Sampurna 2026

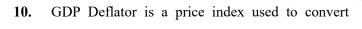## Determination of National Income (Unit – 1) | Note |

Unit-1: National Income Accounting
Introduction

1. Which of the following Ministry is responsible in India for the compilation of National Accounts Statistics?
   (a) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
   (b) Ministry of Social Affairs
   (c) Ministry of Finance
   (d) Ministry of Central Statistical and program Implementation

2. National Income Accounting was pioneered by_____.
   (a) Simon Kuznets
   (b) Simon Kuznets and Richard Stone
   (c) Simon Kuznets, Richard Stone and Adam Smith
   (d) None of these

3. National Income accounts are extremely useful:
   (a) For analyzing and evaluating the performance of an economy.
   (b) For knowing the composition and structure of the national income, income distribution and eco-nomic forecasting.
   (c) For choosing economic policies and evaluating them.
   (d) All of the above.

Different Concepts of National Income

4. Joseph had a shoe company in US. The profits earned from its manufacturing unit operating in India will comes under _____.　　[June 2024]
   (a) GDP of India and GNP of US
   (b) GDP of US and GNP of India
   (c) GNP of US and GNP of India
   (d) GDP of US and GDP of India

5. _____ is a price index which is calculated by dividing the nominal GDP in a given year by the real GDP for the same year and multiplying it by 100?
   (a) GDP Deflator
   (b) GDP Inflator
   (c) GDP Velocity
   (d) GDP Accelerator

6. The formula for computing Real GDP is_____.
   (a) GDP for the Current year × Base Year (100)
   (b) GDP for the Base year × current year Index
   (c) $\dfrac{\text{GDP for the Current year} \times \text{Base year (100)}}{\text{Current Year Index}}$
   (d) $\dfrac{\text{GDP for the Current year} \times \text{Current year Index}}{\text{Base Year (100)}}$

7. GDP at Current Prices means _____.
   (a) Nominal GDP
   (b) Real GDP
   (c) GDP at constant prices
   (d) None of these

8. If nominal GDP and real GDP for the year 2015 are ₹ 5000 crores and ₹ 6700 crores respectively, then what will be the impact on change in prices with respect to base year?　　[June 2024]
   (a) Prices will fall
   (b) Prices will rise
   (c) Not defined as base is year not given
   (d) No effect on prices

9. Which one of the following is the correct formula for computation of GDP Deflator?
   (a) $\dfrac{\text{Nominal GDP}}{\text{Real GDP}} \times 100$
   (b) $\dfrac{\text{Real GDP}}{\text{Nominal GDP}} \times 100$
   (c) $\dfrac{\text{Nominal GDP} \times \text{Real GDP}}{100}$
   (d) (Nominal GDP - Real GDP × 100

10. GDP Deflator is a price index used to convert _____.

(a) Nominal GDP to Real GDP

(b) Nominal GDP to National GDP

(c) Real GDP to National GDP

(d) Nominal GDP into percentage

11. Using the following information

Year	Nominal GDP in crores (₹)	Real GDP in Crores (₹)
2020	600	600
2021	1050	650
2022	1250	850
2023	1500	940

Calculate the GDP Deflator for the years 2022 and 2023. [June 2024]

(a) 147.06 and 159.57 (b) 100 and 161.54

(c) 68 and 62.67 (d) 400 and 560

12. Using the following information

Year	Nominal GDP in crores (₹)	Real GDP in Crores (₹)
2020	600	600
2021	1050	650
2022	1250	850
2023	1500	940

The inflation rate between the years 2022 and 2023 is _____. [June 2024]

(a) -7.84 (b) -8.51

(c) 8.51 (d) 7.84

13. Consider the following data and answer the questions.

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
GDP Deflator	100	119.15	141.08	135.71	129.75

Which Year is the base Year?

