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केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, दिल्ली
सीनियर स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट परीक्षा (कक्षा बारहवीं)
परीक्षार्थी प्रवेश–पत्र के अनुसार भरे

विषय Subject : ECONOMICS

विषय कोड Subject Code : 030

परीक्षा का दिन एवं तिथि
Day & Date of the Examination : Thursday, 31/3/2016

उत्तर देने का माध्यम
Medium of answering the paper : English

प्रश्न पत्र के ऊपर लिखे कोड को भरें : Write code No. as written on the top of the question paper :	Code Number	Set Number
	58/1	● ② ③ ④

अतिरिक्त उत्तर पुस्तिका (कों) की संख्या
No. of supplementary answer-book(s) used : 1

विषक्षम व्यक्ति : हाँ / नहीं
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किसी शारीरिक अक्षमता से प्रभावित हो तो संबंधित वर्ग में ✓ का निशान लगाएँ।
If physically challenged, tick the category

B	D	H	S	C	A

B = दृष्टिहीन, D = श्रवण में अक्षम, H = शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग, S = स्पास्टिक
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यदि दृष्टिहीन है तो उपयोग में लाए गये सॉफ्टवेयर का नाम :
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एक खाने में एक अक्षर लिखें। नाम के प्रत्येक भाग के बीच एक खाना रिक्त छोड़ें। यदि परीक्षार्थी का नाम 24 अक्षरों से अधिक है, तो केवल नाम के प्रथम 24 अक्षर ही लिखें।
Each letter be written in one box and one box be left blank between each part of the name. In case Candidate's Name exceeds 24 letters, write first 24 letters.

कार्यालय उपयोग के लिए
Space for office use

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Section A:

1. The difference between Average Variable Cost (AVC) and Average Total Cost (ATC) is the Average Fixed Cost (AFC)

Since Total Fixed Cost (TFC) = 0

$$\Rightarrow AFC = \frac{TFC}{Q} = 0$$

Since AFC is 0, the AVC = ATC

Hence, the Average Variable cost is equal to Average Total Cost.

2. Equal to Average Revenue

3. 'Change in demand' takes place when some determinant of demand of a commodity, other than its own price changes.

For example, income of the consumers, price of related good etc.

It results in shift of the demand curve.

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4. (c) Both monopolistic competition and oligopoly

5. (a) Perfect competition

6. The consumer is in equilibrium when:-

(i) $\frac{MU_x}{P_x} = \frac{MU_y}{P_y} = MU_m$ of last rupee spent on both commodities

(ii) Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility is operational.

01

In the given case,

$\frac{MU_x}{P_x} = \frac{3}{4}$

whereas $\frac{MU_y}{P_y} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$

$\therefore \frac{MU_x}{P_x} < \frac{MU_y}{P_y}$

- The consumer is not in equilibrium as the Marginal utility of the last rupee spent on good Y is more than Marginal Utility of last rupee spent on good X.
- Therefore, the consumer will transfer funds from good X to good Y and increase the consumption of good Y.
- As consumption of good Y increases, MUy falls (due to law of diminishing marginal utility)
- This continues till $\frac{MUx}{Px} = \frac{MUy}{Py}$

Conclusion :- The consumer will increase the consumption of good Y till the utility derived from the last rupee spent on both commodities is the same and he attains equilibrium.

7. Price Elasticity of demand (E_p) = $\frac{\%\text{ change in Quantity Demanded}}{\%\text{ change in Price}}$

(a) $E_p = \frac{\%\ \Delta \text{ in } QD}{10}$

$0 = \frac{\%\ \Delta \text{ in } QD}{10}$

$\Rightarrow \%\ \Delta \text{ in } QD = 0\%$

01

Hence, the demand for the commodity will not change at all.

