Sample Question Paper

Economics – 576
अर्थशास्त्र –576

Class –XII **Session 2024-2025**

Time Allowed : 3 Hrs. **M.M. – 80**

सामान्य निर्देश

¼i½ प्रश्न पत्र के दो भाग हैं, भाग अ (व्यष्टि अर्थशास्त्र) तथा भाग ब में (समष्टि अर्थशास्त्र)

¼ii½ सभी प्रश्न vfuok;Z gS

¼iii½ प्रत्येक प्रश्न के निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने दिए गए है।

¼iv½ प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तथा 18 से 27 वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न है प्रत्येक प्रश्न एक अंक का है निर्देशानुसार इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

¼v½ प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 12 rFkk 28 से 29 अति लघु उत्तरात्मक प्रश्न है जिनमsa iz;sd 3 vad dk gS प्रत्येक का उत्तर सामान्यतः 30 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

¼vi½ प्रश्न संख्या 13 से 15 तथा 30 से 32 तक लघुउत्तरात्मक प्रश्न है जिनमें प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 vad dk gS iz;sd dk mÙkj lkekU; 60 से अधिक शब्दों में नहीं होना चाहिए।

¼vii½ प्रश्न संख्या 16 से 17 तथा 33 से 34 दीर्घ उत्तरात्मक प्रश्न है जिनमें प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 अंक का उत्तर सामान्यतः 130 शब्दो से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

¼viii½ कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक छूट उपलब्ध हैA ऐसे प्रश्नों में से आपको केवल एक ही प्रश्न करना है।

¼ix½ शब्द सीमा संख्यात्मक तथा j§i चित्र वाले प्रश्नो पर लागू नहीं होती।

General Instructions:

(i) The question paper has two parts; In Part A (Micro Economics) and Part B (Macro Economics)

(ii) All questions are compulsory

(iii) Marks prescribed for each question are given against it

(iv) Question numbers 1 to 10 and 18 to 27 are objective questions. Each question carries one mark. Answer these questions as per instructions.

(v) 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.

(vi) 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.

(vii) 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.

(viii) Internal relaxation is available in some questions. You have to attempt only one of these questions

(ix) Word limit does not apply to questions containing numerical and graphical

Hkkx v ¼Part A½

iz'u 1 fuEufyf[kr esa ls dkSu सा व्यष्टि अर्थशास्त्र का अध्ययन है \
¼A½lexzekax ¼B½O;kikj pØ ¼C½mi HkksDrk larqyu ¼D) राष्ट्रीय आय
Which of the following is the study of microeconomics?
(A) Aggregate demand (B) Business cycle
(C) Consumer equilibrium (D) National income

iz'u 2 संतुलन बिंदु वह बिंदु है जिस पर मांग और पूर्ति की शक्तियां होती हैं।
¼A½cjkcj ugha ¼B½cjkcj ¼C½dk;Z ugha djrh ¼D½vkxs ihNs gksrh jgrh gSA
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

iz'u 3 volj ykxr dk vFkZ gksrk gS%&
¼A½oSdfYid iz;ksx dh ykxr ¼B½okLrfod ykxr ¼C½dqy ykxr ¼D½buesa ls dksbZ ugha
Opportunity cost is meant by:-
(A) cost of alternative use (B) Actual cost (C) total cost (D) None of these

iz'u 4 iw.kZ izfr;ksfxrk esa QeZ rc lUrqyu dh voLFkk esa gksrh gS 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

iz'u 5 lgh lw= dk p;u djsaA
(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

iz'u 6 tc TP vf/kdre gksrk gS%
(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

iz'u 7 अर्थशास्त्र एक ——————————foKku gSA ¼lkekftd] izkd`frd½
Economics is a ………………….. science. (social, natural)

iz'u 8 leFkZu dher ljdkj }kjk lUrqyu dher ds—————fu/kkZfjr dh tkrh gSA ¼uhps@Åij½
Support price is determined by the government..... the equilibrium price.
(below/above)

iz'u 9 ekax oØ dk <ykyu dSlk gksrk gS
What is the shape of the demand curve?

fuEufyf[kr dFkuksa dks i<+s vFkZ dFku (A) rFkk rdZ(R)A uhps fn, x, fodYiksa esa

ls lgh fodYi dk p;u djsaA

(A) vfHkdFku (A) rFkk rdZ(R) nksuksa lR; gSa rFkk rdZ(R) vfHkdFku (A)
का सही स्पष्टीकरण है।