(a) 2019

(b) 2020

(c) 2021

(d) None of the above

14. Consider the following data and answer the questions.

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
GDP Deflator	100	119.15	141.08	135.71	129.75

In which year the Nominal GDP is greater than Real GDP?

(a) 2020 (b) 2020-21

(c) 2020-22 (d) 2020-23

15. Consider the following data and answer the questions.

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
GDP Deflator	100	119.15	141.08	135.71	129.75

In which year the Nominal GDP and Real GDP are the same?

(a) 2019

(b) 2020

(c) 2021

(d) None of these

16. Consider the following data and answer the questions.

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
GDP Deflator	100	119.15	141.08	135.71	129.75

From year 2020 to 2023, the price levels are higher than that of the base year 2019. In which year, it is highest?

(a) 2019

(b) 2021

(c) 2023

(d) 2020

17. Consider the following data and answer the questions.

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
GDP Deflator	100	119.15	141.08	135.71	129.75

In which year, the price level has fallen?

(a) 2022 (b) 2022-2023

(c) 2020 (d) 2020-2021

18. While computing various basic aggregates of national income, the basis of distinction between "Gross" and "Net" is:
(a) Depreciation
(b) Consumption of fixed capital
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above

19. When NFIA is positive, then [June 2024]
(a) GNP MP > GDP, MP
(b) GNP MP < GDP. MP
(c) GDP, MP > GNP MP
(d) GDP MP < GNP MP

20. If Net factor income from abroad is positive, then _____
(a) $GNP_{MP} > GDP_{MP}$
(b) $GNP_{MP} > GDP_{MP}$
(c) $GNP_{MP} < GDP_{MP}$
(d) None of the above

21.

Private Income	₹ 10,000
Undistributed Corporate Profits	₹ 2,000
Profit Taxes	₹ 500

What is Personal Income?
(a) ₹ 7,500
(b) ₹ 8,000
(c) ₹ 8,500
(d) ₹ 10,000

22. Which of the following is an example of transfer payment?
(a) Old age pensions and family pensions
(b) Scholarships given to deserving diligent students
(c) Compensation given for loss ol property due to floods
(d) All of the above

23. Which of the following is added to national income while calculating personal income?
(a) Transfer payments to individuals
(b) Undistributed profits of corporate
(c) Transfer payments made to foreigners
(d) Mixed income of self employed

24. What is the relationship of Disposable Personal Income (DI) and Personal Income (PI)?
(a) DI = PI + Personal Income Taxes + Non-Tax Payments
(b) DI PI-Personal Income Taxes + Non-Tax Payments
(c) DI PI - Personal Income Taxes - Non-Tax Payments
(d) None of the above

25. Disposable personal Income [June 2024]
(a) Total personal income left after tax deduction at source
(b) Personal Income - Direct Taxes paid by individual - Indirect taxes paid by individual
(c) Personal income - Personal in-come taxes - non-tax payments
(d) Personal income - Indirect taxes paid by individual

26. Consider the following data:

Particulars	₹ in crores
GNP at MP	9,500
Depreciation	540
Net Factor income from abroad	410
Net indirect Taxes	630

Calculate NDP at FC.
(a) ₹ 7,920
(b) ₹ 8,550
(c) ₹ 8,960
(d) None of these

27. The net domestic product at market price of an economy is ₹6,400 crores. The Capital Stock is worth ₹6,000 crores and it depreciates at the rate of 10% p.a Indirect Taxes amounted to ₹290 Crores, Subsidies amounted to ₹30 Crores, Factor Income from the rest of the world is 500 crores and to rest of the world is ₹650 Crores. What will be GNP$_{FC}$? [June 2024]
   (a)   ₹ 7,190 Crores   (b)   ₹ 6,590 Crores
   (c)   ₹ 6,330 Crores   (d)   ₹ 6,180 Crores

28. Consider the following information:

Particulars	₹ in crores
GNP$_{FC}$	35,600
Consumption of fixed capital	3,900
Indirect Taxes	210
Factor Income from abroad	600
NDP$_{MP}$	32,000
Factor Income to Abroad	750

