COMMON HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION
Dec – 2018

Std : XI   **Date : 17.12.2018**

Subject : Economics   **Marks : 90**
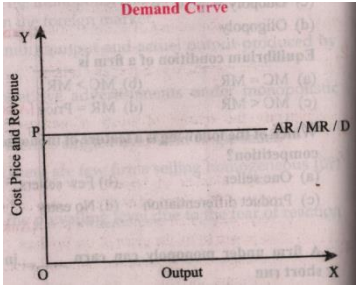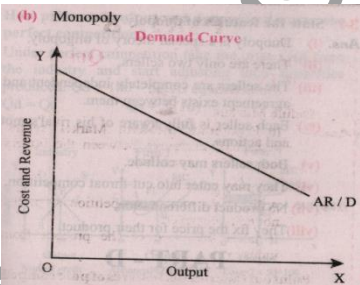
I. Choose the most suitable answer from the given four alternatives and write the option code and corresponding answer :   20x1=20

Question No	Options	Answer
1.	(b)	Adam Smith
2.	(b)	Inductive Method
3.	(d)	Agricultural Goods
4.	(d)	100
5.	(d)	TP / N
6.	(a)	Explicit
7.	(c)	Marginal
8.	(a)	Monopolistic Competition
9.	(c)	Negatively Sloped
10.	(b)	Precautionary Motive
11.	(b)	Crude Birth Rate
12.	(d)	All of them
13.	(a)	1914
14.	(b)	Industrial
15.	(a) (d)	Foreign Private Investment
16.	(d)	2015
17.	(a)	Low Population Density
18.	(b)	Human Resource
19.	(c)	Tuticorin
20.	(b)	5

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II. Answer any seven. In which question No. 30 is compulsory : 7x2=14

Question No	Question & Key Answer	Marks
21.	**Name any Two types of Utility :** (B.P.No :) (i) Time Utility (ii) Place Utility.	02
22.	What are the reasons for upward sloping supply curve. **(B.P.No :)**	02
23.	**Define Revenue :** (B.P.No :) i. The amount of money that a producer receives in exchange for the sale of goods is known as revenue. ii. The three basic revenue concepts are total revenue, average revenue & Marginal revenue.	02
24.	**Draw demand curve of a firm for the following :** (B.P.No :) Under perfect competition market demand curve is a horizontal curve. Under monopoly market demand Curve is a downward sloping curve 	02
25.	**Distinguish between real and money wages :** (B.P.No : 128) **Money wages :** • Nominal wages are referred to the wages paid in terms of money. **Real Wages :** • Real wages are the wages paid in terms of goods and services. • Hence, real wages are the purchasing power of money wages.	02
26.	**Give a short notes on Sen's "Choice of Techiniques" :** (B.P.No: 160) Sen's 'Choice of Technique ' was a research work where he argued that in a labour surplus economy, generation of employment cannot be increased at the initial stage by the adaptation of capital-intensive technique.	02
27.	**List out the weakness on "Green Revolution" :** (B.P.No : 172) • Indian Agriculture was still a gamble of the monsoons. • This strategy needed heavy investment in seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and water. • Larger chemical use and inorganic materials reduced the soil fertility and spoiled human health. Now organic farming is encouraged.	02
28.	**Write three policy initiative introduces in 1991 – 1992 to correct the fiscal imbalance.** (B.P.No : 198) • The important policy initiatives introduced for correcting the fiscal imbalance were reduction in fertilizer subsidy. • Abolition of subsidy on sugar and disinvestment of a part of the government's equity holdings in select public sector undertakings. • The fiscal deficit – GDP ratio is 3.8.1 on 2016 – 2017.	02

-3-

Question No	Question & Key Answer	Marks
29.	**If 62 = 34 + 4*x*. what is *x*** 62 = 34 +4x 62 -34 = 4*x* 28 = 4*x* *x* = 28 / 4 *x* = 7	02
30.	**What is meant by disguised unemployment?** (B.P.No 211) • It is difficult to identify who are under employed. • Many are employed below their productive capacity and even if they are withdrawn from work the output will not diminish.	02

