

CBSE
Class XII Economics
Delhi Board Paper Set 2 – 2014

Time: 3 hrs

Max. Marks: 100

Note:

- Please check that this question paper contains 12 printed pages.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains 29 questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

General Instructions:

- (i) **All** questions in both the sections are compulsory.
- (ii) Marks for questions are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions Nos. **1 – 5** and **17 – 21** are very short-answer questions carrying **1** mark each. They are required to be answered in one sentence each.
- (iv) Questions Nos. **6 – 10** and **22 – 26** are short answer questions carrying **3** marks each. Answers to them should normally not exceed **60** words each.
- (v) Questions Nos. **11– 13** and **27– 29** are also short answer questions carrying **4** marks each. Answers to them should normally not exceed **70** words each.
- (vi) Question Nos. **14 – 16** and **30 – 32** are long-answer questions carrying **6** marks each. Answers to them should normally not exceed **100** words each.
- (vii) Answers should be brief and to the point and the above word limits should be adhered to as far as possible.

SECTION A

1. What is perfect oligopoly? [1]
2. Give meaning of 'returns to a factor.' [1]
3. Define budget line. [1]
4. Unemployment is reduced due to the measures taken by the government. State its economic value in the context of production possibilities frontier. [1]
5. What is meant by **QB365 - Question Bank Software** [1]

6. State the relation between marginal revenue and average revenue.

OR

State the relation between total cost and marginal cost. [3]

7. Explain the central problem 'for whom to produce.' [3]

8. Price elasticity of demand of a good is ($\hat{e}$) 1. When its price per unit falls by one rupee, its de from 16 to 18 units. Calculate the price before change. [3]

9. Why are the firms said to be interdependent in an oligopoly market? Explain. [3]

10. What is the behaviour of average fixed cost as output is increased? Why is it so? [3]

11. State the behaviour of marginal product in the law of variable proportions. Explain the causes of this behaviour. [4]

12. A consumer consumes only two goods. Explain consumer's equilibrium with the help of utility analysis. [4]

OR

A consumer consumes only two goods A and B and is in equilibrium. Show that when price of good B falls, demand for B rises. Answer this question with the help of utility analysis.

13. Explain the change in demand of a good on account of change in prices of related goods. [4]

14. Market for a product is in equilibrium. Demand for the product "decreases." Explain the chain of effects of this change till the market again reaches equilibrium. Use diagram. [6]

15. Explain the conditions of consumer's equilibrium with the help of the indifference curve analysis. [6]

OR

Explain the three properties of the indifference curves.

16. From the following information about a firm, find the firms equilibrium output in terms of marginal cost and marginal revenue. Give reasons. Also find profit at this output. [6]

Output (units)	Total Revenue (₹)	Total Cost (₹)
1	7	8
2	14	15
3	21	21
4	28	28
5	35	36

SECTION B

17. Define marginal propensity to consume. [1]

18. What is 'current account deficit' in the balance of payments? [1]

19. What are demand deposits? [1]

20. Give meaning of full employment. [1]

21. Define government budget. [1]

22. Explain the significance of 'store of value' function of money. [3]

OR

Explain the significance of 'medium of exchange' function of money.

23. Explain the meaning of balance of payments deficit. [3]

24. Visits of foreign countries for sightseeing etc. by the people of India is on the rise. What will be its likely impact on foreign exchange rate and how? [3]

25. Define externalities. Give an example of negative externality. What is its impact on welfare? [3]

26. Is the following revenue expenditure or capital expenditure in the context of government budget? Give reason.

- i. Expenditure on collection of taxes.
- ii. Expenditure on purchasing computers. [3]

27. Government raises its expenditure on producing public goods. Which economic value does it reflect? Explain. [4]

28. Define money supply and explain its components.

OR

Explain the 'lender of last resort' function of central bank. [4]

29. Calculate autonomous consumption expenditure from the following data about an economy which is in equilibrium.

National income = 1200

Marginal propensity to save = 0.20

Investment expenditure = 100

[4]

- 30.** Explain national income equilibrium through aggregate demand and aggregate supply. Use diagram. Also explain the changes that take place in an economy when the economy is not in equilibrium.

OR

Outline the steps required to be taken in deriving saving curve from the given consumption curve. Use diagram. [6]

- 31.** Calculate 'net national product' at factor cost and 'private income' from the following: [6]

	(Rs Arab)
i. National debt interest	60
ii. Wages and salaries	600
iii. Net current transfers to abroad	20
iv. Rent	200
v. Transfer payments by government	70
vi. Interest	300
vii. Net domestic product at factor cost accruing to government	140
viii. Social security contributions by employers	100
ix. Net factor income paid to abroad	50
x. Profits	300

- 32.** Giving reason explain how should the following be treated in estimating gross domestic product at market price? [6]

- Fees to a mechanic paid by a firm.
- Interest paid by an individual on a car loan taken from a bank.
- Expenditure on purchasing a car for use by a firm.

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SECTION A

Answer 1

Perfect oligopoly is a form of market in which firms produce homogeneous products. These products are in the same size, colour and shape and have perfect substitutes for each other.

Answer 2

If an additional unit of variable input is utilised in the production process, then there will be a change in the level of output. This is called returns to a factor. This is also known as the law of variable proportions or law of diminishing returns.

Answer 3

A budget line shows the different combinations of two goods which a consumer can buy, given the prices of both goods and income of the consumer.