(B) vfHkdFku (A) rFkk rdZ(R) nksuksa lR; gSa rFkk rdZ(R) vfHkdFku (A)
dk lgh स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है।

(C) vfHkdFku **(A)** lR; gS ijUrq rdZ(**R**) vlR; gSA

(D) vfHkdFku **(A)** vlR; gS ijUrq rdZ(**R**) lR; gSA

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.

iz'u 10 vfHkdFku (A): vkSlr caahy ykxr oØ U vkdkj dh gksrh gSA
rdZ(R): AFC=TFC/Q
Assertion (A) : The average variable cost curve is U shaped.
Reason (R) : AFC=TFC/Q **1 x 10 = 10**

iz'u 11 vFkZO;oLFkk dh dsaæh; leL;k,a crkb,A
Mention about the central problems of the economy. **3**

iz'u 12 तटस्थता वक्र की विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए।
Describe the characteristics of indifference curves.

vFkok **(OR)**

,d miHkksDrk fdlh oLrq ij 50 :i;s[kpZ djrk gS tc ml dh dher 1 :i;k izfr bdkbZ gS rFkk 64 :i;s[kpZ djrk gS tc ml dh dher 2 :i;s izfr bdkbZ gS oLrq dh dher ykpk Kkr djsaA
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**

iz'u 13 dkjd ds ?kVrs izfrQy dh O;k[;k rkfydk ,oa js[kkfp= dh lgk;rk ls dhft ,A
Explain the diminishing returns of factors with the help of table and graph. **4**

iz'u 14 iw.kZ izfr;ksxrk cktkj esa vYidky esa fdl izdkj ,d QeZ }kjk vfr lkekU; ykHk dek;k tkrk gS js[kkfp= ds }kjk le>kb,A
Explain with the help of a diagram how a farm can be earn supernormal profit in the short run in a perfectly competitive market.

vFkok **(OR)**

mRiknu ¼bdkb;k½	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
dqy ykxr ¼i,½	10	30	45	55	70	90	110

mijksDr rkfydk ls fuEu Kkr dhft ,A

1. dqy ifjorhZ ykxr (TVC)
2. vkSlr fLFkj ykxr (AFC)
3. vkSlr ifjorhZ ykxr (AVC)
4. lhekar ykxr (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**

iz'u 15 lkaE;u dher D;k gksrh g\$;g dSls fu/kkZfjr gksrh g\$

What is equilibrium price? How it is determined ?

vFkok **(OR)**

fu;a=.k dher rFkk leFkZu dher esa varj crkb,A

Explain the difference between control price and support price. **4**

iz'u 16 ekax dh dher yksp ds eki us dh dqy O;; fof/k dk o.kZu djsaA

Describe total expenditure method of measuring price elasticity of demand.

vFkok **(OR)**

Ekkax dk fu;e D;k g\$;g fu;e D;ksa ykxw gksrk g\$

What is the law of demand? Why does this law apply? **6**

iz'u 17 पूर्ण प्रतियोगिता बाजार का अर्थ एवं विशेषताएं बताइएA

Explain the meaning and characteristics of a perfectly competitive market.

vFkok **(OR)**

mRiknd lkaE;u ls D;k vfHkizk; g\$ lhekar fof/k }kjk mRiknd lkaE;u dh O;k[;k dhft,A

What is meant by producer equilibrium? Explain producer equilibrium by marginal method. **6**

Hkkx c (Part B)

iz'u 18 fuEufyf[kr esa ls कौन सा समष्टि pj g\$

(A) jkstxkj dk fl)kar (B) dher yksp (C) Ykxku dk fl)kar (D) oLrqvksa dh dher

Which of the following is a macro concept?

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

iz'u 19 ;fn lhekar miHkksx izo`fÙk (MPC) = 0.6 gks rks xq.kd dk eku D;k gksxk\

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

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

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

iz'u 20 Hkkjr esa ,d :i;s dk uksV dkSu tkjh djrk g\$

(A) RBI (B) SBI (C) Hkkjr ljdkj (D) xouZj

Who issues Rupee one note in India?

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

iz'u 21 nksgjh x.kuk dh leL;k dkSu lh fof/k esa ikbZ tkrh g\$

(A) vk; fof/k (B) mRikn fof/k (C) O;; fof/k (D) mijksDr lHkh

The problem of double counting is found in which method?