III. Answer any seven, in which question No. 40 is Compulsory.   7x3=21

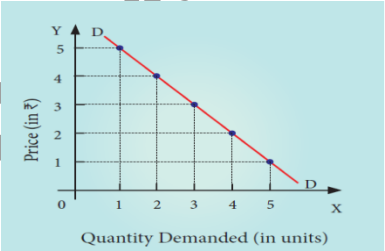| Question No	Question & Key Answer	Marks
31.	**Explain different types of economic activities?** (B.P.No 14) **Consumption** • Human wants coming under consumption is the starting point of economic activity. **Production** • Production is the process of transformation of inputs into output. **Exchange** • Exchange is concerned with price determination in different market forms. **Distribution** • Production is the result of the coordination of factors of production.	03
32.	**Mention the relationship between marginal utility.** (B.P.No 28) • Total utility refers to the sum of utility of all units of a commodity consumed. • Marginal utility is the additionmade to the total utility by consuming one more unit of a commodity. • $MU_n = TU_n - TU_{n-1}$ • Relationship between marginal utility and total utility. <table><tr><th>Marginal Utility</th><th>Total Utility</th></tr><tr><td>Marginal Utility declines.</td><td>Total Utility increases</td></tr><tr><td>Marginal Utility Reaches Zero</td><td>Total Utility reaches maximum</td></tr><tr><td>Marginal Utility becomes negative</td><td>Total Utility declines</td></tr></table>	03
33.	**State the cobb - Douglas production Function.** (B.P.No 69) • The Cobb-Douglas Production Function was developed by Charles W. Cobb and Paul H. Douglas. • The production function explains that with the proportionate increase in the factors, the output also increases in the same proportion. • Cobb-Douglas production function implies constant returns to scale. • Cobb-Douglas production function considered only two factors like labour and capital.	03

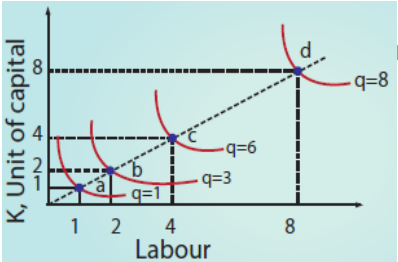| Question No	Question & Key Answer	Marks
33. Cont…	• Labour contributes three-fourth of production and capital contributes one-fourth of production. • The elasticity of substitution between the factors is equal to one. • $Q = AL^{\alpha}K^{\beta}$ Where, Q = output; A = positive constant; K = capital; L = Labor α and β are positive fractions showing, the elasticity coefficients of outputs for the inputs.	
34.	**Define Opportunity cost and provide an example.** (B.P.No) • It refers to the cost of next best alternative use. • In other words, it is the value of the next best alternative foregone. • It is also called as 'Alternative Cost' or 'Transfer Cost'. • For example, a farmer can cultivate both paddy and sugarcane in a farm land. If he cultivates paddy, the opportunity cost of paddy output is the amount of sugarcane output given up.	03
35.	**What are the motives of demand for money?** (B.P.No 134) **Transaction Motive:** • The transaction motive relates to the desire of the people to hold cash for the current transactions. • The amount saved under this motive depends on the level of income. • $M_t = f(y)$ **Precautionary Motive :** • The precautionary motive relates to the desire of the people to hold cash to meet unexpected or unforeseen. • Eg: sickness, accidents, fire and theft. • $M_p = f(y)$ **Speculative Motive :** • The speculative motive relates to the desire of the people to hold cash in order to take advantage of market movements regarding the future changes in the price of bonds and securities in the capital market. • $M_s = f(i)$	03
36.	**Explain social infrastructure :** (B.P.No 153) • Social infrastructure refers to those structures which are improving the quality of manpower and contribute indirectly towards the growth of an economy. • These structures are outside the system of production and distribution. • The development of these social structures help in increasing the efficiency and productivity of manpower. • For example, schools, colleges, hospitals and other civic amenities. • It is a fact that one of the reasons for the low productivity of Indian workers is the lack of development of social infrastructure.	03