The equation of budget line:

$$P_1X_1 + P_2X_2 = M$$

Where,

P_1 - per unit price of Good 1

P_2 - per unit price of Good 2

X_1 - quantity of Good 1

X_2 - quantity of Good 2

M - income of the consumer

Answer 4

As the government implements various schemes to overcome the unemployment situation in an economy, there will be an increase in the employment level. So, the point which was within the production possibility curve (PPC) will become closer to PPC. This implies that the economy is operating on the PPC with better utilisation of resources and hence increased level of output and income.

Answer 5

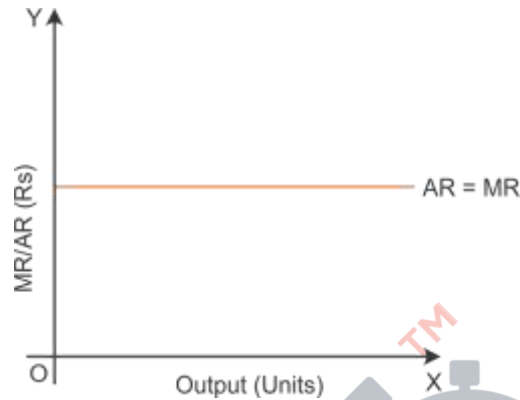
Cost of production is the expenditure incurred by a firm on the factor inputs such as land, labour, capital and entrepreneur and non-factor inputs such as raw materials for the production of a good.

Answer 6

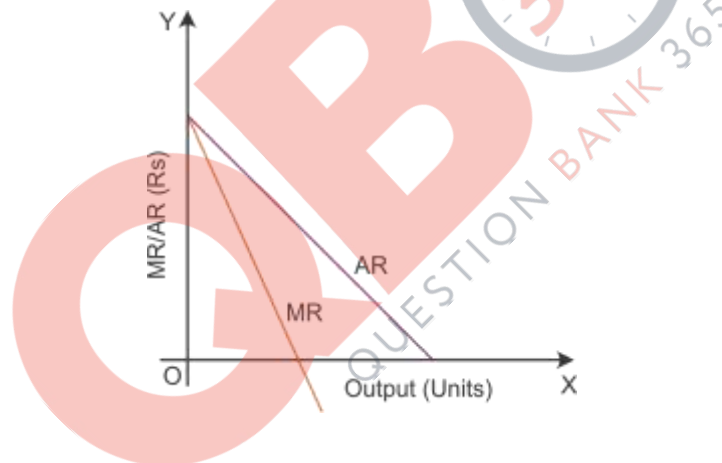
Marginal Revenue (MR) and Average Revenue (AR):

The relationship between MR and AR can be explained through two forms of market, i.e. perfect competition market and imperfect competition market.

- i. Under the perfect competition market, AR is equal to MR at all levels of output. Hence, the MR curve is a straight horizontal line which is parallel to the X-axis and coincides with the AR curve.



- ii. Under the imperfect competition market, as the output or sales increases, both AR and MR curves decline. However, AR remains greater than MR at all levels of output. Also, when AR becomes zero, the MR will be negative.



OR

Marginal Cost (MC) and Total Cost (TC):

Marginal cost (MC) is the difference between total cost (TC) incurred for producing unit 1 and unit 2 of output.

$$MC_n = TC_n - TC_{n-1}$$

where,

MC_n = Marginal cost of producing 'n' units of output

TC_n = Total cost of producing 'n' units of output

TC_{n-1} = Total cost of producing 'n - 1' units

TC is the total cost of production which is incurred in the production process by the firm in the short run.

$$TC = \sum MC$$

If the MC is declining, then TC increases at a decreasing rate. On the other hand, if the MC is rising, then TC increases at an increasing rate. If the MC attains its lowest point, then the TC will not increase even at a decreasing rate.

Answer 7

Central problem - 'For whom to produce':

'For whom to produce' refers to the problem of distribution of final goods and services or the problem of distribution of income. It has two aspects. The first aspect relates to personal distribution and the second aspect relates to functional distribution. Personal distribution refers to output/income share of individuals or households in society. Functional distribution refers to income share of different factors of production. Here, the problem is whether allocation of resources is promoting equality or not. Equality is a social virtue, and inequality may induce high saving, investment and hence high rate of growth.

Answer 8

Given that

$$Q_1 = 16$$

$$Q_2 = 18$$

$$P_2 = -1$$

As we know that

$$Q = Q_2 - Q_1 = 18 - 6 = 2$$

$$E_d = \frac{\Delta Q}{Q} \times \frac{P}{\Delta P}$$

$$-1 = \frac{2}{16} \times \frac{P}{(-1)}$$

$$-1 = \frac{(-P)}{8}$$

$$P_1 = 8$$

Thus, price before change is Rs 8.

Answer 9

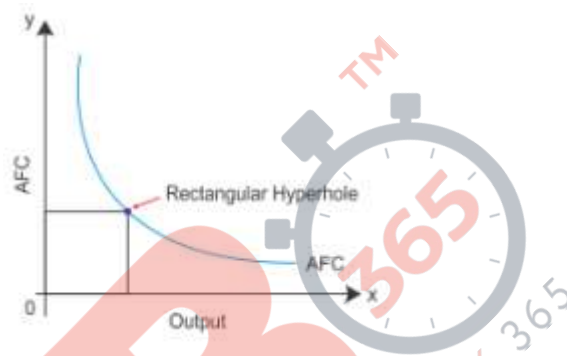
In an oligopoly market, the price and level of output of one firm impact the price and level of output of rival firms. Keeping this impact in mind, a firm decides the price and output in accordance with prevailing market conditions. Hence, a high degree of interdependence exists among competing firms, especially with regard to price and quantity of output.

