
Attempt **all** questions from **Section A** and **any four** questions from **Section B**.
The intended marks for question or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

SECTION A

Q.1 MCQ

[16]

1. When the rate of tax decreases as the slab of income increases, then such tax is known as :
(a) Proportional tax (b) Regressive Tax
(c) Natural Tax (d) Excellent Tax
2. When production of goods is divided into several processes it is known as _____.
(a) Product based (b) Process based
(c) Territorial based (d) Simple based
3. Efficiency of labour is low in India due to _____.
(a) Congenial environment of work place (b) High wages
(c) Migratory nature of labourers (d) None of these
4. The full form of GST is _____.
(a) General Services Tax (b) Gross Settlement Tax
(c) Goods and Services Tax (d) Generalised Superior Tax
5. _____ does not come under the scope of Public Finance :
(a) Foreign Trade (b) Public Revenue
(c) Public Debt (d) Financial Administration
6. What is the full form of COPRA ?
(a) Convenient Poverty Right Act (b) Consumer Protection Act
(c) Complaint Power Regulation Act (d) Consumer Power Reaction Act
7. Open Market Operations is a _____ measure of credit control.
(a) Religious (b) Unknown (c) Qualitative (d) Quantitative
8. Highest rate of interest to a customer is available on :
(a) Current account (b) Fixed deposit
(c) Savings bank account (d) Credit card
9. Public Distribution system is a _____ measure of government to protect the consumers.
(a) Administrative (b) Technical (c) Collateral (d) Demonstrative
10. Under Right to Information any citizens of India may request information from a _____ authority.
(a) Public (b) Private (c) Personal (d) Professional
11. What would you call the increase in quantity supplied due rise in its price ?
(a) Expansion in supply (b) Contraction in supply
(c) Decrease in supply (d) Increase in supply

12. In which form of market seller is a price maker and sells goods with no close substitutes ?
- (a) Monopolistic competitive market (b) Perfectly competitive market
(c) Monopoly market (d) Oligopoly market
13. The one who possess courage and ability to tackle successfully the day to day problems arising in the business is called :
- (a) Organiser (b) Entrepreneur (c) Bankers (d) Creditors
14. In case of normal goods, demand _____ with the increase in the income of the consumers.
- (a) decrease (b) increase
(c) remains constant (d) none of the above
15. When two goods are used together, we call it _____.
(a) inferior goods (b) complementary goods
(c) substitute goods (d) giffen Goods
16. Which inflation is considered healthy for economy ?
- (a) Creeping inflation (b) Walking inflation
(c) Running inflation (d) Hyper inflation

Q.2

1. Define Direct Tax. Give two examples.
2. State any two differences between an entrepreneur and other factors of production.
3. How does money help in maximising utility ?
4. Explain two rights of a consumer.

Q.3

1. Define the term demand.
2. Mention *any two* assumptions to the law of supply.
3. What is the meaning of consumer exploitation ?
4. Why do labourers have less bargaining power ?

Q.4

1. Define public expenditure.
2. What does public finance mean ?
3. Mention two sources of public revenue.
4. Explain any two causes to cost push inflation.

SECTION B (40 marks)

Q.5

1. Explain five important features of Monopolistic Competition.
2. (a) What do you mean by consumer protection ?
(b) Discuss any three characteristics of capital.

Q.6

1. Explain any five rights of a consumer.
2. (a) Define capital formation.
(b) Explain *any three* characteristics of capital.

Q.7

1. Explain *any five* determinants of individual demand.
2. Differentiate between increase in supply and decrease in supply.

Q.8

1. What are the merits of indirect taxes ?
2. Define Public expenditure. Explain two ways by which it promotes economic development.

Q.9

1. With the help of a diagram explain the meaning of Increase in supply and Decrease in supply.
2. Explain the following :
(a) Internal and External debt
(b) Productive and Unproductive debt

Q.10

1. Explain the types of public debt.
2. Fill in the following market demand table :

Price (in ₹)	Consumer A	Consumer B	Consumer C	Market Demand
1000	300	(a) _____	600	1300
900	(b) _____	500	700	1600
800	500	600	800	(c) _____
700	600	700	(d) _____	2200
600	700	800	900	(e) _____