(b) $E_p = \frac{\%\ \Delta \text{ in } Q.D}{10}$

$\hookrightarrow 1 = \frac{\%\ \Delta \text{ in } QD}{10}$

$\hookrightarrow 10\% = \%\ \Delta \text{ in } QD.$

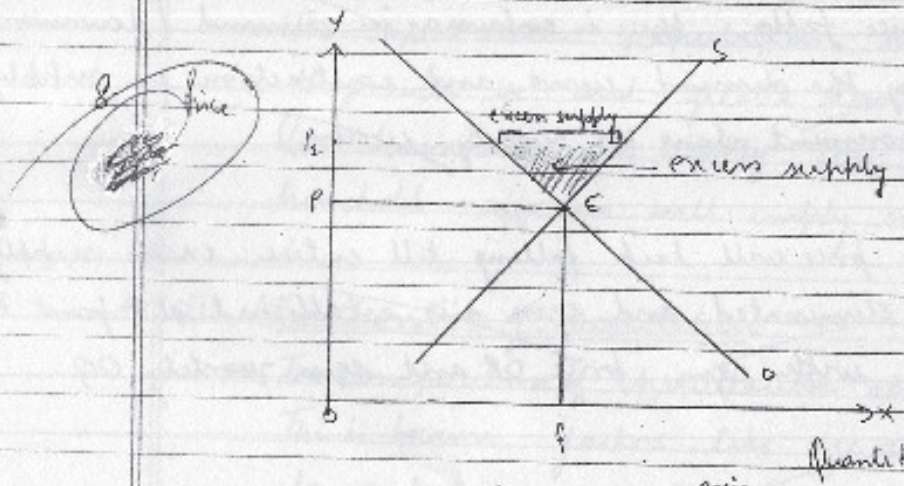
the quantity demanded of the commodity will fall by 10% if the price rises by 10%.

(unitary elastic demand)

(c) $(-)2 = \frac{\%\ \Delta \text{ in } QD}{10}$

$(-)20 = \%\ \Delta \text{ in } QD$

The quantity demanded will fall by 20% if the price rises by 10%.



In the above diagram, X axis denotes quantity demanded/supplied and Y axis denotes the price.

The equilibrium point is E, with eqm. price OP and equilibrium quantity OQ.

Suppose the prevailing market price is OP_1, above the eqm price.

At this price, the quantity supplied is more than the quantity demanded. This will create a situation of excess supply.

This will result in competition among sellers, leading to a fall in price.

As price falls, there is expansion in demand (downward movement along the demand curve, and contraction in supply (downward movement along the supply curve)

The price will keep falling till entire excess supply is eliminated and eqm. is established at point E, with eqm. price OP and eqm. quantity OQ.

9. Demand is the desire to buy a commodity, backed by ability and willingness to pay, at a particular price, during a given period of time. It is a flow variable.

Apart from factors affecting individual demand, there are factors that additionally affect market demand :-

(i) Number of Households in the market.

The more is the population, the greater number of households there will be and greater demand for goods and services. Less households will imply less market demand and more households ~~affection~~ will imply more market demand.

(ii) Composition of population

The composition of population also affects the market demand. This is because factors like age and gender affect demand for certain commodities. Needs of the young and old differ. Needs of the male and female population differs too.

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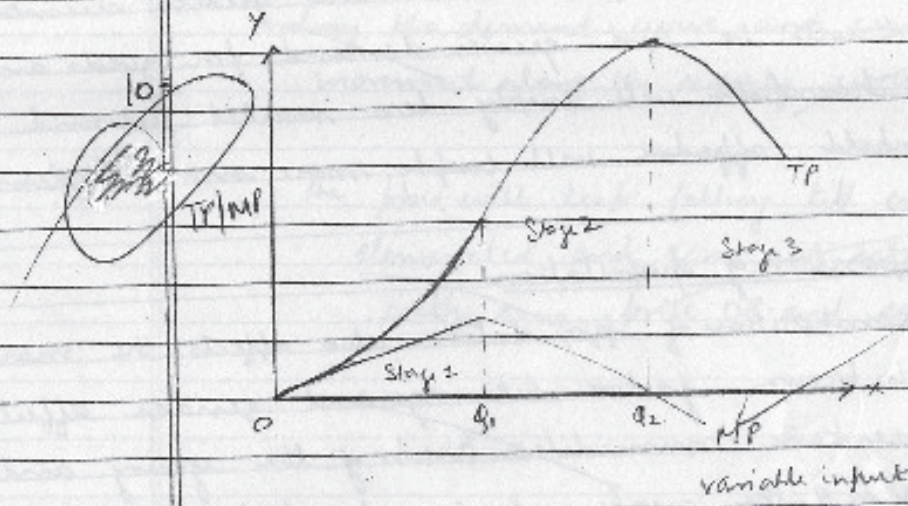
(iii) Distribution of income

If the income is distributed in the favour of rich, comforts and luxuries will be more in demand. Whereas, if the income is distributed in the favour of the poor, necessities will have higher market demand.

