

In 2022, the domestic price of rice in India increased drastically due to poor monsoon rains and a rise in demand. In response, India, the world's largest rice exporter, has periodically imposed export bans.

(a) Explain the reasons for the significant increase in the price of rice in India. [10]

Suggested answer:

Question Analysis:

Command word: Explain – elaboration of reasons with relevant examples

Content: Significant increase (magnitude of change in price) → suggesting use of elasticities / Use of demand/supply analysis or diagram

Context: Market for rice in India

R1: Explain demand and supply reasons for the increase in price

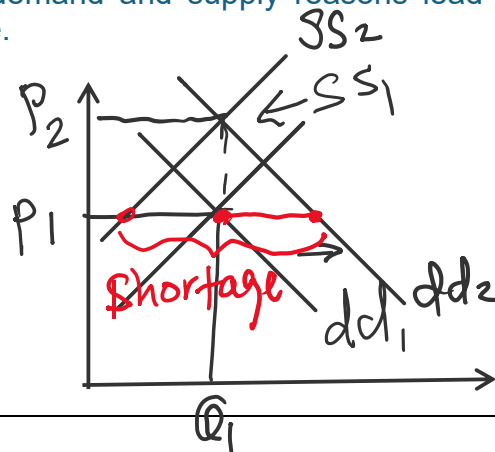
R2: Explain how the demand and supply reasons lead to the significant increase in price of rice.

The significant increase in the price of rice in India can be attributed to several demand and supply reasons. It can also be attributed to the price inelasticity of its demand and supply.

R1: Explain demand and supply reasons for the increase in price

- **DD:** In 2022, there is post-pandemic economic recovery in most countries. As countries open their borders, travel restrictions eased and improvement in trade → economic activities resumed, especially in food and beverage industry → see a rise in demand for rice globally as well as in India, since rice is a staple and essential input in the food and beverage market
- **SS:** Due to poor monsoon rains (extreme weather conditions) → lack of rainfall, an important factor input to rice crops → this damaged crops, reduced yields, and led to lower rice output → reducing supply of rice in India.

R2: Explain how the demand and supply reasons lead to the significant increase in price of rice.



1. Reinforced effect:

- The increase in the demand and fall in supply of rice will lead to a significant shortage of rice at the original price level. With a huge shortage, this will lead to significant increase in prices of rice in India to clear the shortage.
- As seen from the diagram, the increase in demand and fall in supply creates a significant shortage.
- As a result of a huge shortage of rice in the market, prices will have to increase significantly from P1 to P2 to clear the shortage in the market.

2. Elasticity

- The demand for rice is price inelastic as it is a staple food in India and therefore a necessity.
- The supply of rice is price inelastic as well as rice has a long gestation period.
- The fall in supply and rise in demand has led to a shortage at the original price level. Given that both PED and PES of rice are likely to be low, quantity demanded and quantity supplied will not be responsive to price changes. Hence to eliminate the shortage of rice caused by the rise in demand and fall in supply of rice, price must increase significantly.

In conclusion, the significant increase in the price of rice in India is the result of an interplay of factors.

Markers' Comment:

- Question requirement:
  - Majority of answers understood the need to explain both demand and supply factors but only a handful recognised that the 2<sup>nd</sup> requirement which required them to explain the extent of increase in price.
- Tools of analysis:
  - Majority were able to apply price mechanism (dd/ss analysis).
  - A few answers used AD/AS analysis to analyse the impact on prices. This is inaccurate as the question focuses on the market for rice and hence not acceptable.
- Content:
  - All answers were able to identify the direction of change in demand and supply accurately, i.e. supply fell and demand rose.
  - However, a handful of answers were not able to elaborate on the reasons for the rise in demand (i.e. answers merely stated

that demand has increased based on the pre-amble) → This has resulted to most answers attaining a cursory grade.