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

iz'u 22 foÙkh; वर्ष dc vkjaHk gksrk gS\
(A) 1 tqykbZ (B) 1 tuojh (C) 1 vizSy (D) buesa ls dksbZ ugha
When does the financial year begin?
(A) 1 July (B) 1 January (C)1 April (D) None of these

iz'u 23 भुगतान शेष में dkSu शामिल होते हैं\
(A) दृश्य ens (B) vn`श्य मदें (C) iwath varj.k (D) mijksDr lHkh
Which is included in the balance of payments?
(A) Visible items (B) Invisible items (C) Capital transfer (D) All of the above

iz'u 24 GST ,d ---------- dj gSA ¼izR;{k@vizR;{k½
GST is a…………tax. (Direct/ Indirect)

iz'u 25 eqnzk dh iwfrZ dk lcls vf/kd rjy :i gS& (M_3/M_1)
The liquid form of money supply is - (M_3/M_1)

iz'u 26 laifÙk ,oam| eoRÙk ls izkIr vk; dgykrh gSA
Income received from property and entrepreneurship is called.

fuEufyf[kr dFkuksa dks i<+sa & vfHkdFku **(A)** rFkk rdZ(**R**)A uhps fn, x, fodYiksa esa
ls lgh fodYi dk p;u djsaA

(A) vfHkdFku **(A)** rFkk rdZ(**R**) nksuksa lR; gSa rFkk rdZ(**R**) vfHkdFku (**A**)
का सही स्पष्टीकरण है।

(B) vfHkdFku **(A)** rFkk rdZ(**R**) nksuksa lR; gSa rFkk rdZ(**R**) vfHkdFku (**A**)
का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं gSA

(C) vfHkdFku **(A)** lR; gS ijUrq rdZ(**R**) vlR; gSA

(D) vfHkdFku **(A)** vlR; gS ijUrq rdZ(**R**) lR; gSA

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iz'u 27 vfHkdFku (A): vYidky esa APC > MPC gksrh gSA
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 zu 28 व्यापार शेष और भुगतान शेष में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए A
Explain the difference between balance of trade and balance of payments. **3**

i zu 29 l exzekax dsfu/kkZjd rRoksa dh O;k[;k dhft , A
Explain the determinants of aggregate demand.

v Fkok **(OR)**

LkhekUr miHkksx izofÙk vkSj lhekUr cpr izofÙk Kkr djsaA
Find marginal propensity to consume and marginal propensity to save.

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

3

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

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

v Fkok **(OR)**

LQhfrd vajky dk D;k vFkZ gS\ LQhfrd vajky dh fLFkfr dsl ek/kku dsfy, 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 zu 32 ctV dk अर्थ एवं उद्देश्य बताइएA
Explain the meaning and objective of a budget.

v Fkok **(OR)**

iR;{k vkSj vizR;{k djksa esa vUrj crkb, A
Explain the difference between direct and indirect taxes. **4**

i zu 33 eqnzk dh iwfrZ dks fu;af=r djus ds fy, dsUnzh; cSad }kjk dkSu&dkSu ls midj.kksa dk iz;ksx fd;k tkrk gS\ o.kZu djsaA
Describe which instruments are used by the Central Bank to control the supply of money?

v Fkok **(OR)**

Eqnzk ml sdgrsgSa tksemqnzk dk dk;Z djs O;k[;k djsaA
"Money is that which acts as Money" Explain. **6**

i zu 34 राष्ट्रीय आय को मापने की O;; fof/k dk o.kZu djsaA
Describe the Expenditure method of measuring national income.

v Fkok **(OR)**

nh xbZ lwpuk ds vk/kkj ij **ckt+kj dher ij ldy ?kjsyw mRikn** ,oa **Lojkstxkj dh fefJr vk;** dk eku fudkfy,A

Øe la[;k	fooj.k	jkf'k ¼djksM+ :i;s½
i.	राष्ट्रीय आय	71000
ii.	विदेश से प्राप्त शु) lk/ku vk;	1000
iii.	शु) vizR;{k dj	2000
iv.	YkkHk	1200
v.	Ekt nwjh vkSj osru	15000
vi.	LFkkbZ iwath dk mi;ksx	3000
vii.	iapkलन 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

6