110

Q15 mi jkDr rkfydk l s fuEu Kkr dhft, A

1. $\frac{dTC}{dQ}$ (TVC)
2. $\frac{dTC}{dQ}$ (AFC)
3. $\frac{dTC}{dQ}$ (AVC)
4. $\frac{dTC}{dQ}$ (MC)

production (units)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Cost(Rs)	10	30	45	55	70	90	110

Find the following from the above table -

1. Total variable Cost (TVC)
2. Average Fixed Cost (AFC)
3. Average variable cost (AVC)
4. Marginal cost (MC)

4

What is equilibrium price? How it is determined?

वफोक (OR)

Explain the difference between control price and support price.

4

Describe total expenditure method of measuring price elasticity of demand.

वफोक (OR)

What is the law of demand? Why does this law apply?

6

Explain the meaning and characteristics of a perfectly competitive market.

वफोक (OR)

What is meant by producer equilibrium? Explain producer equilibrium by marginal method.

Part B

Which of the following is a macro concept?

- (A) Theory of employment (B) Price elasticity (C) Theory of rent (D) Price of goods

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If MPC=0.6 then what will be the value of the multiplier?

- (A) 2 (B) 2.5 (C) 3 (D) 3.5

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Who issues Rupee one note in India?

- (A) RBI (B) SBI (C) Government of India (D) Governor

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The problem of double counting is found in which method?

- (A) Value added method (B) Market method (C) Output method (D) Input method

The problem of double counting is found in which method?

- (A) Income method (B) Product Method
(C) Expenditure method (D) All of the above

i / u 22 फोल्कय वषर् द्द व्कथ्क ग्कग्ग् \

- (A) 1 tykbl (B) 1 tuojuh (C) 1 vi \$y (D) bues l s dkkbl ugha
When does the financial year begin?

- (A) 1 July (B) 1 January (C) 1 April (D) None of these

i / u 23 भुगतान शेष में द्दकु शामिल होते हैं \

- (A) दृश्य ens (B) वनश्य मन्स (C) lkath varj.k (D) mijkdR l Hkh
Which is included in the balance of payments?

- (A) Visible items (B) Invisible items (C) Capital transfer (D) All of the above

i / u 24 GST , d----- dj gA %i R; {k@vi R; {k%
GST is a.....tax. (Direct/ Indirect)

i / u 25 एण्क धि i frl dk l cl s vf/kd rjy : i g\$- (M₃/M₁)

The liquid form of money supply is - (M₃/M₁)

i / u 26 l i fuk , oa m | eofuk l s i klr vk; dgykrh gA

Income received from property and entrepreneurship is called.

fuEufyf [kr dFkuk dks i < & vfHkdFku (A) rFkk rdZ (R) A uhp fn, x, fodYi k e
l s l gh fodYi dk p; u dj A

(A) vfHkdFku (A) rFkk rdZ (R) nkuk l R; g\$ rFkk rdZ (R) vfHkdFku (A)
का सही स्पष्टीकरण है।

(B) vfHkdFku (A) rFkk rdZ (R) nkuk l R; g\$ rFkk rdZ (R) vfHkdFku (A)
का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं गA

(C) vfHkdFku (A) l R; g\$ i jUrq rdZ (R) vl R; gA

(D) vfHkdFku (A) vl R; g\$ i jUrq rdZ (R) l R; gA

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i / u 27 vfHkdFku (A): vYi dky e\$ APC > MPC gkrh gA

rdZ (R): आय के शून्य होने पर उपभोग शून्य नहीं होता।

Assertion (A): In the short run APC > MPC.

Reason (R): Consumption is not zero when income is zero.

1 x 10 = 10

i / u 28 व्यापार शेष और भुगतान शेष में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए A
Explain the difference between balance of trade and balance of payments. 3

i / u 29 I exi ekx ds fu/kkj d rRok dh 0; k[; k dhft, A
Explain the determinants of aggregate demand.

vFkok (OR)

Lkhekar mi Hkksx i ofUk vkj I hekar cpr i ofUk Kkr djA

Find marginal propensity to consume and marginal propensity to save.

vk; (Income)	1000	1200	1400	1600
mi Hkksx (Consumptions)	900	1060	1210	1350

3

i / u 30 व्यष्टि अर्थशास्त्र और समष्टि अर्थशास्त्र में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिएA
Explain the difference between microeconomics and macroeconomics. 4

i / u 31 निवेश गुणक प्रक्रिया की धारणा उदाहरण सहित समझाएA
Explain the concept of investment multiplier process with examples.

vFkok (OR)

LQhfrd vrjky dk D; k vFkz gS LQhfrd vrjky dh fLFkfr ds I ek/kku ds fy, fdUgha nks राजकोषीय उपायों का वर्णन करो।

What is the meaning of the inflationary gap? Describe any two fiscal measures to resolve the situation of inflationary gap. 4

i / u 32 ctV dk अर्थ एवं उद्देश्य बताइएA
Explain the meaning and objective of a budget.

vFkok (OR)

i R; {k vkj vi R; {k djka es vrj crkb, A

Explain the difference between direct and indirect taxes. 4

i / u 33 epk dh ifirz dks fu; f=r djus ds fy, dnht; cid }kj k dksu&dksu I s mi dj. kka dk iz; kx fd; k tkrk gS o. ku djA
Describe which instruments are used by the Central Bank to control the supply of money?

vFkok (OR)

**Ekprk ml s dgrs gS tks epk dk dk; Z dj g* 0; k[; k djA

“Money is that which acts as Money” Explain. 6

i / u 34 राष्ट्रीय आय को मापने की 0; ; fof/k dk o. ku djA
Describe the Expenditure method of measuring national income.

vFkok (OR)

nh xbl l ipuk ds vk/kkj ij **cktkj dher ij l dy ?kjsy mRi kn** , oa **Lojkt xkj dh fefJr vk; l* dk eku fudkfy, A

Øe l a[; k	fooj . k	jTik %dj kM+ : i ; ½
i.	राष्ट्रीय आय	71000
ii.	विदेश से प्राप्त शु) l k/ku vk;	1000
iii.	शु) vi R; {k dj	2000
iv.	YkkHk	1200
v.	Ektnijh vkj oru	15000
vi.	LFkkbz i wth dk mi ; ksx	3000
vii.	i .pkलन अधिशेष	30000

Based on the given information, calculate the value of “GDP_{MP}” and “Mixed Income of Self-Employment”.

Serial number	Description	Amount (crore rupees)
i.	National income	71000
ii	Net factor income from abroad	1000
iii	Net indirect tax	2000
iv.	Profit	1200
v.	Wages and Salaries	15000
vi.	Consumption of fixed capital	3000
vii.	Operating Surplus	30000