Answer 10

Average fixed cost is the fixed cost per unit of output. Average fixed cost curve slopes downward to the right. It shows that AFC decreases as output increases. It is a rectangular hyperbola curve. It means that the product of AFC and output is equal to TFC which remains constant at all levels of output.

$$TFC = AFC \times Q$$

$$\text{Therefore, } AFC = \frac{TFC}{Q}$$



Answer 11

Law of variable proportion:

Law of variable proportion states that as more of the variable factor input is combined with the fixed factor input, a point will eventually be reached where the marginal product of the variable factor input starts declining.

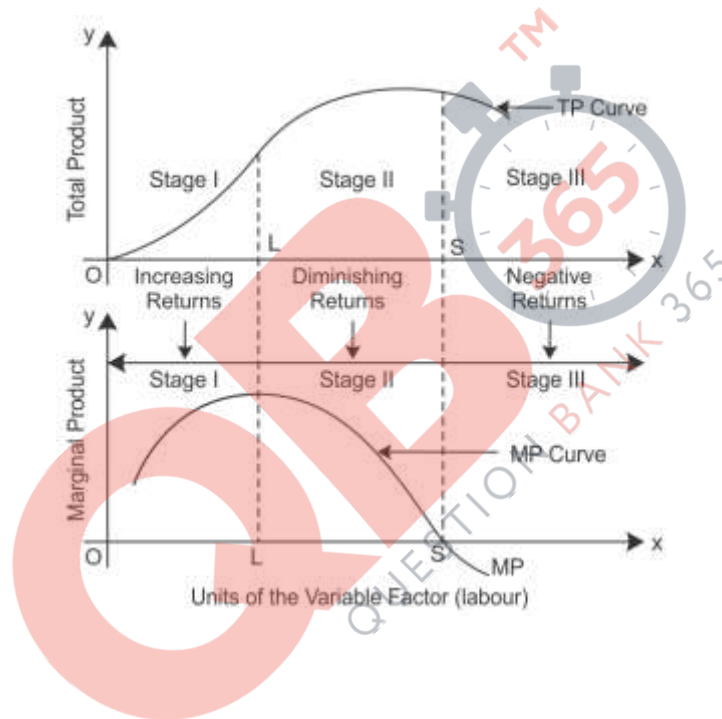
Units of Fixed Factor	Units of Variable Factor	TP	MP	Stages
1	1	4	4	Increasing MP (Increasing returns to a factor)
1	2	12	8	
1	3	24	12	
1	4	32	8	Diminishing MP (Diminishing returns to a factor)
1	5	34	2	
1	6	34	0	
1	7	30	-4	Negative MP (Negative returns to a factor)
1	8	21	-9	
1	9	10	-11	

Let us consider the above table.

Stage I: As more units of factor input are used, MP tends to rise till 3 units of factor input are used. Here, the total product increases at an increasing rate which is called increasing returns to the factor input.

Stage II: However, when the 4th unit of factor input is used, the diminishing returns sets in, where MP starts decreasing and TP increases at a decreasing rate. Diminishing MP reduces to zero. The total output is the maximum when the marginal output is zero.

Stage III: When MP is negative, TP starts declining from 34 to 10 when the 9th unit is employed.



Answer 12

Conditions of consumer's equilibrium using marginal utility analysis:

When a consumer buys both Goods X and Y, the consumer's equilibrium condition is expressed through the equation:

$$\frac{MU_x}{P_x} = \frac{MU_y}{P_y} = \frac{MU_m}{P_n} = MU_m$$

Consider the following numerical example to understand the consumer's equilibrium using marginal utility. A consumer Marginal Utility of Money (MU_m) is 16 utils and two Goods X and Y whose prices are Rs 1 (P_x) and Rs 1 (P_y) per unit, respectively. Consider the following schedule to analyse marginal utility of good x (MU_x) and good y (MU_y).

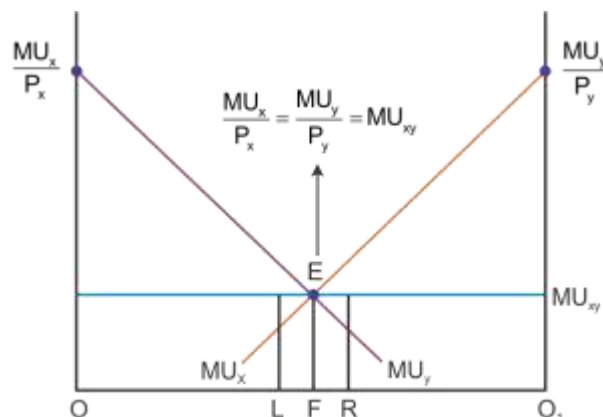
Units of x	MU x (Utils)	MU y3 (Utils)
1	28	32
2	24	29
3	21	27
4	20	23
5	16	20
6	13	18
7	9	17
8	5	16
9	3	12
10	1	9

Based on the given schedule, the consumer is in equilibrium at the consumption of 5 units of commodity x and 8 units of commodity y. At such a consumption combination, the marginal utility of a rupee spent on the commodity x $\left(\frac{MU_x}{P_x}\right)$ is equal to the marginal utility of a rupee spent on the commodity y $\left(\frac{MU_y}{P_y}\right)$ and also equal to the marginal utility of money (MU_m).