Question No	Question & Key Answer	Marks
37.	**What is PQLI ?** (B.P.No 184) • D Morris developed the Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI). • The PQLI is a measure to calculate the quality of life (well being of a country). For this, he included three indicators such as life expectancy, infant mortality rate and literacy rate. • A scale of each indicator ranges from the number 1 to 100. • Number 1 represents the worst performance by any country.	03
38.	**Mention the functions of APMC.** (B.P.No 195) • To promote public private partnership in the ambit of agricultural markets. • To provide market led extension services to farmer. • To bring transparency in pricing system and transactions taking place in market in a transparent manner. • To ensure payments to the farmers for the sale of agricultural produce on the same day. • To promote agricultural activities. • To display data on arrivals and rates of agricultural produce from time to time into the market.	03
39.	**Write a note on mineral resources in Tamilnadu.** (B.P.No 228) • Tamil Nadu has a few mining projects based on Titanium, Lignite, Magnesite, Graphite, Limestone, Granite and Bauxite. • The first one is the Neyveli Lignite Corporation that has led development of large industrial complex around Neyveli in Cuddalore district with Thermal power plants, Fertilizer and Carbonisation plants. • Magnesite mining is at Salem from which mining of Bauxite ores are carried out at Yercaud and this region is also rich in Iron Ore at Kanjamalai. • Molybdenum is found in Dharmapuri, and is the only source in the country.	03
40.	**Illustrate the uses of mathematical Methodism in economics.** (B.P. No 249) • Mathematical Methods help to present the economic problems in a more precise form. • Mathematical Methods help to explain economic concepts. • Mathematical Methods help to use a large number of variables in economic analyses. • Mathematical Methods help to quantify the impact or effect of any economic activity implemented by Government.	03

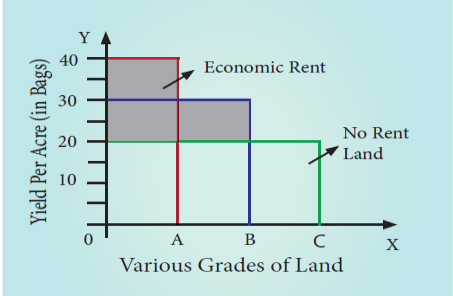**IV. Answer all the questions :**   7x5=35

Question No	Question & Key Answer	Marks
41. (a)	**Elaborate the nature and scope of Economics.** (B.P No.) **Introduction :** • The nature is understood by studying the various definitions of economics. • A wide variety of definitions paves the way to arrive a near-complete agreement on the subject-matter of Economics. **Wealth Definition : Adam Smith (1723- 1790)** - 1 • In his book "An Inquiry into Nature and Causes of Wealth of Nations" (1976). • He defines "Economics as the science of wealth". • He explains how a nation's wealth is created and increased. **Welfare Definition : Alfred Marshall (1842-1924)** - 1 • In his book "Principles of Economics" (1890). • He defines Economics thus: "Political Economy" or Economics is a study of mankind in the ordinary business of life; it examines that part of individual and social action which is most closely connected with the attainment and with the use of the material requisites of well-being. • "Thus, it is on one side a study of wealth; and on the other, and more important side, a part of the study of man." **Scarcity Definition : Lionel Robbins** - 1 • He published a book "An Essay on the Nature and Significance of Economic Science" in 1932. • He defines "Economics is a science which studies human behaviour as a relationship between ends and scarce means which have alternative uses". **Growth Definition : Paul Samuelson** - 1 • Prof. Paul Samuelson defines Economics as "the study of how men and society choose, with or without the use of money, to employ scarce productive resources which could have alternative uses, to produce various commodities over time, and distribute them for consumption, now and in the future among various people and groups of society". **Scope of Economics :** - ½ • The scope of the subject of Economics refers to on the subject-matter of Economics. It throws light on whether it is an art or a science and if science, whether it is a positive science or a normative science. **Subject- Matter :** • It deals with the activities such as the consumption and production of goods and services and the distribution of income among the factors of production. **Economics is an Art and a Science :** - ½ • C. Pigou, Alfred Marshall and others regard Economics as an art. • Robbins, Jordon and Robertson argue that Economics is a science like Physics, Chemistry etc., • Positive science deals with all the real things or activities. It gives the solution what is ? what was? What will be? For example, Poverty and unemployment. • But normative sacience deals with 'what ought to be' normative science offers suggestion to the problem. Positive science deals with all the practical things but normative science deals with the solution to the practical things.	05