Generally, market demand is higher if the income distribution is even, rather than when it is uneven.



Behaviour of MP in the short run production function.

Marginal product (MP) is the additional output produced when an additional unit of variable input is employed.

Behaviour of MP:-

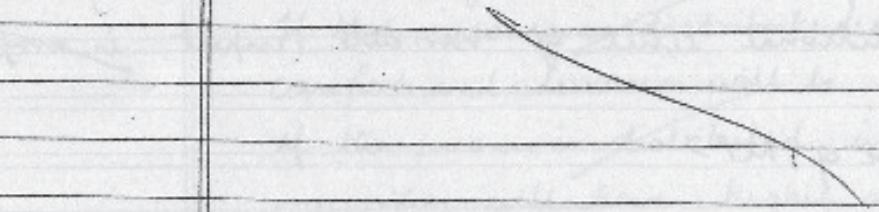
Stage 1. (i) Initially, MP rises. (TP increases at an increasing rate)
In the above diagram, this lasts till OQ_1 level of input.

Stage 2 (ii) MP starts falling, but is still positive (TP increases at a decreasing rate).
this happens between OQ_1 and OQ_2 level of input.
When MP becomes zero, TP is maximum.

Stage 3 (iii) MP becomes negative (TP starts falling)
This happens after OQ_2 level of input.

Note: MP is Marginal Product
TP is Total Product.

This is because of law of variable proportions. As output increases, the productivity of variable input will fall, and the pressure on fixed



Price elasticity of supply = $\frac{\%\text{ change in Quantity supplied}}{\%\text{ change in Price}}$

$$E_s = \frac{75}{\frac{31 \times 100}{124}}$$

$$E_s = \frac{75}{25}$$

$$E_s = 3$$

$$\boxed{E_s > 1}$$

Hence price elasticity of supply is $E_s = 3$. Therefore, supply is elastic

12. The Economic Problem is essentially the problem of making a choice.

We have limited resources, having alternative uses. However we have unlimited wants, differing in urgency

How to employ these limited resources, having alternative uses to satisfy our wants is the central problem of economics.

It arises due to scarcity of resources.

Scarcity is a relative term. It means limited supply of a commodity in relation to its demand. It is a situation when the demand of a commodity exceeds its supply even at zero price

To summarise the economic problem is due to:
(i) Limited resources (Scarcity of resources)
(ii) Resources have alternative uses
(iii) Unlimited Wants.

- We need to economise the resources, that is, make the best possible use of the resources, and use them judiciously.

The central problems are:
(i) What to produce and in what quantities?
(ii) How to produce?
(iii) For whom to produce?

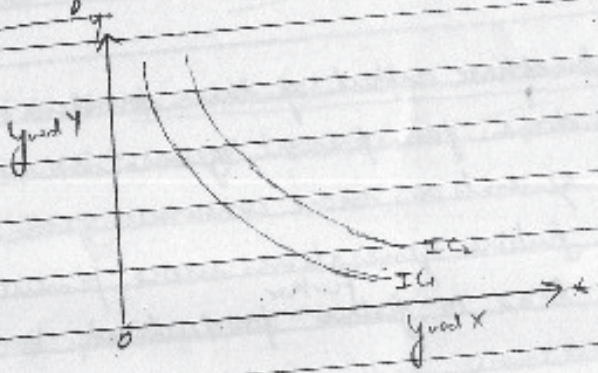
The problem of 'for whom to produce' is the problem of distribution of income among various factors of production.
The factors act as customers and their share in goods and services produced will depend on their purchasing power, which will depend on the income they get.