Marginal utility of a rupee spent on commodity x = marginal utility of a rupee spent on commodity y = Marginal utility of money

$$\frac{MU_x}{P_x} = \frac{MU_y}{P_y} = MU_m$$

$$\frac{MU_x}{P_x} = \frac{MU_y}{P_y} = \frac{16}{1} = 16 = MU_m$$



In the diagram, OO_1 is the total income of a consumer. MU_x and MU_y are the marginal utility curves of commodity x and commodity y, respectively.

The consumer does not attain equilibrium at Point L because the point at L is

$$\frac{MU_x}{P_x} > \frac{MU_y}{P_y}$$

The consumer does not attain equilibrium at Point R because the point at R is

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

So, when OF amount of income is spent on commodity x and FO₁ amount is spent on commodity y, the consumer is in equilibrium at Point E. Hence, at this point

$$\frac{MU_x}{P_x} = \frac{MU_y}{P_y} = MU_m$$

OR

Utility Analysis:

The consumer reaches equilibrium only if the following condition is satisfied

$$\frac{MU_A}{P_A} = \frac{MU_B}{P_B}$$

Give that the utility received from each additional unit of the money spent on both the goods should be equal. Marginal utility of the amount spent on good A is equal to the marginal utility of the amount spent on good B and also equal to marginal utility of money.

$$\frac{MU_A}{P_A} = \frac{MU_B}{P_B} = MU_m$$

If the price of good B falls in relation to good A, the consumer will buy more of good B.

$$\frac{MU_B}{P_B} > \frac{MU_A}{P_A} = MU_m$$

The consumption of good B will tend to increase till the equality is established between the marginal utilities of both the goods become equal to the marginal utility of money.

Answer 13

Effect of change in price of related goods:

i. Demand for a commodity in relation to price of the substitute good

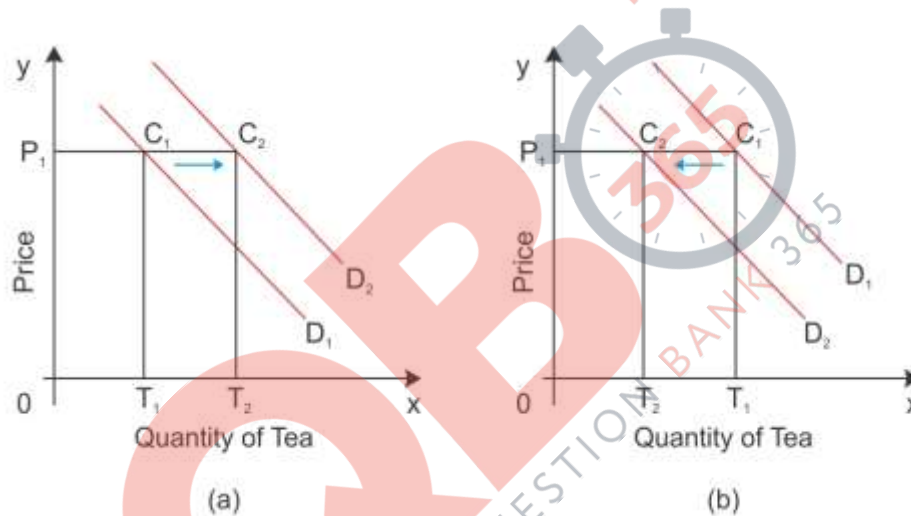
When the price of one good falls, it becomes cheaper in relation to another good. As a

result, one good is substituted for the other good such as coffee and tea.

Assume tea and coffee are two substitute goods. D_1 is the demand curve for the demand of tea in diagram (a).

Increase in price of substitute good:

When the price of tea is OP_1 , the quantity demanded is OT_1 as shown in diagram (a). If there is an increase in the price of the substitute good coffee, then the demand curve for tea shifts to the right. Now, the consumer is willing to buy P_1C_2 quantity of tea which is equal to OT_2 . Greater the purchase of a commodity at its constant price points to a situation of increase or forward shift in the demand curve. The consumer demand curve shifts from D_1 to D_2 , consuming more of tea even when its price is constant.



Decrease in price of substitute good:

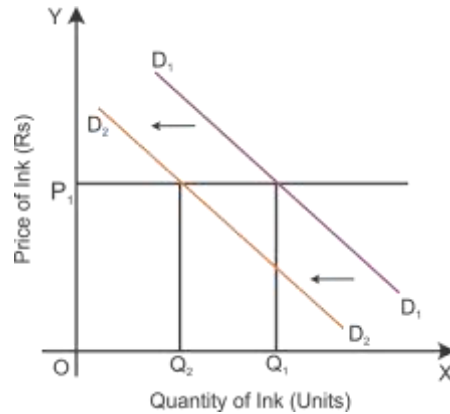
When there is a decrease in the price of the substitute good coffee, the demand curve for tea shifts to the left even when its price is constant. When the price of tea is OP_1 , the quantity demanded is OT_1 as shown in the diagram (b). Now, the consumer is willing to buy P_1C_2 quantity of tea which is equal to OT_2 . Thus, the consumer shifts from D_1 to D_2 , consuming less of tea even when the price of tea is constant. This is a situation of backward shift in the demand curve.

ii. Demand for a commodity in relation to price of the complementary good

Complementary goods are purchased jointly such as ink and ink pens.