Question No	Question & Key Answer	Marks
	Explain the law of demand and its exceptions. (B.P No 33)	

Introduction :

- The Law of Demand was first stated by Augustin Cournot in 1838. Later it was refined and elaborated by Alfred Marshall.

Defintion : **- 1**

- "The quantity demanded increases with a fall in price and diminishes with a rise in price".

Assumptions of Law of Demand : **- 1**

- The income of the consumer remains constant.
- The taste, habit and preference of the consumer remain the same.
- The prices of other related goods should not change.
- There should be no substitutes for the commodity in study.
- The demand for the commodity must be continuous.
- There should not be any change in the quality of the commodity.
- If there is change even in one of these assumptions, the law will not operate. **- 1**

Price	Quantity Demanded
5	1
4	2
3	3
2	4
1	5

41. (b) — 05

Explanation : **- 1**

- The law of demand explains the relationship between the price of a commodity and the quantity demanded of it.
- This law states that quantity demanded of a commodity expands with a fall in price and contracts with a rise in price.
- The law of demand states that there is an inverse relationship between the price and the quantity demanded of a commodity.
- X axis represents the quantity demanded and Y axis represents the price of the commodity.
- DD is the demand curve, which has a negative slope i.e., slope downward from left to right.

Exceptions to the law of demand : **- 1**

- Normally, the demand curve slopes downwards from left to right.
- But there are some unusual demand curves which do not obey the law and the reverse occurs.
- A fall in price brings about a contraction of demand and a rise in price results in an extension of demand.
- Therefore the demand curve slopes upwards from left to right. It is known as exceptional demand curve.

Question No	Question & Key Answer	Marks
42. (a)	**Elucidate the laws of returns of scale. Illustrate.** **(B. P. No)** • In the long- run, there is no fixed factor; all factors are variable. • The laws of returns to scale explain the relationship between output and the scale of inputs in the long-run when all the inputs are increased in the same proportion. **Assumptions :** • All the factors of production (such as land, labour and capital) are variable but organization is fixed. • There is no change in technology. • There is perfect competition in the market. • Outputs or returns are measured in physical quantities. **Three Phases of Returns to Scale :** **1. Increasing Returns to Scale:** • In this case if all inputs are increased by one per cent, output increase by more than one per cent. **2. Constant Returns to Scale:** • In this case if all inputs are increased by one per cen, output increases exactly by one per cent. **3. Diminishing Returns to Scale:** • In this case if all inputs are increased by one per cent, output increases by less than one per cent. 	05

Stages	Input	Output	Returns to Scale
a to b	100% ↑	200% ↑	Increasing
b to c	100% ↑	100% ↑	Constant
c to d	100% ↑	33.33% ↑	Decreasing

Explanation :
• In the above figure the movement from point 'a' to point 'b' represents **Increasing returns** to scale.
• It produces more than double from q=1 o 1=3 when 2 units of labour and 2 units of capital are used.
• The law of **Constant returns** to scale is implied by the movement from the point b to point c.
• **Decreasing returns** to scale are denoted by the movement from the point c to point d since doubling the factors from 4 units to 8 units.