Hence, who will consume what goods and services will depend on how the National Income is distributed in the economy.

The distribution should be such that the most urgent needs of people should be met to the maximum extent possible.

Another aspect of this problem is whether production should be done for present generation or future generation. For present generation, more consumer goods will be produced, whereas for future generation, more producer goods will be produced, as they lead to further production.

13. Indifference curve is the graphical representation of different combinations of two goods that give the consumer same level of satisfaction.



Properties of I.C (Indifference curve)

(i) Indifference curve is downward sloping from left to right. This is because some units of one good will have to be sacrificed to consume an additional unit of another good, so in order to keep the level of satisfaction same.

(2) Indifference curve is convex to the origin.

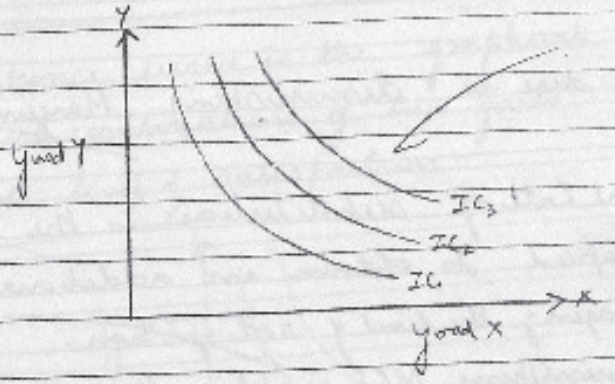
This is due to diminishing Marginal Rate of Substitution (MRS)

Marginal Rate of substitution is the amount of one good sacrificed to obtain an additional unit of other good, without changing the level of satisfaction.

Diminishing MRS implies that the consumer is willing to sacrifice less and less of one good, for every successive increase in consumption of other good.

This is because the consumer's capacity to sacrifice a good is more when it is plentiful and less when it is scarce.

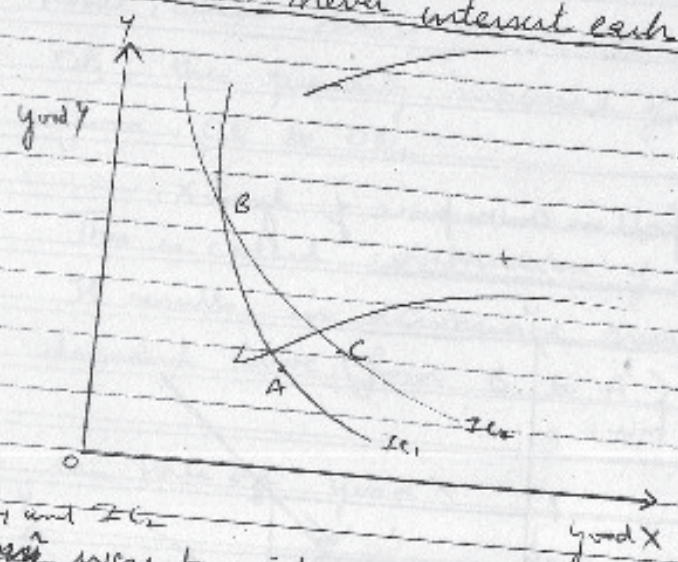
(3) Higher I.C. implies higher level of satisfaction.



IC_3 represents a higher level of satisfaction than $I.C_2$ and IC_2 represents a higher level of satisfaction than $I.C_1$

This is because a higher I.C. would show combinations which will have either more of both goods or more of one good and same of other good.
Since preferences are monotonic, more goods will always be preferred.
Hence, higher I.C. would imply higher level of satisfaction.

(7) Indifference curves never intersect each other.



(hypothetical diagram)

IC1 and IC2

if they were to intersect, as shown in the diagram,

It will imply that A and B represent same level of satisfaction, since they lie on the same IC2.