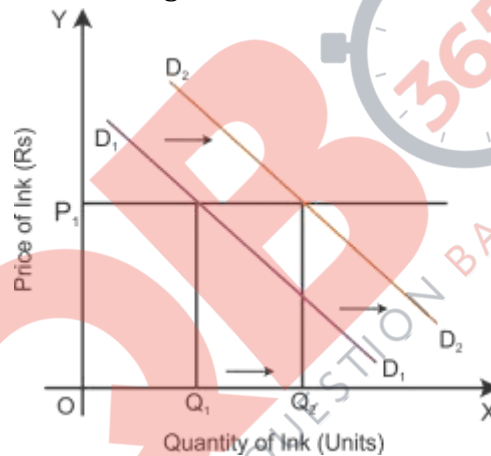
Increase in price of complementary good:

If there is an increase in the price of a good, then the demand for another good will decline. So the demand curve shifts parallel to the left, i.e. from D_1D_1 to D_2D_2 .



Decrease in price of complementary good:

If there is a decrease in the price of a good, then the demand for another good will increase. So the demand curve shifts parallel to the right, i.e. from D_1D_1 to D_2D_2 .

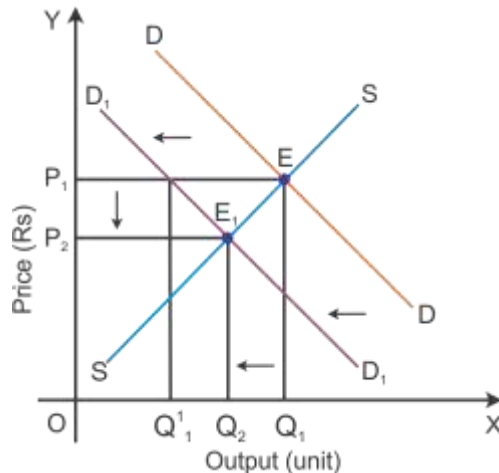


Answer 14

Consider DD_1 to be the initial demand curve and SS to be the supply curve of the market. Market equilibrium is achieved at Point E, where the demand and supply curves intersect each other. Therefore, the equilibrium price is OP_1 , and the equilibrium quantity demanded is OQ_1 .

If there is fall in the demand, the demand curve will shift towards the left to DD_1 and the supply curve SS will remain the same. This implies that at the initial price OP_1 , there is an excess supply of OQ_1 to OQ_1^1 units of output. Thereby the competition among producers will increase and they tend to reduce the price of the output to the OP_2 level. Now, the new market equilibrium will be at Point E_1 , where the new demand curve DD_1 intersects the supply curve SS .

This clearly states that if the **demand curve shifts towards the left, the price of the good tends to decrease with decrease in the demand for a good.** Thus, the direction of change in equilibrium price and the quantity are the same whenever there is a shift in the demand curve.



Answer 15

Conditions of consumer's equilibrium using indifference curve analysis:

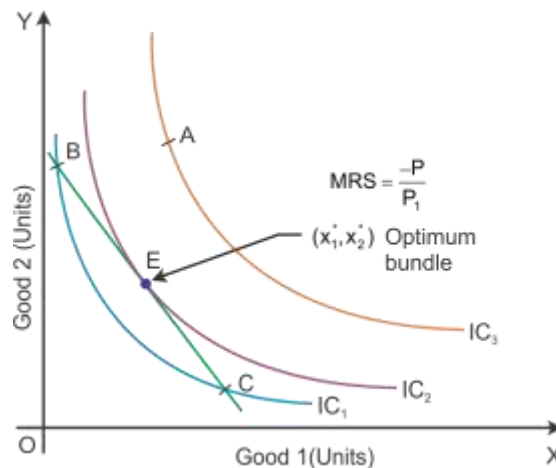
A consumer will strike his equilibrium at the point where the budget line is tangent to an indifference curve.

Slope of IC = Slope of price line

$$\left| \frac{-dy}{dx} \right| = |MRS| = \left| \frac{-P_1}{P_2} \right|$$

Equality of marginal rate of substitution and ratio of prices: When the budget line is tangent to an indifference curve at a point, the absolute value of the slope of the indifference curve and of the budget line are equal at that point, i.e. MRS is equal to the price ratio. The slope of the budget line is the rate at which the consumer can substitute one good for the other in the market. At the optimum, the two rates should be the same. Thus, a point at which the MRS is greater, the price ratio cannot be optimum, and when the MRS is less than the price, the ratio cannot be optimum.

The equilibrium can be represented as follows:



In the diagram, Point E shows the consumer's equilibrium where the budget line is tangent to the indifference curve. Consumers' desire to purchase correspond to the consumer originally purchase, i.e. x_1^* , x_2^* shows the optimum bundle.

