Roll No. :   Time -
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1. Which of the following is an intermediate good?   1
   (a) Machine
   (b) Car
   (c) Mobile
   (d) Sugar cane in a sugar Mill

2. Identify the stock variable.   1
   (a) Wealth
   (b) Income
   (c) Savings
   (d) Capital formation

3. Which out of the following is not included in estimation of NI?   1
   (a) Subsidised Lunch
   (b) Old-age Pension
   (c) Free Medical facilities served in office to employees
   (d) Construction of a house

4. Value of output is equal to: 1
   (a) Sales + Change in Stock
   (b) Sales + Closing Stock
   (c) Sales + Opening Stock
   (d) Sales – Opening Stock

5. NDP_{FC} will be equal to   1
   (a) NDP_{MP} – Indirect Taxes
   (b) NDP_{MP} + Subsidies
   (c) NDP_{MP} – NIT
   (d) NDP_{MP} + Depreciation

6. Consumption of fixed capital refers to fall in the value of fixed assets   1
   (a) Due to normal wear and tear
   (b) Due to abnormal wear and tear
   (c) Due to foreseen obsolescence
   (d) Due to normal wear and tear and foreseen obsolescence.

7. NI = Domestic Income, when: 1
   (a) Net Factor Income from abroad (NFIA) is positive
   (b) NFIA is negative

(c) NFIA is zero

(d) None of the above

8. Flow of Goods and Services and factors of production across different sectors in a barter economy is known as: 1

(a) Circular flow

(b) Real flow

(c) Monetary Flow

(d) Capital Flow

9. Define intermediate goods. 1

10. Define stocks. 1

11. Define flows. 1

12. Define National Income. 1

13. Complete the equation: $NNP_{FC} = NNP_{MP} -$ 1

14. When will the domestic income be greater than national income? 1

15. What are factor incomes? 1

16. Define money? 1

17. What is bank rate? 1

18. What is the name of the central bank in India? 1

19. Distinguish between intermediate goods and final goods. Also give examples. 3
Or
Distinguish between final goods and intermediate goods. Give an example of each.

20. Distinguish between stocks and flows. Give an example of each. 3

21. Explain the circular flow of income. Use diagram. 4

22. State the meaning and components of money supply. 3

23. Explain 'Government's Bank' function of Central Bank. 3
Or
Explain 'banker to the government' function of the Central Bank.

24. Explain the "bankers' bank" function of the Central Bank.   3

25. Explain the 'bank of issue' function of the Central bank.   3

26. What are the main precautions required to be taken in estimating national income by the value 4
    added method?

27. Distinguish between real and nominal GDP. Which of these is a better indicator of economic   4
    welfare?

28. Explain briefly the steps taken in estimating national income through the income method.   6

29. Explain the main steps involved in the expenditure method of estimating national income.   6

30. Explain any four limitations of using GDP as a measure/index of welfare of a country.   6

31. Classify the following into factor income and transfer incomes. Give reasons for your answer.   6
    (a) Employer's contribution to social security schemes.
    (b) Scholarships given to students by the government.
    (c) Old age pension given by the government.

32. Will the following be a part of domestic factor income of India? Give reasons for your answer.   6
    (a) Factor income from abroad.
    (b) Salaries to Indian residents working in Russian Embassy in India.
    (c) Profits earned by a company in India, which is owned by a non resident.

33. From the following data, calculate (a) NNP at FC and (b) NDP at FC.   4
    ($\overline{\text{₹}}$ in crores)
    (i) Depreciation 2,400
    (ii) Indirect taxes 3,600
    (iii) Subsidies 300
    (iv) GNP at MP 17,450
    (v) Net factor income from abroad 1,600

34. Given the following data: 4
    ($\overline{\text{₹}}$ in crores)
    (i) GDP_{FC} 25,215
    (ii) Net indirect taxes 1,575
    (iii) Depreciation 1,000
    (iv) Net factor income from abroad 40
    Calculate: (a) GDP_{MP} (b) GNP_{MP} (c) NNP_{MP} (d) NNP_{FC} (e) NDP_{MP} (f) NDP_{FC}

35. Read the following figure carefully and choose the correct pair from the alternatives given below: 1
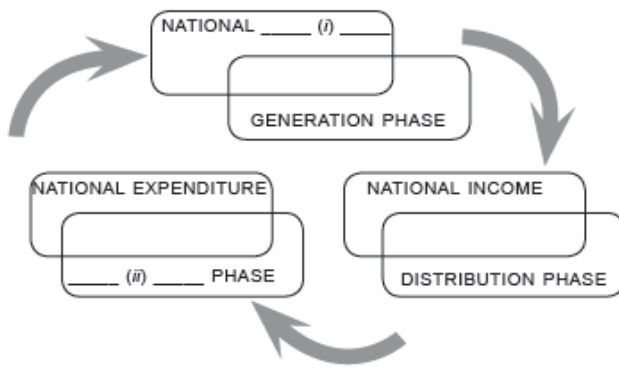
Alternatives:

(a) Output, Production

(b) Value added, Production

(c) Output, Disposition

(d) Wealth, Development

36. In the production of sugar, sugarcane is a/an: 1

(a) final good

(b) capital good

(c) intermediate good

(d) None of these

37. Capital goods are those goods which: 1

(a) are used in the production process for several years.

(b) are used in the production process for few years.

(c) involve depreciation losses.

(d) Both (a) and (b)

38. 'Income of the family' is the example of which variable?   1

(a) Stock

(b) Flow

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) Neither (a) nor (b)