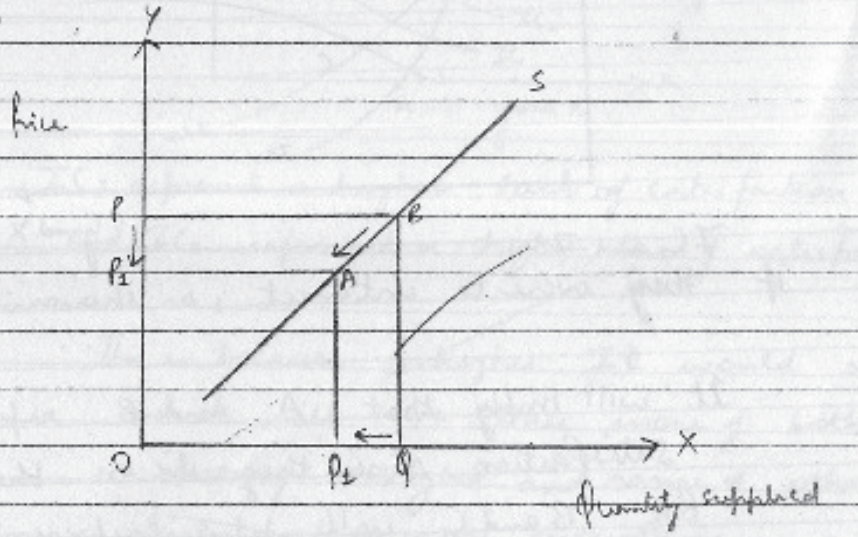
But B and C will also represent same level of satisfaction, as they lie on IC2. This will mean A and C show same level of satisfaction

However, C lies on higher IC, therefore it will show higher level of satisfaction. This is a contradiction.

Hence two ICs can never intersect each other.

14.

(a) fall in own price of good X :

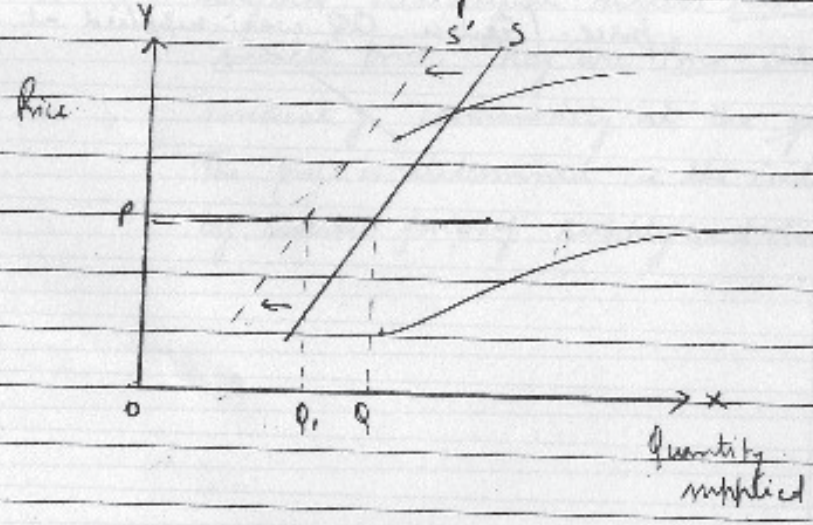


Law of supply states that, all other things constant, the quantity supplied of a commodity varies directly with its price.

Hence, when there is fall in its own price say from OP to OP$_1$, the quantity supplied of a commodity will fall from OQ to OQ$_1$.

This is called contraction of supply.
It results in downward movement along the same demand curve. (from B to A)

(b) Rise in tax rate on good X.



When there is rise in taxes, the cost of production of the commodity raises. This reduces the profits of the producer. Hence it will result in 'decrease in supply'

The supply curve will shift leftward from S to S'

less of the commodity will be supplied at the same price. (Earlier OQ was supplied at OP price, now OQ, is supplied)

15 Oct

Large number of sellers

There are large number of sellers in perfectly competitive market. This means that the output produced by a single firm is an insignificant part of market supply (total output).

Therefore, a single firm by varying its supply can not influence the market price.

Therefore, individual sellers have no influence over the market price. They are price-Takers. They can sell any amount of commodity at the given price.

The price is determined in the industry, which is the price-Maker by market forces of supply and demand.

(b) Homogeneous product

* The product sold in purely competitive market are perfect substitutes of each other. They are identical in terms of their quality and the services related to their sale and delivery are identical.

