CBSE Class 12 Economics 2006 - Set 58/1/1

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours **Maximum Marks: 100**

General Instructions

(i) This question paper contains 24 questions.

(ii) All questions in both sections are compulsory. Marks are indicated against each question.

(iii) Questions 1 and 13 (each part) carry 1 mark each. Answer in one sentence.

(iv) Questions 2–5 and 14–17 carry 3 marks each. Answer in 60 words.

(v) Questions 6–9 and 18–21 carry 4 marks each. Answer in 70 words.

(vi) Questions 10–12 and 22–24 carry 6 marks each. Answer in 100 words.

(vii) Keep answers brief and to the point, and follow the word limits and internal choices printed with the questions.

(viii) Answer all parts of a question together.

Section A

1(i). Answer the following questions :

(i) When is a good called an 'inferior good' ?

1(ii). Answer the following questions :

(ii) Define marginal cost.

1(iii). Answer the following questions :

(iii) When is the supply of a commodity called 'elastic' ?

1(iv). Answer the following questions :

(iv) Define marginal physical product.

2. What is meant by consumer's equilibrium ? State its condition in case of a single commodity.

3. State the 'total expenditure method' of measuring price elasticity of demand.

4. What is meant by returns to a factor ? State the law of diminishing returns to a factor.

5. State any **three** causes of a rightward shift of supply curve.

6. The price elasticity of supply of a commodity is 2. When its price falls from Rs. 10 to Rs. 8 per unit, its quantity supplied falls by 500 units. Calculate the quantity supplied at the reduced price.

7. What change in total revenue will result in (i) a decrease in marginal revenue, and (ii) an increase in marginal revenue ?

8(a). Explain the problem of 'what to produce' with the help of an example.

OR

8(b). Why does an economic problem arise ? Explain the problem of 'how to produce'.

9. Why is the average revenue curve of a firm under perfect competition parallel to x-axis and negatively sloped under monopoly ?

9-VI. The following question is for the Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 9.

Why is a firm price taker under perfect competition and price maker under monopoly ? Explain.

10. The total fixed cost of a firm is Rs. 12. Given below is its marginal cost schedule. Calculate **total cost** and **average variable cost** for each given level of output.

Output (units)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Marginal cost (Rs.)	9	7	2	4	8	12

11. State **three** causes each for a rightward shift and a leftward shift of demand curve.

12(a). How is the equilibrium price and equilibrium quantity of a normal commodity affected by an increase in the income of its buyers ? Explain with the help of a diagram.

OR

12(b). At a given price of a commodity, there is 'excess demand'. Is this price an equilibrium price ? If not, how will the equilibrium price be reached ? (use diagram)

12-VI1. The following question is for the Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 12.

Explain the effect of an increase in the income of the buyers of a commodity on its equilibrium price and equilibrium quantity.

12-VI2. The following question is for the Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 12.

Define equilibrium price. at a given price of a commodity there is 'excess demand'. How will the equilibrium price be reached ? Explain.

Section B

13(i). Answer the following questions :

(i) Define macroeconomics.

13(ii). Answer the following questions :

(ii) In a government budget, revenue deficit is Rs. 50,000 crores and borrowings are Rs. 75,000 crores. How much is the fiscal deficit ?

13(iii). Answer the following questions :

(iii) When will balance of trade show a deficit ?

13(iv). Answer the following questions :

(iv) Why is the study of the problem of unemployment in India considered a macroeconomic study ?

14. From the following data, calculate "gross value added at factor cost".

	Rs. (in lakhs)
(i) Sales	180
(ii) Rent	5
(iii) Subsidies	10
(iv) Change in stock	15
(v) Purchase of raw materials	100
(vi) Profits	25

15. Explain the meaning of investment multiplier. What can be its minimum value and why ?

16. Define aggregate demand. State its components.

17. State the basis of classifying government expenditure into revenue and capital expenditure. Give an example of each.

18(a). Explain any **one** of the following functions of a central bank :

(i) Currency authority, and (ii) lender of last resort.

OR

18(b). Explain the 'acceptance of deposits' function of a commercial bank.

19. Giving reasons, categorise the following into revenue receipts and capital receipts :

(i) Recovery of loans

(ii) Corporation tax

(iii) Dividends on investments made by government

(iv) Sale of a public sector undertaking

20. What is meant by foreign exchange rate ? Why does a rise in foreign exchange rate cause a rise in its supply ?

21. Explain the 'store of value' function of money.

22(a)(a). From the following data calculate national income by (a) income method and (b) expenditure method :

	Rs. (in crores)
(i) Private final consumption expenditure	2,000
(ii) Net capital formation	400
(iii) Change in stock	50
(iv) Compensation of employees	1,900
(v) Rent	200
(vi) Interest	150
(vii) Operating surplus	720
(viii) Net indirect tax	400
(ix) Employers' contribution to social security schemes	100
(x) Net exports	20
(xi) Net factor income from abroad	(-) 20
(xii) Government final consumption expenditure	600
(xiii) Consumption of fixed capital	100

22(a)(b). From the following data calculate national income by (a) income method and (b) expenditure method :

	Rs. (in crores)
(i) Private final consumption expenditure	2,000
(ii) Net capital formation	400
(iii) Change in stock	50
(iv) Compensation of employees	1,900
(v) Rent	200
(vi) Interest	150
(vii) Operating surplus	720
(viii) Net indirect tax	400
(ix) Employers' contribution to social security schemes	100
(x) Net exports	20
(xi) Net factor income from abroad	(-) 20
(xii) Government final consumption expenditure	600
(xiii) Consumption of fixed capital	100

OR

22(b)(a). From the following data calculate :

(a) Private income, and (b) Personal disposable income :

	Rs. (in crores)
(i) Income from domestic product accruing to the private sector	4,000
(ii) Savings of non-departmental public enterprises	200
(iii) Current transfers from government administrative departments	150
(iv) Savings of private corporate sector	400
(v) Current transfers from rest of the world	50
(vi) Net factor income from abroad	(-) 40
(vii) Corporation tax	60
(viii) Direct personal taxes	140

OR

22(b)(b). From the following data calculate :

(a) Private income, and (b) Personal disposable income :

	Rs. (in crores)
(i) Income from domestic product accruing to the private sector	4,000
(ii) Savings of non-departmental public enterprises	200
(iii) Current transfers from government administrative departments	150
(iv) Savings of private corporate sector	400
(v) Current transfers from rest of the world	50
(vi) Net factor income from abroad	(-) 40
(vii) Corporation tax	60
(viii) Direct personal taxes	140

23. Draw on a diagram a straight line savings curve for an economy. From it derive the consumption curve, explaining the method of derivation. Show a point on the consumption curve at which average propensity to consume is equal to 1.

23-VI. The following question is for the Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 23.

Explain the relationship between average propensity to consume and average propensity to save. Can the value of average propensity to consume be greater than 1 ? Give reasons for your answer.

24. Will the following factor incomes be included in domestic factor income of India ? Give reasons for your answer.

(i) Compensation of employees to the residents of Japan working in Indian embassy in Japan.

(ii) Profits earned by a branch of foreign bank in India,

(iii) Rent received by an Indian resident from Russian embassy in India.

(iv) Profits earned by a branch of State Bank of India in England.

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