Question No	Question & Key Answer	Marks
	If Total Cost = 10 + Q³ find out AC, AVC, TC, AFC when Q =5. (B. P. No 84-86)	

Solution :

$$TC = TFC = TVC$$

$$AVC = \frac{TVC}{Q} \qquad AFC = \frac{TFC}{Q} \qquad AC = \frac{TC}{Q} \qquad \textbf{-1}$$

- TC = 100 + Q3. Total cost has two components TFC and TVC.
- TFC is the total fixed cost which does not change with the level of output.
- It is determined by putting the value of Q.
- Given the total cost function.

$$\begin{aligned}
T &= 100 + Q^3 \\
Q &= \text{units of output where } Q = 10 \\
\text{Here TFC} &= 100 \text{ (TFC will not change with output changes)} \\
TC &= 100 + (10)3 \\
&= 100 + 1000
\end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{TC = 1000} \qquad \textbf{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore 1100 &= 100 + TVC \\
1100 - 100 &= TVC \\
TVC = 1000, TC &= 1100 \therefore TFC = ? \\
TC &= TFC + TVC \\
1100 &= TFC + 1000 \\
1100 - 1000 &= TFC
\end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{TFC = 100}$$

$$AFC = \frac{TFC}{Q} \qquad \textbf{-1}$$
$$TFC = 100, Q = 10$$
$$= 100 / 10$$
$$\boxed{AFC = 10}$$

$$AVC = \frac{TVC}{Q} \qquad \textbf{-1}$$
$$TVC = 1000, Q = 10$$
$$= 1000 / 10$$
$$\boxed{AVC = 100}$$

$$AC = \frac{TC}{Q}$$
$$TC = 1100, Q = 10$$
$$= 1000 / 10$$
$$\boxed{\therefore AC = 110} \qquad \textbf{-1}$$

Question No: 42. (b) — Marks: 05

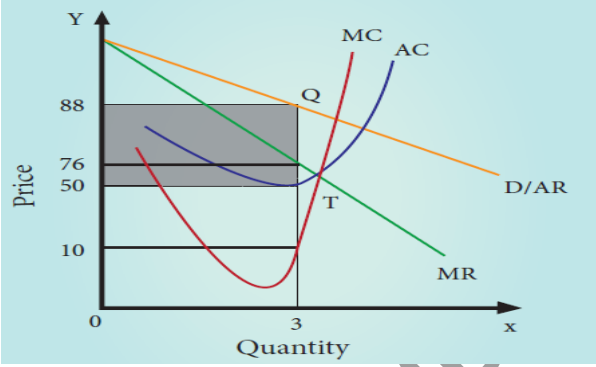| Question No	Question & Key Answer	Marks

43. (a)	**Bring out the features of perfect completion. (Any 5 Points) (B. P. No 103)**
	1. **Large Number of Buyers and Sellers :**
	   • 'A large number of buyers' implies that each individual buyer buys a very, very small quantum of a product as compared to that found in the market.
	2. **Homogeneous Product and Uniform Price :**
	   • The product sold and bought is homogeneous in nature, in the sense that the units of the product are perfectly substitutable.
	3. **Free Entry and Exit :**
	   • In the short run, it is possible for the very efficient producer, producing the product at a very low cost, to earn super normal profits.
	4. **Absence Of Transport Cost :**
	   • The prevalence of the uniform price is also due to the absence of the transport cost.
	5. **Perfect Mobility of Factors of Production :**
	   • The prevalence of the uniform price is also due to the perfect mobility of the factors of production.
	6. **Perfect Knowledge of the Market :**
	   • All buyers and sellers have a thorough knowledge of the quality of the product, prevailing price etc.
	7. **No Government Intervention :**
	   • There is no government regulation on supply of raw materials, and in the determination of price etc.
		05