* Therefore, the consumer has no preferences of firm. He is indifferent to firms. Therefore, the firm cannot increase the price, as the consumers will buy from another firm.

* Here, homogeneous product implies uniformity in prices.

Section B

1. Flows are variables that are measured over a period of time. They have a time dimension. for eg. National Income is measured over a year.

2. (c) Residents

3. Revenue receipts in the govt. Budget are those which neither create a liability, nor reduce an asset. eg: Taxes.

19. (c) Borrowings for interest payment.

20. (c) Autonomous transactions

21. Real Income = $\frac{\text{Nominal Income}}{\text{Price Index}} \times 100$

$$200 = \frac{\text{Nominal Income} \times 100}{135}$$

$$\text{Nominal Income} = \frac{200 \times 135}{100}$$

$$= 270$$

Hence, Nominal Income is ₹ 270 crores.

22. Aggregate Demand is the value of all goods and services that an economy plans to buy during a given period of time.

$$AD = C + I + G + (X - M)$$

(Aggregate Demand is equal to Aggregate Expenditure)

where, Private

(i) C is a Consumption Expenditure :- This is the planned expenditure of all households in an economy on final consumptions goods and services.

(ii) I is the Investment Expenditure :- It is the planned expenditure of all the productions units on new capital goods.

It is of three types :-

(i) Purchase of fixed assets

(ii) Additions to inventory

(iii) Construction of residential structures

(iii) G is the Government Expenditure = It is the planned expenditure of the general govt. on providing free goods and services to the citizens. ex- law and order.

(iv) (X-M) is the Net exports :- it is the net planned expenditure of foreigners on the domestic product.

[exports - imports]

23. When an economy is in equilibrium,

$$Y = C + I$$

$$Y = \bar{C} + bY + I$$

$$1050 = 200 + (MPC)1000 + 100$$

$$1050 - 200 - 100 = (MPC)1000$$

$$\frac{700}{1050} = MPC$$

$$MPC = \frac{7}{10} = \underline{0.7}$$

Hence the Marginal Propensity to consume is 0.7

where Y = National Income

$\bar{C}$ = Autonomous consumption expenditure

I = Autonomous investment

b = MPC = Marginal Propensity to consume.

24. As sale of petrol and diesel cars is rising, demand for domestic product is rising.

Therefore it will result in rise in Gross Domestic Product.

* With rise in cars, one can assume that people will be having higher standards of living. Hence it will result in greater economic welfare.

* However, petrol cars also lead to an increase in pollution levels of the country. This is an externality that is not accounted for in estimating Gross Domestic Product. It will harm the health of citizens and hence may actually reduce social welfare in some ways.

25 * In the Barter system, there was problem of lack of Double coincidence of Wants. For exchange could only happen if both the buyer and the seller wanted to buy each other's goods and sell their own goods to each other. It would be a rare occasion occasion when two people would want to mutually exchange their commodities. It would usually involve a series of unwanted intermediary exchanges before one got the desired commodity in exchange of one's own.

Money solved this problem.

* Money acts as a medium of exchange

(i) No one has any objection to receiving money in exchange of their goods and services. With the money received, the person can buy whatever he wants.

(ii) Hence money acts as an intermediary between the buyer and the seller and increases ease of trade.

(iii) With money, a person can buy whatever he wants, Hence it acts as a store of generalised purchasing power and gives freedom of choice to the consumer.

26. Repo Rate is the rate at which Central bank lends to commercial banks for short term.

- An increase in Repo Rate will increase the cost of borrowing from the Central Bank, for the commercial bank. This will induce the commercial banks to increase their rate of interest. This will discourage borrowings and people will borrow less. Hence, This will lead to reduction in credit creation and money supply.
  It is used during situation of inflation, as it reduces AD.
- A decrease in Repo Rate will reduce the cost of borrowing from the Central Bank. Hence the commercial banks will lower their rates of interest, hence encouraging borrowing.

This will lead to more credit creation and money supply

It is used in situation of deflationary pressures in the economy as it results in increase in AD.