- Most answers were able to recognise that poor monsoon rainfall will result in lower crop yield, reducing supply of rice.
- Some attributed the increased in demand to changes in the consumers' taste and preferences. However, this is a weak reason as rice has always been part of the people's diet in India. It is unlikely that taste and preferences have changed, resulting in an increase in the demand for rice.
- Also, some explained the rise in demand is due to rice being a staple. However, this would explain the PED value (i.e. demand is price inelastic) and not the reason for an increase in demand.
- Most answers were not able to explain clearly why prices of rice has increased significantly. Even when elasticity concepts were applied, these concepts were explained without any application (i.e. answers accurately explained that demand for rice is price inelastic as it is a necessity or a staple, without showing how this concept can be used to explain the significant increase in price). A well-elaborated answer would explain that because quantity demand is not responsive to the price increase, prices would need to increase significantly to clear the shortage in the market.
- Besides, students tend to apply the wrong elasticity concept. I.e. applying PED when demand increased / applying PES when supply decreased.
- Very few answers explained the significant rise in price of rice using the reinforced effect.
- Quite a handful of students did not explain that the fall in supply and rise in demand will result in a "shortage" in the market, resulting in price to rise. Rather, answers described the rise in price via the diagram, lacking analysis.

#### Mark Scheme:

Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analysis		
<b>L3</b>	<p><b>Analysis &amp; Application</b></p> <p>For an <b>analytical</b> answer that addresses the question thoroughly with clear explanation well supported by <b>tools of analysis</b>, such as demand supply analysis and diagram. The demand and supply reasons as well as how prices rise significantly is clearly explained.</p> <p>There is good ability to <b>organise</b> ideas or discriminate between <b>relevant</b> and irrelevant factors. Answer is <b>well-focused on question</b>.</p>	<b>8-10</b>

	<p><b>Knowledge &amp; Understanding</b> For an answer that demonstrates an <b>accurate knowledge and understanding</b> of economic concepts, theories related to question, e.g. demand and supply analysis</p> <p><b>Marks within L3:</b></p>													
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<b>L2</b>	<p><b>Analysis &amp; Application</b> For an <b>under-developed</b> answer that attempts to address the question and explain why prices of rice increased significantly. Answers may be <b>descriptive, lack an analytical approach</b> (e.g. not supported with tools of analysis, incomplete use of diagram) or is <b>incompletely explained</b> with gaps in analysis.</p> <p>[Or For a <b>one-sided analytical answer</b> that address only one of the two question requirements.</p> <p>For an answer that is <b>supported with some application to the context of the question</b>. There is limited ability to organise ideas or discriminate between relevant and irrelevant materials. Answer has some relevance to the question context but is generic (e.g. pre-learnt answer that is not focused on addressing the question specifically) or addresses only selected parts of the question.</p> <p><b>Knowledge &amp; Understanding</b></p>	<b>5-7</b>												