Consumer does not reach equilibrium condition at the following points:

At Point B: $MRS > -\frac{P_1}{P_2}$

At Point A: $MRS < -\frac{P_1}{P_2}$

OR

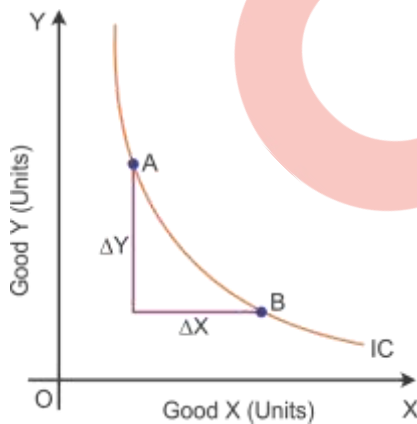
Properties of indifference curves (ICs)

i. Indifference curves slope downwards or negative slope:

The indifference curves slope downwards, left to right, because an increase in the amount of Good X along the indifference curve is associated with a decrease in the amount of Good Y, as the preferences are monotonic.

ii. Slope of indifference curves represents marginal rate of substitution:

Marginal rate of substitution (MRS) is the rate at which a consumer is willing to substitute one commodity for another commodity.



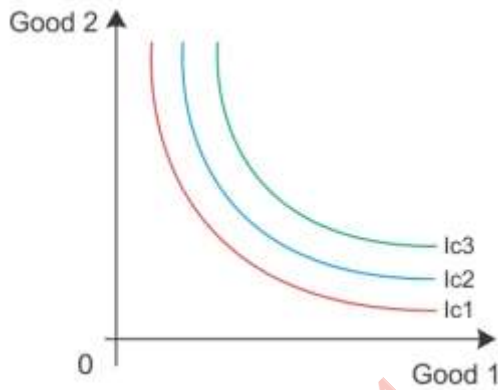
Slope of indifference curve between A and B = $\frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta X} = MRS$

MRS is the rate at which the output of Good Y is sacrificed for every additional unit of Good X.

iii. In an indifference map, higher IC represents higher level of satisfaction:

An indifference map refers to a set of indifference curves. An indifference curve which is to the right and above another shows a higher level of satisfaction to the consumer.

Here, IC₃ shows higher level of satisfaction than IC₂. Thus, the indifference curve relates to a higher level of income of the consumer.



Answer 16

Output (units)	Total Revenue (Rs)	Total Cost (Rs)	Marginal Revenue (Rs)	Marginal Cost (Rs)	Profits (TR – TC)
1	7	8	-	-	-1
2	14	15	7	7	-1
3	21	21	7	6	0
4	28	28	7	7	0
5	35	36	7	8	-1

The producer's equilibrium refers to the situation in which he maximises his profits. A producer strikes equilibrium when two conditions are satisfied:

- MR = MC
- MC is rising or the MC curve cuts the MR curve from below.

The table indicates that the two conditions of equilibrium are satisfied only when 4 units of output are produced. It is here that (i) MR = MC = Rs 7 and (ii) MC is rising.

SECTION B

Answer 17

Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC) is the ratio of change in consumption (ΔC) to change in income (ΔY) i.e. $MPC = \frac{\Delta C}{\Delta Y}$

Example:

$$\Delta Y = \text{Rs } 500$$

$$\Delta C = \text{Rs } 100$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MPC} = c &= \frac{\Delta C}{\Delta Y} \\ &= \frac{100}{500} = 0.2 \end{aligned}$$

Answer 18

Current account records all the transactions related to goods and services which affect the income, output and employment of a country. Deficit in current account arises when payments for import of goods, services and unilateral payments are more than the receipts from export of goods, services and unilateral receipts.

Answer 19

Demand deposits are not for any specific period of time. They can be withdrawn as and when required. These deposits are chequable deposits.

Answer 20

Full employment is a situation where all the resources in an economy are efficiently utilised. It reaches equilibrium when the aggregate demand is equal to the aggregate supply at full employment level.

Answer 21

A government budget is a financial statement of expected receipts and payments of government during a particular period of time, such as a financial year 1st April XX–31st March XX.

Answer 22

Store of Value

People keep their wealth in the form of money because money is the most liquid form of wealth. Savings in the form of money is maintained for purchasing commodities in the future. In this case, the values of commodities are being stored. Hence, money acts as a store of value.

However, the store of value is completely absent under the barter system. Wealth is stored in terms of goods as there was no money in existence. There were many problems such as storage of goods cost, loss of value and movement of transfer. Hence, it is not practically possible to store people's purchasing power.

Money facilitates exchange beyond limits. Here, the store of value function does not create value loss over a period of time.

OR

Medium of exchange: The primary function of money is to act as a medium of exchange between two parties involved in a transaction. It avoids the practical problems of wastage

of time and resources involved in the barter system of exchange and it improves the efficiency of the transaction. It promotes allocation efficiency in the trade and production of goods and services.

For the barter system, the sale and purchase of goods occurs at the same time. Their sale and purchase value also remains equal at that point. A person can purchase or sell goods with cash without selling or purchasing any good at that point, after money came into existence. Thus, the act of purchase and sale has been separated. Thereby the medium of exchange facilitated sale and purchase very easily in terms of monetary value.

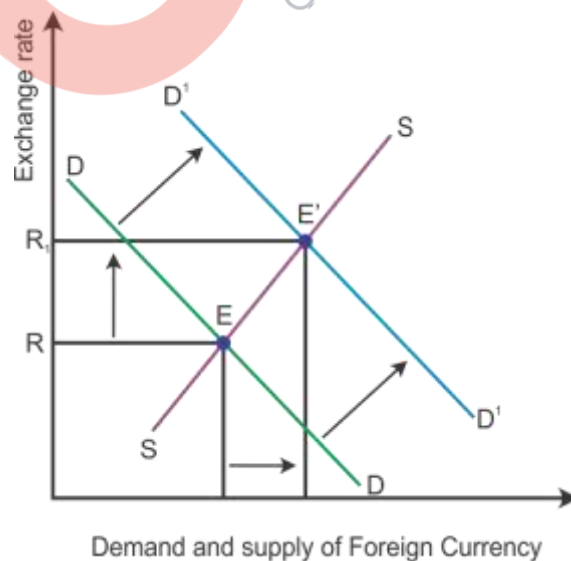
Answer 23

Deficit in balance of payments is when receipts of the country coming from autonomous transactions are less than the corresponding payments to the rest of the world during the period of an accounting year. It shows net liabilities towards the rest of the world.