Calculate the amount of subsidies.
   (a)   ₹ 40 Crores
   (b)   ₹ 50 Crores
   (c)   ₹ 60 Crores
   (d)   None of these

29. Calculate consumption of Fixed Capital from the following data:

Particulars	₹ in crores
NNP at Factor Cost	6,250
GDP at Market Price	7,000
Net Indirect Taxes	250
Net Factor Income from Abroad	150

   (a)   ₹ 450 Crores
   (b)   ₹ 550 Crores
   (c)   ₹ 650 Crores
   (d)   None of these

30. Consider the following data:

Particulars	₹ in crores
Compensation of Employees	1,200
Operating Surplus	2,400
Consumption of fixed capital	480
Mixed income of Self employed	1,320
Net Indirect Tax	540
Rent	660
Profit	960
Net factor Income from abroad	-60

Which of the following is incorrect?
   (a)   GDP at MP = ₹ 5,940 Crores
   (b)   GNP at MP = ₹ 5,880 Crores
   (c)   NNP at MP = ₹ 5,400 Crores
   (d)   NNP at FC = ₹ 5,940 Crores

Methods of measurement of National Income in India

31 Value Added Method is also known as_____.
   (a)   Product Method
   (b)   Inventory Method or Net Output Method
   (c)   Industrial Origin Method
   (d)   All of the above

32. If purchase of raw material from domestic firm is given at ₹158 crore and imports are ₹8 crore, what will be the amount of intermediate consumption under value added method?
   (a)   ₹ 8 crore   (b)   ₹ 150 crore
   (c)   ₹ 158 crore   (d)   ₹ 166 crore

33. What is the value of output on the basis of following information?
   Sales   :   ₹40,000 Lakhs
   Closing Stock   :   ₹2,000 Lakhs
   Opening Stock   :   ₹500 Lakhs
   (a)   ₹ 42,500 Lakhs
   (b)   ₹ 42,000 Lakhs
   (c)   ₹ 41,500 Lakhs
   (d)   ₹ 38,500 Lakhs

34. Consider the following data:

Sales	:	20,00,000
Closing Stock	:	40,000
Opening Stock	:	10,000
Indirect Taxes	:	1,00,000
Depreciation	:	60,000
Intermediate Consumption :		3,20,000
Purchase of Raw Material :		1,35,000
Rent	:	25,000

The amount of Net value added at market price is_____.

(a)   ₹ 16,30,000   (b)   ₹ 16,50,000
(c)   ₹ 16,80,000   (d)   ₹ 16,90,000

Income Method

35. Which one of the following is component of Income Method?
(a)   Compensation of Employees
(b)   Rent and Royalty
(c)   Profit and Interest
(d)   All of the above

36. Which as the following is included white estimating National Income under Income Method?
(a)   Income from sale of second-hand goods
(b)   Income from sale of shares, bonds and debentures
(c)   Windfall gains like income from lotteries, horse race, etc.
(d)   Imputed value of services provided by owners of production units

37. While estimating national income by income method, transfer incomes are not included as there are not connected with any productive activity and there is no value addition, which of the following is included in "Transfer Income"?
(a)   Scholarship
(b)   Donations and charity
(c)   Old age pensions
(d)   All of the above

38. Which of the following is not covered under Income Method of computing Gross National Product?
(a)   Rents
(b)   Private consumption expenditure
(c)   Wages and salaries
(d)   Interest

39. What is the value of NDP at factor Cost?

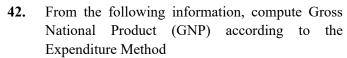|		
Rent	:	₹ 9,000
Royalty	:	₹ 4,000
Mixed Income	:	₹ 3,500
Interest	:	₹ 11,000
Profit	:	₹ 8,700
Compensation of Employees :		₹ 20,000