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L1	<p><b>Knowledge &amp; Understanding</b></p> <p>For an answer that shows <b>limited knowledge and understanding</b> of relevant economic concepts and theories (e.g. basic description or definitions). Few valid points made which are scant and inadequately explained. Answers are <b>mostly irrelevant and inaccurate</b>. Answer demonstrates that the meaning of question is not properly grasped or may contain basic errors of theory.</p> <p><b>Marks within L1:</b></p> <table><tr><td>K=1 -</td><td>For basic and <b>unexplained</b> knowledge, e.g. an unexplained statement or definition of a concept that showed some correct knowledge but no understanding</td></tr><tr><td>K=2 -</td><td>For some <b>additional explanation</b> that shows an understanding of the concept that is not applied to the context of question but show limited knowledge and understanding</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th>Annotation</th><th>Description</th><th>Mark</th></tr><tr><td><b>C + 0</b></td><td>One cursory explanation for 1 question requirement</td><td><b>4</b></td></tr><tr><td><b>K + K</b></td><td>Knowledge and understanding of 2 question requirements</td><td><b>4</b></td></tr><tr><td><b>K + K</b></td><td>Knowledge and understanding of 1 question requirement and knowledge of the second requirement</td><td><b>3</b></td></tr><tr><td><b>K + K</b></td><td>Knowledge of 2 question requirements</td><td><b>2</b></td></tr><tr><td><b>K + 0</b></td><td>Knowledge and understanding of 1 question requirement</td><td><b>2</b></td></tr><tr><td><b>K + 0</b></td><td>Knowledge of one question requirement</td><td><b>1</b></td></tr><tr><td><b>0</b></td><td>Nothing of relevance in the answer</td><td><b>0</b></td></tr></table>	K=1 -	For basic and <b>unexplained</b> knowledge, e.g. an unexplained statement or definition of a concept that showed some correct knowledge but no understanding	K=2 -	For some <b>additional explanation</b> that shows an understanding of the concept that is not applied to the context of question but show limited knowledge and understanding	Annotation	Description	Mark	<b>C + 0</b>	One cursory explanation for 1 question requirement	<b>4</b>	<b>K + K</b>	Knowledge and understanding of 2 question requirements	<b>4</b>	<b>K + K</b>	Knowledge and understanding of 1 question requirement and knowledge of the second requirement	<b>3</b>	<b>K + K</b>	Knowledge of 2 question requirements	<b>2</b>	<b>K + 0</b>	Knowledge and understanding of 1 question requirement	<b>2</b>	<b>K + 0</b>	Knowledge of one question requirement	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	Nothing of relevance in the answer	<b>0</b>	0-4
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(b) )	<p><b>Discuss the measures that the Indian government may adopt to stabilise the domestic price of rice in India.</b></p> <p><u>Suggested answer:</u></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p><u>Question Analysis:</u>  Command word: Discuss – appropriateness of at least 2 measures that the Indian government may adopt to reduce price of rice  Content:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- demand/supply analysis / analysis on export ban / measures to stabilise supply to prevent prices from rising significantly</li> <li>- <b>Stabilise prices</b> → ensure prices do not fluctuate or rise too significantly</li> <li>- Measures to stabilise prices aims to prevent supply from falling too much or demand from rising too much or to increase the values of PED/PES</li> </ul> Context: rice market in India</p> <p>Possible policies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Export ban</li> <li>2. Subsidies (on FOP) to increase production</li> <li>3. Subsidies (on methods of production) to prevent supply fluctuations</li> <li>4. Grant / subsidies for R&amp;D and innovation to ensure resilience in the rice crops to prevent supply fluctuations</li> <li>5. Price Ceiling</li> </ol> </div> <p>R1: Explain export ban + limitations (<i>for markers to note: to accept any policy</i>)  R2: Explain any 1 alternative policies + limitations</p> <p>R1: Explain how export ban works to stabilise prices and its limitations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Export ban involves the government putting a ban on the export of rice, reducing global supply of rice → to increase domestic supply of rice in India</li> <li>- The increase in supply of domestic supply of rice will create a surplus at the original price level → resulting in a downward pressure on prices</li> <li>- Demand for rice in India is likely to be price inelastic as it is a staple food and essential input in the food and beverage industry → any change in price will lead a less than proportionate change in qty demanded → hence, prices of rice in India will fall significantly to clear the surplus → effective in preventing a significant rise in price of rice in India</li> <li>- Limitations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Export ban may result in a fall in revenue for rice producers due the price decrease <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ decrease in price will lead to a less than proportionate increase in qty demand → reducing total revenue</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	[15] ]
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ For firms that rely heavily on export market will also experience a greater fall in revenue due to the export ban</li> <li>○ Given the above, firms may find loopholes to continue selling rice illegally overseas, smuggling through illegal trade route → rendering this policy ineffective to raise domestic supply of rice.</li> <li>○ India may face a fall in export revenue → fall in (X-M) → causing a decrease in AD → fall in RNY / rise in cyclical unN. BOT also worsens.</li> </ul> <p>- EV:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Export ban <b>temporarily</b> increase domestic supply to stabilise prices but is not a long-term solution. An export ban addresses symptoms rather than underlying causes of price increases, such as poor infrastructure, inefficient supply chains, or climate-related production shortfalls. Without addressing these root causes, prices may remain volatile or rise again after the ban is lifted.</li> <li>○ Export ban may create more problems for India as it leads to global supply of rice to fall, raising global price of rice, which may lead to retaliation from trading partners → harming future export opportunities.</li> <li>○ Hence, though export ban to some degree is effective to stabilise prices, it is at best only a short-term measure.</li> </ul> <p>R2: Explain how an alternative policy works to reduce prices and its limitations (investing in R&amp;D and infrastructure)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- India can stabilise the price of rice by reducing the impact of climate change on the supply of rice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The government could invest in improving crop resilience through investing in agricultural technology and improving agricultural infrastructure.</li> <li>○ i.e. Indian government could give grants for firms to innovate to create improved seed variety that are high-yielding, drought resistant, or even pest resistant.</li> <li>○ I.e. Indian government could also invest in climate-resilient infrastructure such as flood control system, improved drainage system, better irrigation system and water management system to ensure reliable water supply for the crops.</li> <li>○ This could ensure stable supply of rice despite changes to weather conditions → supply may not vary too significantly in times of adverse weather conditions → resulting in price stability</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Such precision farming as well as expanding storage facilities, improving capacity could also ensure that quantity supplied of rice is more responsive to a price increase → increasing the value of PES</li> </ul>	
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(supply more price elastic) → this would prevent huge changes to prices when demand changes.