43. (b)	**Illustrate the Ricardian Theory of Rent. (B.P. No 125)**
	Introduction :
	   • The Classical Theory of Rent is called "Ricardian Theory of Rent".
	   • David Ricardo explained the theory of rent.
	Definition : - 1
	• "Rent is that portion of the produce of the earth which is paid to the landlord for the use of the original and indestructible powers of the soil" – Alfred Marshall.
	Assumptions : (any 5 points) - 1
	• Land differs in fertility.
	• The law of diminishing returns operates in agriculture.
	• Rent depends upon fertility and location of land.
	• Theory assumes perfect competition.
	• It is based on the assumption of long period.
	• There is existence of marginal land or no-rent land.
	• Land has certain "original and indestructible powers".
	• Land is used for cultivation only.
	• Most fertile lands are cultivated first.
		05

Question No	Question & Key Answer	Marks
43 (b) Cont…	**Statement of the theory with illustration :** **- 2**	

Statement of the theory with illustration :   **- 2**
- There are three grades of land, namely A, B and C.
- 'A' being most fertile, 'B' less fertile and 'C' the least fertile.
- They will first cultivate all the most fertile land.
- Given a certain amount of labour and capital, the yield per acre on 'A' grade land is 40 bags of paddy.
- Suppose another group of people goes and settles down in the same island after some time B grade will have to be brought under cultivation.
- 'A' grade land 40 bags of paddy and 'B' grade land yield 30 bags of paddy.
- The surplus of 10 bags [40-30] per acre appears on 'A' grade land.
- This is "Economic Rent".
- Suppose yet another group of people goes and settles down in the same island. So the least fertile land (C grade) will have to be brought under cultivation.
- 'C' grade land, cost of production is just equal to the price of its production (20-20).
- Hence, 'C' grade land is called "no-rent land or marginal land".
- 'A' and 'B' grade lands are "intra – marginal lands".
- The economic rent yielded by 'A' and 'B' grade lands
- Is equal to the shaded area of their respective rectangles.
- This grade land is the "No–rent land".

Grades of Lands	Production (in bags)	Surplus (i.e., Rent in bags)
A	40	40-20=20
B	30	30-20= 10
C	20	20-20= 0

- ½

Criticisms :   **- ½**
- The order of cultivation from most fertile to least fertile lands is historically wrong.
- He has ignored the alternative of uses of land.
- This theory assumes that, rent does not enter into price.
- But in reality, rent enters into price.

Question No	Question & Key Answer	Marks
44. (a)	**Write a brief not eon the Gandhian Economic Ideas. (any 6) (B.P No.155)** **Gandhian Economics is based on ethical foundations.** **1. Village Republics:** • To Gandhi, India lives in villages. He was interested in developing the villages as self-sufficient units. • He opposed extensive use of machinery, urbanization and industrialization. **2. On Machinery :** • Gandhi described machinery as 'Great sin'. • He said that "Books could be written to demonstrate its evils.., it is necessary to realize that machinery is bad. **3. Industrialism :** • Gandhi considered industrialism as a curse on mankind. He thought industrialism depended entirely on a country's capacity to exploit. **4. Decentralization :** • He advocated a decentralized economy, i.e., production at a large number of places on a small scale or production in the people's homes. **5. Village Sarvodaya :** • According to Gandhi, "Real India was to be found in villages and not in towns or cities." • So he suggested the development of self-sufficient, self-dependent villages. **6. Bread Labour :** • Gandhi realized the dignity of human labour. • He believed that God created man to eat his bread by the sweat of his brow. **7. The Doctrine of Trusteeship :** • Trusteeship provides a means of transforming the present capitalist order of society into an egalitarian one. **8. On the Food Problem :** • Gandhi was against any sort of food controls. • Once India was begging for food grain, but India tops the world with very large production of foodgrains, fruits, vegetables, milk, egg,meat etc., **9. On Population :** • Gandhi opposed the method of population control through contraceptives. • He considered self-control as a sovereign remedy to the problem of over-population. **10. On Prohibition :** • Gandhi advocated cent per cent prohibition. • He regarded the use of liquor as a disease rather than a vice. He felt that it was better for India to be poor than to have thousands of drunkards.	05