(a)   ₹ 52,700
(b)   ₹ 56,200
(c)   ₹ 59,700
(d)   None of these

40. Consider the following data:

Value of output	:	₹2,50,000
Purchase of Raw Material	:	₹58,000
Wages and Salaries	:	₹65,000
Net Indirect Tax	:	₹15,000

The value of operating surplus is_____
(a)   ₹ 1,12,000   (b)   ₹ 1,27,000
(c)   ₹ 1,92,000   (d)   None of these

41. Which of the following method measures national income as the sum of all incomes, wages, rents, interest and profit paid to the four factors of production?
(a)   Value Added Method
(b)   Expenditure Method
(c)   Income Method
(d)   Product Method

42. From the following information, compute Gross National Product (GNP) according to the Expenditure Method

Private Consumption Expenditure = INR 200 Crores

Gross Domestic Private Investment = INR 80 Crores

Net Foreign Investment = INR 20 Crores

Rent = INR 60 Crores

Wages = INR 100 Crores

Mixed Income = INR 25 Crores

Government Expenditure on Goods and Services = INR 60 Crores

(a) INR 360 Crores
(b) INR 200 Crores
(c) INR 385 Crores
(d) INR 270 Crores

43. Which of the following is/are considered for calculating National Income according to the Expenditure Method?

(a) Consumption Expenditure; Investment Expenditure; Government Expenditure and Net Exports
(b) Consumption Expenditure
(c) Net Exports and Consumption Expenditure
(d) Government Expenditure; Investment Expenditure and Net Exports

44. The formula to compute Net National Product at Factor Cost is:

(a) NNP at Market Prices + Indirect Taxes + Subsidies
(b) NNP at Market Prices - Indirect Taxes - Subsidies
(c) NNP at Market Prices - Indirect Taxes + Subsidies
(d) NNP at Market Prices - Subsidies

45. In respect of following data given in ₹. What will be national income using expenditure method?

Particulars	₹ in crores
Private final consumption	25,000
Government final consumption	12,000
Net Domestic capital formation	6,500
Net Export	5,000
Net factor income from Abroad	1,000
Net Indirect Taxes	1,500

(a) ₹ 49,500
(b) ₹ 48,000
(c) ₹ 47,000
(d) ₹ 45,500

46. Consider the following data:

Particulars	₹ in crores
Sales	1,050
Opening Stock	750
Intermediate Consumption	525
Closing Stock	600
Net factor Income from Abroad	45
Depreciation	225
Excise Tax	165
Subsidies	75

What is the amount of National Income by value Added method?

(a) ₹ 900 Crores
(b) ₹ 375 Crores
(c) ₹ 105 Crores
(d) None of these

47. The following data is available (In ₹ Crores):

Purchase of Materials	₹ 170
Subsidies	₹ 30
Intermediate Consumption	₹ 400
Sales	₹ 900
Depreciation	₹ 60
Excise Tax	₹ 90
Opening Stock	₹ 80
Closing Stock	₹ 60

Calculate Net Value Added by factor Cost

(a) ₹ 480 Crores
(b) ₹ 420 Crores
(c) ₹ 360 Crores
(d) None of above

48. Which of the following is not used when National Income is calculated using expenditure method?

(a) Operating Surplus

(b) Private Final Consumption Expenditure

(c) Net Export

(d) Net Domestic Capital Formation

49. Calculate National Income with the help of Expenditure Method with the help of following data.

Particulars	₹ in crores
Net factor Income from Abroad	15
Net Indirect Taxes	90
Private Final Consumption Expenditure	1,500
Net Domestic Capital Formation	577
Consumption of Fixed Capital	98
Net Export	22
Govt. Final Consumption Expenditure	825

(a) ₹ 1,139 Crores (b) ₹ 1,237 Crores

(c) ₹ 2,039 Crores (d) ₹ 3,022 Crores

50. Consider the following Information:

Particulars	₹ in crores
Private Final Consumption Expenditure	45
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	1,575
Subsidy	450
Net Import	90
Change in Stock	135
Net acquisition of Valuables	45
Public Final Consumption Expenditure	22
Income Paid to abroad	90
Depreciation	135

What is the value of NNP_{FC} (by expenditure method)?