Revenue expenditure	Capital Expenditure
27.	
* It neither creates an asset, nor reduces a liability.	* It either creates an asset, or reduces a liability.
* It is incurred for normal running of govt departments and provision of various services	* It is incurred on developmental activities, or to reduce the liabilities of the govt.
* Eg. Salaries and pensions, subsidies and grants given to state govt and UTs, interest on debt incurred by the govt etc.	* Eg. Repayment of loans, acquisition of machinery, building, equipment etc.

016

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Fictitious Roll No.
(To be entered by Board)
128856

अपना अनुक्रमाँक इस उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर न लिखें
Please do not write your Roll Number on this Answer-Book

अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका (ओं) की संख्या
Supplementary Answer-Book(s) No.

Q27 (continued)

The govt uses its budget to promote economic equality. Economic inequalities are inherent in all economic systems, but they need to be curbed to a socially acceptable level.

Through the budget, it can undertake redistribution of income and wealth in the society.

* Taxation : (i) It can adopt a progressive tax regime where the rich are taxed more than the poor.

(ii) Luxury items can be taxed more, which are only consumed by those with excess income, whereas necessities can be tax exempt as they are also consumed by the poorer sections.

← Government Expenditure

→ Government can spend on subsidies given to poor on necessities such as food items.
→ Govt. can spend on social welfare schemes.

Hence, in such a way, redistribution of income and wealth can be undertaken.

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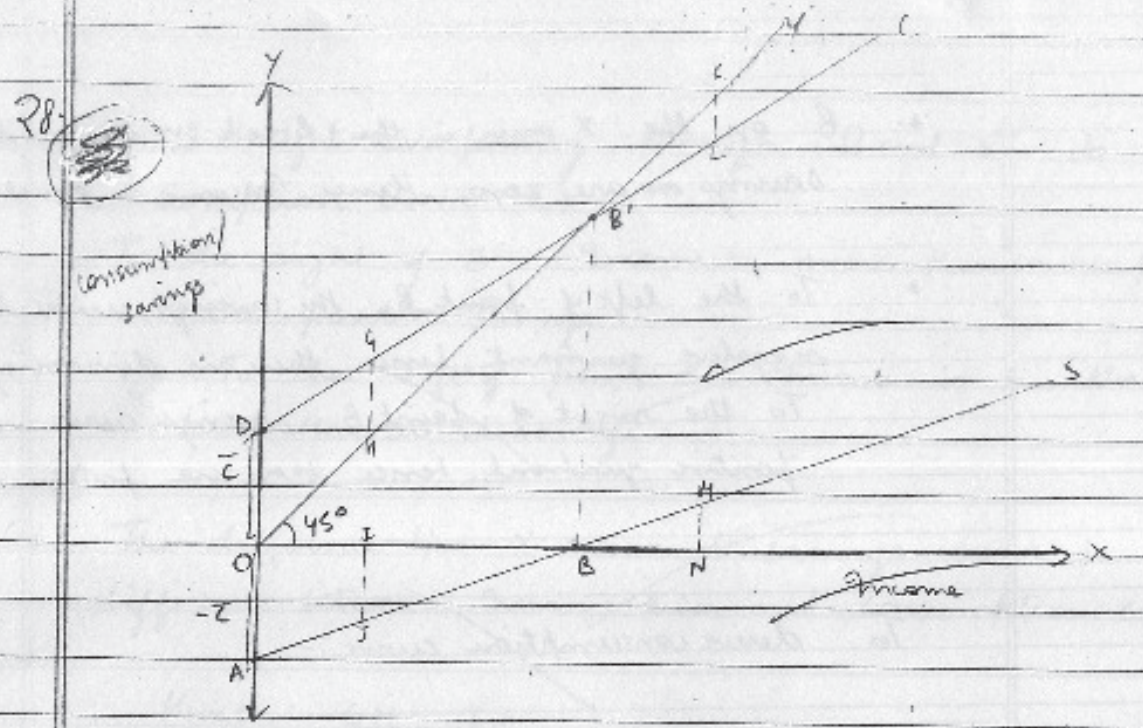


* In the above diagram, X axis denotes income and Y axis denotes savings and consumption.
Y is the income line where consumption is equal to income on every point.
S is the savings curve with OA ($-\bar{C}$) as dissavings at zero level of income

* B on the X axis is the break-even point, where savings are zero. Hence income is equal to consumption.

