

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, JAMMU

Assignment

Session: 2025-26

Class: XII

SUB: ECONOMICS

TOPIC: Basic Concepts of Macro Economics (Ch.1)

1. Define externalities. Give an example of negative externality. What is its impact on welfare?
2. What is meant by problem of double counting? How this problem can be avoided?
3. Define operating surplus. State its components.
4. Differentiate between intermediate goods and final goods.
5. Give the meaning of Nominal GDP and Real GDP. Which of these is the indicator of economic welfare?
6. If the real GDP is Rs.300 and Nominal GDP is Rs. 330 calculate price index.
7. Given real income to be 400 and price index be 100, calculate nominal income.
8. Differentiate between Real flow and Money flow.
9. Explain the precautions that should be taken while estimating national income by value added method.
10. In an economy following transactions took place. Calculate the value of output and value added by Firm B.
 1. Firm A sold to firm B goods of Rs. 80 crore; to firm C Rs. 50 crore to household Rs.30 crore and goods of value Rs.10 crore remains unsold.
 2. Firm B sold to firm C goods of Rs. 70 crore to firm D Rs. 40 crore; goods of value Rs. 30 crore were exported and goods of value Rs. 5 crore was sold to government.
11. Calculate 'value of output' from the following data:-

Particulars	Rs.in lakhs
Subsidy	10
Intermediate consumption	150
Depreciation	30
Goods and Services Tax	20
Net value added at factor cost	250
Net addition to stocks	-(13)

12. Calculate "Gross National Product at market price" from the following data.

Particulars	Rs. in crores
Compensation of employees	2000
Interest	500
Rent	700
Profits	800
Employer's contribution to social security schemes	201
Dividends	300
Consumption of fixed capital	100
Net indirect taxes	250
Net exports	70
Net factor income to abroad	150



Mixed income of self employed 1500

13. From the following about firm 'Y', calculate Net Value Added at Market Price by it:

Items	(Rs. In thousand)
(i) Sales	300
(ii) Depreciation	20
(iii) Net indirect taxes	30
(iv) Purchase of intermediate products	150
(v) Change in stock	-(10)
(vi) Purchase of machinery	100

14. Calculate GDPMP and NDPMP with the help of expenditure method from the data give below:

Items	(Rs. In crore)
(i) Personal disposable income 8600	
(ii) Personal savings 1500	
(iii) Fixed capital formation	3
(iv) Net exports	-(300)
(v) Net factor income from abroad (500)	
(vi) Net indirect taxes 600	
(vii) Government final consumption expenditure 2200	
(viii) Change in stock	800
(ix) Consumption of fixed capital 450	

15. From the following data, calculate National Income:

Items	(Rs. in crore)
(i) Private income	3000
(ii) Compensation of employees	800
(iii) Mixed income of self-employed	900
(iv) Net factor income from abroad	-(50)
(v) Net retained earnings of private enterprises	600
(vi) Rent	350
(vii) Profit	600
(viii) Consumption of fixed capital	200
(ix) Direct taxes paid by households	300
(x) Corporation tax	350
(xi) Net indirect taxes	250
(xii) Net exports	-(70)
(xiii) Interest	450