Question No	Question & Key Answer	Marks
44. (b)	**Explain the role of SSIs in Economic Development. (any 7) (B.P No 176)** **Introduction :** • Small scale industries play an important role for the development of Indian economy in many ways. • About 60 to 70 percent of the total innovations in India comes from the SSIs. **1. Provide Employment :** • SSIs uselabour intensive techniques. • Hence, they provide employment opportunities to a large number of people. • Thus, they reduce the unemployment problem to a great extent. **2. Bring Balanced Regional Development :** • SSIs promote decentralized development of industries as most of the SSIs are set up in backward and rural areas. **3. Help in Mobilization of Local Resources :** • SSIs help to mobilize and utilize local resources like small savings, entrepreneurial talent etc., of the entrepreneurs, which might otherwise remain idle and unutilized. **4. Pave for Optimisation of Capital :** • SSIs require less capital per unit of output. • They provide quick return on investment due to shorter gestation period. • The payback period is quite short in SSIs. **5. Promote Exports :** • SSIs do not require sophisticated machinery. Hence, import the machines from abroad is not necessary. • SSIs earn valuable foreign exchange through exports from India. **6. Complement Large Scale Industries :** • SSIs play a complementary role to large scale sector and support the large scale industries. **7. Meet Consumer Demands :** • SSIs produce wide range of products required by consumers in India. • Hence, they serves as an anti-inflationary force by providing goods of daily use. **8. Develop Entrepreneurship :** • SSIs help to develop a class of entrepreneurs in the society. They help the job seekers to become job givers. • They promote self-employment and spirit of self-reliance in the society.	05

Question No	Question & Key Answer	Marks
45. (a)	**Describe the salient features of EXIM Policy (2015 -2020). (B.P. No 197)** **Introduction :** • The new EXIM policy has been formulated focusing on increasing in exports scenario, boosting production and supporting the concepts like Make in India and Digital India. • Reduce export obligations by 25% and give boost to domestic manufacturing supporting the "Make in India" concept. • As a step to Digital India concept, online procedure to upload digitally signed document by CA/CS/Cost Accountant are developed and further mobile app for filing tax, stamp duty has been developed. • Repeated submission of physical copies of documents available on Exporter Importer Profile is not required. • Export obligation period for export items related to defence, military store, aerospace and nuclear energy to be 24 months. • EXIM Policy 2015-2020 is expected to double the share of India in World Trade. • The present level of 3% by the year 2020. • This appears to be too ambitions.	05
45. (b)	**The features of Rural Economy are Peculiar – Argue. (Any 7) (B.P.No 206)** 1. **Village is an Institution :** The Village is a primary institution and it satisfies almost all the needs of the rural community. 2. **Dependence on Agriculture :** The rural economy depends much on nature and agricultural activities. Agriculture and allied activities are the main occupation in rural areas. 3. **Life of Rural People :** Lifestyles in villages are very simple. Public services like education, housing, health and sanitation, transport and communication, banking, roads and markets are limited and unavailable. 4. **Population Density :** Population density, measured by number of persons living per sq. km is very low and houses are scattered in the entire villages. 5. **Employment :** There exists unemployment, seasonal unemployment and underemployment in rural areas. Underemployment also called disguised unemployment 6. **Poverty :** Poverty is a condition where the basic needs of the people like food, clothing and shelter are not being met. 7. **Indebtedness :** People in rural areas are highly indebted owing to poverty and underemployment, lack of farm and non-farm employment opportunities, low wage employment, seasonality in production, poor marketing network etc. 8. **Rural Income :** The income of the rural people is constrained as the rural economy is not sufficiently vibrant to provide them with jobs or self – employment opportunities. 9. **Dependency :** Rural households are largely dependent on social grants and remittances from family members working in urban areas and cities. 10. **Inequality :** The distributions of income, wealth and assets are highly skewed among rural people. There are number of historical, social, economic and political reasons behind the existence of inequality. 11. **Migration :** Rural people are forced to migrate from villages to urban areas in order to seek gainful employment for their livelihood.	05