(a) ₹ 1,957 Crores (b) ₹ 1,507 Crores

(c) ₹ 1,462 Crores (d) None of these

51. The following data is available:

Particulars	₹ in crores
Compensation of Employees	2,250
Interest	675
GNP at Factor Cost	46,125
Profit	975
Net Domestic Capital Formation	600
Gross Domestic Capital Formation	675
Net Exports	(–)38
Rent	600
Factor Income to abroad	675
Net Indirect taxes	225

What are GDP_{FC} and GDP_{MP}?

(a) ₹ 4,800 Crores and ₹ 4,575 Crores

(b) ₹ 4,575 Crores and ₹ 4,800 Crores

(c) ₹ 6,750 Crores and ₹ 6,825 Crores

(d) ₹ 6,825 Crores and ₹ 6,750 Crores
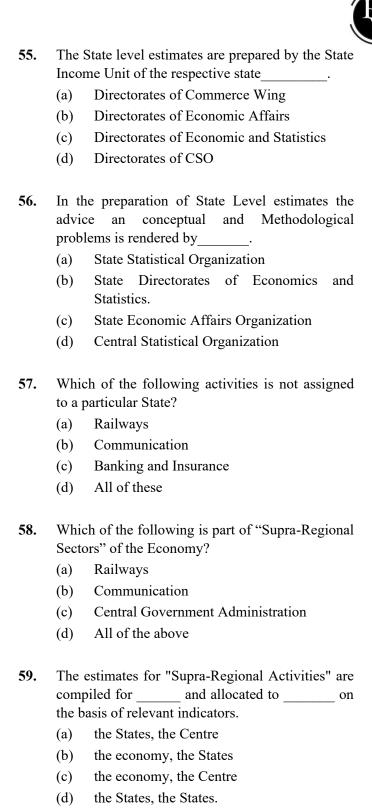
The System of Regional Ac-counts in India

52. At present, _____ compute State Income estimates and district level estimates.

(a) All the states only

(b) All Union territories only

(c) All The States and Union territories of India

(d) Central Government

53. _____ is a measure in monetary terms of the volume of all goods and services produced in the State within a given period of time accounted without duplication.

(a) Net State Domestic Product

(b) Net State Disposition Product

(c) Net State Generated Product

(d) None of the above

54. What is the formula to calculate Per Capital State Income?

(a) State Income × Money Multiplier

(b) $\dfrac{\text{State Income} \times \text{Money Multiplier}}{\text{Year end State Population}}$

(c) $\dfrac{\text{State Income}}{\text{Year end State Population}}$

(d) $\dfrac{\text{State Income}}{\text{Mid year projected Population of the State}}$

55. The State level estimates are prepared by the State Income Unit of the respective state_____.
- (a) Directorates of Commerce Wing
- (b) Directorates of Economic Affairs
- (c) Directorates of Economic and Statistics
- (d) Directorates of CSO

56. In the preparation of State Level estimates the advice an conceptual and Methodological problems is rendered by_____.
- (a) State Statistical Organization
- (b) State Directorates of Economics and Statistics.
- (c) State Economic Affairs Organization
- (d) Central Statistical Organization

57. Which of the following activities is not assigned to a particular State?
- (a) Railways
- (b) Communication
- (c) Banking and Insurance
- (d) All of these

58. Which of the following is part of "Supra-Regional Sectors" of the Economy?
- (a) Railways
- (b) Communication
- (c) Central Government Administration
- (d) All of the above

59. The estimates for "Supra-Regional Activities" are compiled for _____ and allocated to _____ on the basis of relevant indicators.
- (a) the States, the Centre
- (b) the economy, the States
- (c) the economy, the Centre
- (d) the States, the States.