There are certain positive and negative impacts of deficit in balance of payment. When deficit occurs on account of capital import which is required for advancing the process of growth and development, it is a positive impact of deficit in balance of payment. Negative impact is that it shows Indian liabilities to the rest of the world. These liabilities strain the GDP by making payments to the rest of the world.

Answer 24

With an increase in foreign visitors to India, there will be an increase in the demand for foreign currency. Assuming other things remain constant, an increase in the demand for foreign exchange will raise the foreign exchange rate. Hence, this is reflected by a shift in the demand curve to the right as shown below.



DD and SS are the initial demand and supply curves of foreign currency, respectively. As there is an increase in the demand for foreign exchange rate, the new equilibrium is established at Point E'. Here, it states that the currency depreciates with a rise in the exchange rate from OR to OR₁.

Answer 25

Externality is a positive and negative impact on economic activity on the others without involving any price. For example, emissions from driving contribute significantly to global warming. This leads to poor air quality and it contributes to significant health problems. People who breathe in this polluted air are at a higher risk for asthma and damage to the reproductive system. Thus, it affects the health of the people, which in turn reduces the welfare of the nation.

Answer 26

- i. Expenditure on collection of taxes is revenue expenditure. This expenditure has no decline in government liabilities and does not create assets for the government. For example, salaries, pensions and interest payments.
- ii. Expenditure on purchasing computers is capital expenditure. This expenditure has a decline in government liabilities and creates assets for the government. For example, purchase of shares and bonds.

Answer 27

The government expenditure on producing public goods increases the welfare of the nation. Through the budgetary policy, the government can reallocate resources so that social and economic objectives can be met in the following ways:

- i. The government ensures productive expenditure to maximise the welfare of the nation with minimum level of profit.
- ii. The government regularises the activities of the private sector to provide social benefit to the poor.

Answer 28

Money supply is the total stock of money in circulation among the people at a particular point of time.

Money supply consists of various components as follows:

Currency, demand and time deposits in commercial banks and other types of deposits are the total amount of money in an economy. Definition of supply of money varies depending on the components which are included and excluded.

Money supply = Currency with the public + Demand deposits with commercial banks + Deposits kept by commercial banks with the Reserve Bank

Or

$$M1 = C + DD + OD$$

Currency with the public includes notes and coins issued by the government authority of India on the basis of the minimum reserve system.

Demand deposits with commercial banks are current account deposits with banks or other financial institutions which are payable on the demand by cheques. Banks do not provide interest payments on deposits.

OR

A Central Bank is the apex bank which controls the entire banking system of a country. It has the sole authority to issue notes in that country. It also acts as a banker to the government and controls the supply of money in the country.

The Central Bank provides financial assistance to commercial banks by rediscounting eligible bills of exchange. When commercial banks do not get loan facilities from any other sources, they approach the Central Bank as a last resort. The Central Bank advances loans to such banks against approved securities. Thus, the Central Bank acts as a 'lender of the last resort'.

Answer 29

We know that

$$Y = C + I$$

where

$$I \text{ (Investment expenditure)} = 100$$

$$Y \text{ (Income)} = 1200$$

$$\text{Marginal propensity to save (s)} = 0.20$$

$$C = \bar{C} + cY$$

where

$\bar{C}$ = autonomous consumption expenditure

c = marginal propensity to consume

$c = 1 - \text{marginal propensity to save}$

$$= 1 - 0.20 = 0.80$$

Thus, applying the values in the equation

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

$$1200 = \bar{C} + 0.80 \times 1200 + 100$$

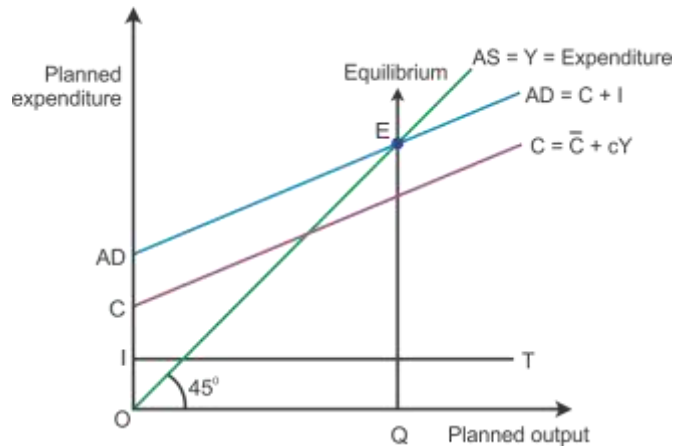
$$\bar{C} = 1200 - 1060 = 140$$

Thus, autonomous consumption expenditure is 140.