* To the left of point B, the savings curve lies in the negative quadrant, hence there are dissavings.
To the right of point B, savings curve lies in the positive quadrant, hence there are positive savings.

To derive consumption curve :-

(i) Take OD on the upper part of Y axis equal to OA on the lower part of Y axis.
This is because autonomous consumption is equal to dissavings at zero level of income.

(ii) Draw a perpendicular from point B on X axis to the income line, at B'. This is the break-even point, where consumption is equal to income.

(iii) Draw a straight line passing through O and E' to derive the consumption curve (C).

To the right of E', income is more than consumption, hence there are positive savings.

To the left of point E', income is less than consumption, hence there are dissavings.

(iv) The difference b/w X axis and savings curve is equal to difference between income line and consumption curve.

Hence, GH = IJ

and KL = MN.

Hence, consumption curve is derived from savings curve.

29. (a) When investors lend abroad, it will recorded in the Capital Account of BOP. This is because it affect the asset and liability status of the country. It ~~reduces~~ leads to creation of an asset for the investor.

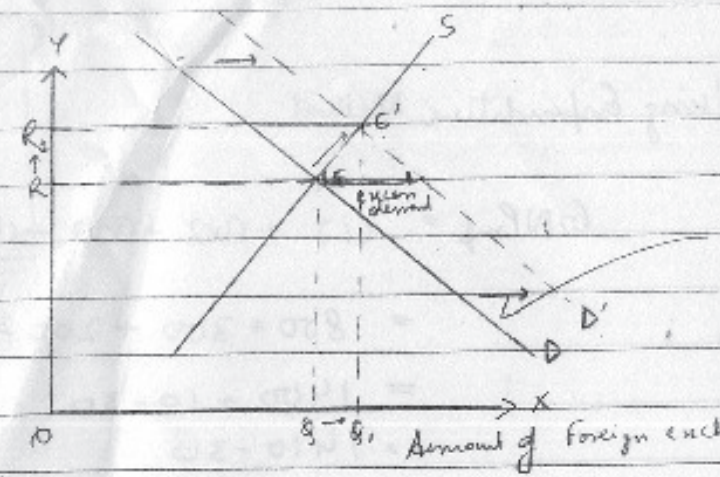
It will be recorded in the debit side as it leads to outflow of foreign exchange.

(b) ~~lending will lead to outflow of foreign exchange. It will increase the supply of foreign exchange.~~

Reason,

To lend abroad, the investor will need foreign exchange. Hence, it will result in increase in demand for foreign exchange.

As the demand for foreign exchange increases, it results in rightward shift of the foreign exchange demand curve from D to D'.



On this diagram, S is the supply curve, D is the demand curve, originally eqm is at E with OQ eqm quantity and OR eqm exchange rate

This will create a situation of excess demand at original price OR. Hence the exchange rate will rise. As exchange rate rises, its demand contracts (upward mvt on the demand curve) and supply expands (upward mvt on the supply curve). This will continue till entire excess demand is eliminated and Equilibrium is attained at E', with higher eqm exchange rate OR₁ and higher eqm quantity OQ₁.

Therefore, lending would result in rise in market exchange rate.

8

30. [redacted] Using Expenditure Method.

$GNP_{mp} = (i) + (iv) + (vi) - (ix) + (viii) - (iii)$

$= 800 + 300 + 200 - 30 + 150 + 10$

$= 1400 + 10 - 30$

$= 1410 - 30$

$= \underline{1380 \text{ crores}}$

Private Income = $GNP_{mp} - (viii) - (v) - (x) + [(xi) + (vii) - (ii)]$

$= 1380 - 100 - 150 - 90 + [50 + 40 - 20]$

$= 1280 - 150 - 90 + [70]$

$= \underline{1110 \text{ crores}}$

Rough

1280 + 70 = 1350

1350 − 240 = 1110

1280 − 150 = 1130

1130 − 90 = 1040

1040 + 70 = 1110

[redacted] [redacted]

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