Question No	Question & Key Answer	Marks
46. (a)	**Describe the qualitative aspects of population :** (B.P. No 229) **Sex ratio (Number of female per 1000 males) :** • Balanced sex ratio implies improvement in quality of life of female population. • The sex ratio in Tamil Nadu is nearing balance with 995 which is far better compared to most of the States and all India level. • Tamil Nadu stands third next only to Kerala state and Puduchery Union Territory in sex ratio. **Infant Mortality Rate (mortality before completing 1 year) :** • Tamil Nadu is well ahead of national average and other states in IMR. • According to NITI AAYOG, the IMR is 17 (per 1000) for Tamil Nadu which is just half of national average of 34 as on 2016. **Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) (Mother's death at the time of delivery per 1 lakh) :** • Tamil Nadu has a good record of controlling MMR, ranking third with 79 (Kerala 61, Maharashtra 67) against national average of 159 again half of the national average [NITI AAYOG]. **Life Expectancy at birth :** • The average period that a person may expect to live is called life expectancy. • However, life expectancy in India still falls short of most developed and developing nations. **Literacy :** • The literacy rate of Tamil Nadu is Is higher than in many States.	05
46. (b)	**Calculate the elasticity of demand for the demand schedule by using differnecial calculus method P = 60-0.2Q where price is (i) Zero (ii) Rs.20 (iii) Rs.40.** **Refer Text Book Example Exercise.**	05

Question No	Question & Key Answer	Marks
47. (a)	**Illustrate price and output determination under monopoly.** (B.P. No 107) **Introduction :** - 2 • A monopoly is a one firm-industry with no close substitute products. • It faces a downward sloping demand curve or AR curve. • MR lies below the AR curve MR<AR. • The monopolist will continue to sell his product as long as his MR>MC. • Beyond this point, the producer will experience loss and hence will stop selling. - 1 Explanation : - 2 • From this diagram, till he sells 3 units output. MR > MC. • Monopoly firm will be in equilibrium at the level of output where MR = MC. • At equilibrium level of output is 3; the average revenue is 88 and the average cost is 50. • Therefore (88-50 =38) is the profit per unit. • Total profit = (Average Revenue – Average Cost) x Total output = (88 – 50) x 3 = 38 x 3 = 114	**05**
47. (b)	**Explain the Rural Health, Nutrition & Sanitation.** (B.P. No 217) **Health :** - 2 • Health is an important component for ensuring better quality of life. • Large masses of the Indian poor continue to fight hopeless and constantly losing the battle for survival and health. • This is mainly due to lack of medical facilities, deep ignorance and poverty. • Indian Constitution clearly lays down that "States shall regard the rising of the level of nutrition and standard of living of its people and improvement of public health as among its primary duties".	**05**

Question No	Question & Key Answer	Marks
47. (b) Cont…	**Nutrition :** **- 1½** • These include Supplementary Feeding Programmes including Mid Term Meal Programme, Nutrition Education through Printed Media and Television and Compulsory Fortification of Common Salt within Iodine. • The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched on 12th April 2005, to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable groups. • NRHM seeks to provide equitable, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable groups. • NRHM focuses on Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child Health and Adolescent (RMNCH+A) Services. • The emphasis here is on strategies for improving maternal and child health through a continuum of care and the life cycle approach. **Sanitation :** **- 1½** • Improvements in education, health and sanitation in villages can help avoid many urban problems namely begging, rack picking and road side slumming. • Housing does not mean provision of house alone but also proper water supply, good sanitation, proper disposal of sewage etc • Lifestyles in villages are very simple. Public services like education, housing, health and sanitation, transport and communication, banking, roads and markets are limited and unavailable.	

* * * All the Best Dear Students* * *

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