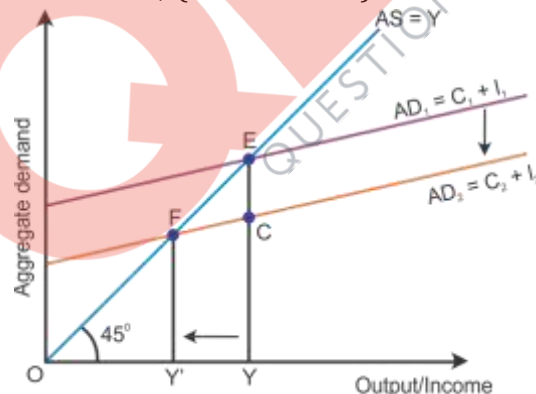
Answer 30

Aggregate demand and aggregate supply approach (AD and AS approach)

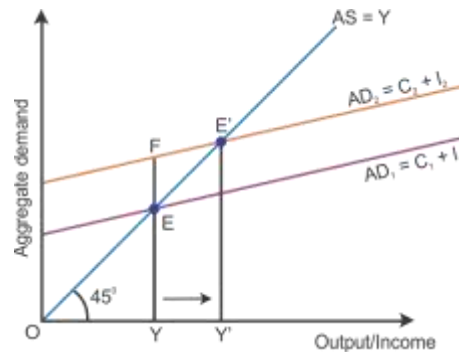
Equilibrium level of income is attained only when aggregate demand is equal to aggregate supply. It is the level of output where producers plan to produce the amount of good is equal to consumers plan to purchase the amount of good. Thus, equilibrium is struck where planned output (AS) is equal to planned expenditure (AD) during a period of time.



Deficient demand occurs in a situation when the aggregate demand is short of the aggregate supply corresponding to full employment in the economy. It leads to a fall in the general price level and results in deflation, i.e. $AD < AS$. Aggregate demand is shown by the AD curve and aggregate supply is shown by the AS curve (as shown in the diagram below). While the aggregate demand curve and the aggregate supply curve intersect each other, the full employment equilibrium is attained at Point E. OY is the full employment level of output, and EY is the aggregate demand at full employment level of output. If the aggregate demand decreases below the full employment level of output from EY to CY, then the economy will have **deficient demand**, ($EY - CY = EC$).

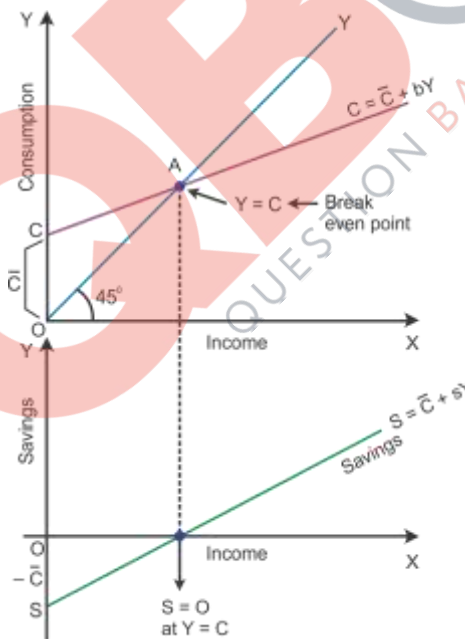


Excess demand occurs in a situation when aggregate demand is more than aggregate supply corresponding to full employment. It leads to reduction in inventories and inflation in the economy. This situation is considered an inflationary gap—the difference between aggregate demand beyond full employment and aggregate demand at full employment. Aggregate demand is the AD curve and aggregate supply is the AS curve (as shown in the diagram below). While the aggregate demand curve and the aggregate supply curve intersect each other, the full employment equilibrium is attained at Point E. OY is the full employment level of output, and EY is the aggregate demand at full employment level of output. If the aggregate demand increases beyond the full employment level of output from EY to FY, then the economy will have **excess demand** ($FY - EY = FE$).



OR

In the diagram, the consumption curve is given as $\bar{C} + bY$, where $\bar{C}$ represents the autonomous consumption, Y is income and b is the rate at which C increases corresponding to an increase in Y. The aggregate supply curve is the 45° line. Consumption is equal to income at Point E.



Derivation of saving function from consumption function:

— $\bar{C}$ is the saving function where negative savings are equal to autonomous consumption at $Y = 0$. This is shown on the negative axis in the lower panel at Point S. Here, all the income is spent on consumption expenditure. Hence, there is no saving which is shown as the breakeven point. After this point, S and Y are joined to have a straight line sloping curve.

Answer 31

NNP_{FC} = Wages and salaries + Employers contribution to social security + Rent + Interest + Profit - Net factor income to abroad

$$= 600 + 100 + 200 + 300 + 300 - 50 = \text{Rs } 1,450 \text{ arab}$$

Private Income = NNP_{FC} - (-Net factor income to abroad) - Income from NDP accruing to govt. - Net factor income to abroad + Net current transfers from govt. - Net transfers to abroad + Interest on national debt

$$= 1450 + 50 - 400 - 50 + 70 - 20 + 60 = \text{Rs } 1,160 \text{ arab}$$

Answer 32

- i. A fee paid to a mechanic by a firm **is not included** in the estimation of gross domestic product at market price because it is only an intermediate expenditure for the firm.
- ii. Interest paid by an individual on a car loan taken from a bank **is not included** in the estimation of the gross domestic product at market price because the car loan was taken only for consumption purpose.
- iii. Expenditure on purchasing a car for use by a firm **is included** in the estimation of the gross domestic product at market price because the purchased car is the final investment expenditure of the firm.