60. In the preparation of State Income estimates, certain activities cut across State boundaries and thus their economic contribution cannot be assigned to any one State directly. These sectors of the economy are known as_____.
- (a) Super regional sectors
- (b) Supra regional sectors
- (c) State balancing sectors
- (d) Regional sectors

GDP and Welfare

61. Which of the following aspects are excluded in GDP measures?
- (a) Income Distributions
- (b) Quality Improvement in Systems
- (c) Productions hidden from government authorities.
- (d) All of the above

Limitations and Challenges of National Income Computation

62. Which of the following is an example of conceptual difficulties related to measurement of National Income?
- (a) Issue of Transfer Payments
- (b) Valuation of Government Services
- (c) Lack of an agreed definition of National Income
- (d) All of the above

Answer Key

1.	(d)	32.	(d)
2.	(b)	33.	(c)
3.	(d)	34.	(b)
4.	(a)	35.	(d)
5.	(a)	36.	(d)
6.	(c)	37.	(d)
7.	(a)	38.	(b)
8.	(a)	39.	(b)
9.	(a)	40.	(a)
10.	(a)	41.	(c)
11.	(a)	42.	(a)
12.	(c)	43.	(a)
13.	(a)	44.	(c)
14.	(d)	45.	(b)
15.	(a)	46.	(c)
16.	(b)	47.	(c)
17.	(b)	48.	(a)
18.	(c)	49.	(c)
19.	(a)	50.	(a)
20.	(b)	51.	(b)
21.	(a)	52.	(c)
22.	(d)	53.	(a)
23.	(a)	54.	(d)
24.	(c)	55.	(c)
25.	(c)	56.	(d)
26.	(a)	57.	(d)
27.	(b)	58.	(d)
28.	(c)	59.	(b)
29.	(c)	60.	(b)
30.	(d)	61.	(d)
31.	(d)	62.	(d)

Hints and Solution

1. (d)

2. (b)

3. (d)

4. (a)

5. (a)

6. (c)

7. (a)

8. (a)

9. (a)

10. (a)
The GDP deflator is used to take inflation out of GDP.
$$\text{Real GDP} = \frac{\text{Nominal GDP}}{\text{GDP Deflator}} \times 100$$

11. (a)

12. (c)
Inflation Rate between 2022 and 2023
$$= \frac{GDP\ Deflator_{2023} - GDP\ Deflator_{2022}}{GDP\ Deflator_{2022}} \times 100$$
$$= \frac{159.57 - 147.06}{147.06} \times 100 = 8.51\%$$

13. (a)

14. (d)
If the GDP Deflator is greater than 100, then Nominal GDP is greater than real GDP.

15. (a)

16. (b)

17. (b)
If the GDP deflator next year is less than GDP deflator this year, than the price level has fallen.

18. (c)

19. (a)

20. (b)

21. (a)

22. (d)

23. (a)

24. (c)

25. (c)

26. (a)
NDP at FC = GNP$_{MP}$ – Dep. – NFIA – NIT
= 9,500 – 540 – 410 – 630
= ₹ 7,920 Crores.

27. (b)
GNP$_{FC}$ = NDP$_{MP}$ + Depreciation – Net Indirect taxes – Net Factor Income from Abroad
= 6,400 + 10% of 6,000 – (290 – 30) + (500 – 650)
= 6,400 + 600 – 260 – 150
= ₹ 6,590 Crores.

28. **(c)**

$GNP_{FC} = NDP_{MP}$ + Consumption of fixed capital + (Factor Income from Abroad - Factor Income to abroad) - (Indirect Taxes - Subsidies).

35,600 = 32,000 + 3,900 + (600 – 750) – (210 – Subsidies)

35,600 = 35,540 + subsidies

Subsidies = 35,600 – 35,540 = ₹60 Crores.

29. **(c)**

$GDP_{MP} = NNP_{FC}$ + Consumption of fixed capital - Net Factor Income from abroad Net Indirect Taxes

7,000 = 6,250 + Consumption of fixed capital - 150 + 250

7,000 = 6,350 + Consumption of fixed capital

Consumption of fixed capital = 7,000 – 6,350 = ₹ 650 Crores.

30. **(d)**

GDP_{MP} = Compensation of Employees + Mixed Income of Self Employed + Operating Surplus + Depreciation + Net Indirect taxes

= 1,200 + 1,320 + 2,400 + 480 + 540 = ₹ 5,940 Crores.

$GNP_{MP} = GDP_{MP}$ + NFIA = 5,940 + (-60) = ₹ 5,880 Crores

$NNP_{MP} = GNP_{MP}$ – Dep. = 5,880 – 480 = ₹5,400 Crores

$NNP_{FC} = NNP_{MP}$ – NIT = ₹ 5,400 – ₹ 540 = ₹ 4,860 Crores

31. **(d)**

32. **(d)**

33. **(c)**

34. **(b)**

35. **(d)**

36. **(d)**

37. **(d)**

38. **(b)**

39. **(b)**

40. **(a)**

41. **(c)**

42. **(a)**

43. **(a)**

44. **(c)**

45. **(b)**

46. **(c)**

Value of Output = Sales + Change in Stock

= 1050 + ₹ (600 – 750) = ₹ 900

GVA_{MP} = Value of Output – Intermediate Consumption

= 900 – 525 = ₹ 375

National Income = NVA_{FC}

= GVA_{MP} – Dep. + NFIA – Net Indirect Tax

= 375 – 225 + 45 – (165 – 75)

= ₹ 105 Crores.

47. **(c)**

GVA_{MP} = Sales + Change in Stock – Intermediate Consumption

= 900 + (60 – 80) – 400

= ₹ 480 Crores

$NVA_{MP} = GVA_{MP}$ – Depreciation

= 480 – 600 = ₹ 420 Crores

$NVA_{FC} = NVA_{MP}$ – (Indirect Tax – Subsidies)

= 420 – (90 – 30)

= ₹ 360 Crores

48. **(a)**

49. **(c)**

GDP_{MP} = Private Final Consumption Expenditure + Government Final Consumption Expenditure + Gross domestic Capital Formation (Net domestic Capital Formation + depreciation) + Net Expert

= 1,500 + 825 + (577 + 98) + 22

= ₹ 3,022 Crores

NNP_{FC} (NI) = GDP_{MP} – Depreciation + NFIA – NIT

= 3,022 – 98 + 15 – 900

= ₹ 2,039 Crores.

50. **(a)**

GDP_{MP} = Government Final Consumption Expenditure (Public Final Consumption Expenditure) + Private Final Consumption Expenditure + Gross Domestic Capital Formation (Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation + Change Stock + Net acquisition of Valuables) + Net Export.

= 22 + 45 + (1575 + 135 + 45) + (–90) = ₹ 1,732 Crores

NNP_{FC} = GDP_{MP} – Dep. + Net factor income from abroad (Income from abroad - Income paid to abroad) - Net Indirect Tax (Indirect Tax - Subsidies)

= 1732 – 135 + (0 – 90) – (0 – 450) = ₹ 1,957 Crores.

51. **(b)**

GDP_{FC} Compensation of Employees Rent Interest + Profit + Mixed Income + (Gross Domestic Capital Formation – Net Domestic Capital Formation)

= 2250 + 600 + 675 + 975 + Nil + (675–600)

4,575 Crores

GDP_{MP} = GDP_{FC} + Net Indirect Taxes

= ₹ 4,575 + 225

= ₹ 4,800 Crores.

52. **(c)**

53. **(a)**

54. **(d)**

55. **(c)**

56. **(d)**

57. **(d)**

58. **(d)**

59. **(b)**

60. **(b)**

61. **(d)**

62. **(d)**