- Limitations:

- This policy could potentially drain the government's budget, worsening deficit and may result in rising debt for the government. The high cost could mean this policy may not be sustainable in the long run if the government may not have enough funds to support these efforts.
- In addition, R&D requires a long timeframe to develop results. The process of developing, testing, and commercialising new seed varieties or irrigation technologies can take several years, if not decades. This long timeline means that the benefits may not be realised in the short term, delaying the impact on rice production → unable to stabilise prices in the short run.
- Many farmers may be unaware of new technologies or resistant to adopting them due to a lack of understanding or mistrust in unproven methods. This can slow the spread of innovations, limiting their impact.
- Even when new seeds or irrigation systems are developed, they may be too expensive for small and marginal farmers to afford, leading to low adoption rates. The benefits of R&D might primarily reach larger, wealthier farms, exacerbating inequalities in the rice market.
- In many rural areas, the lack of proper infrastructure, such as roads and distribution networks, hampers the availability and accessibility of new seeds and irrigation technologies. This limits the reach of R&D innovations to remote and underdeveloped regions.
- Advanced irrigation infrastructure requires regular maintenance and skilled labor for operation. Without proper maintenance, these systems can quickly deteriorate, leading to inefficiencies and reduced effectiveness.

- EV:

- The above measures address critical issues in rice production and food security. However, its effectiveness depends on addressing the challenges associated with R&D, ensuring equitable access to new technologies, and providing the necessary support for widespread adoption. To enhance the policy's impact, it would be beneficial to include complementary measures such as **subsidies or financial support** for small and marginal farmers to access new technologies, **farmer education** to promote the adoption of innovations, **monitoring and evaluation mechanisms** to

track the effectiveness of implemented technologies and adjust as needed.

- By addressing these aspects, the policy can be more inclusive, effective, and sustainable, making it a strong component of India's agricultural strategy.

In conclusion, the Indian government can adopt a multifaceted approach to stabilise domestic rice prices, combining immediate interventions with long-term strategies. While short-term measures such as export ban can provide quick relief, structural improvements in agricultural practices and infrastructure are crucial for sustainable price stability. The success of these measures depends on effective implementation, coordination among stakeholders, and continuous monitoring of market conditions.

Markers' Comment:

- Question requirement:
  - Majority of answers understood the need to explain at least 2 policies with limitations.
  - Answers also understood the need to have an evaluative comment on the appropriateness of the policies.
  - All answers did not show understanding of what it meant to stabilise prices. I.e. students analysed how the policies will lead to a fall in prices instead of how prices will be stabilised. Fall in prices was accepted as an accurate analysis but students should be aware that stabilising of prices is different from reducing prices.
- Content:
  - Common policies mentioned: 1) Subsidies, 2) Price Ceiling, 3) Innovation to increase supply, 4) Export Ban
  - Though most answers were able to provide relevant policies, the depth of elaboration varies.
  - **Price Ceiling** was better explained, showing how government could set a price below the equilibrium price to stabilise prices. Diagrams were mostly accurately drawn as well. Limitations were also well explained. Common limitation included the emergence of black markets (due to the shortage created) where rice may be sold at an even higher price.
    - Only a few explained price floor instead of ceiling.
  - **Subsidies** was commonly brought up as a policy, explaining, how government may provide rice producers with subsidies to reduce COP to increase supply, to reduce the price of rice. However, it is not well-elaborated with relevant examples that are applicable to the context.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Answers should provide an example of what can be subsidised, i.e. government could subsidise irrigation methods to reduce cost of adopting irrigation to ensure supply of rice is resilient to weather changes, preventing a fall in supply due to poor monsoon rainfall, stabilising prices or</li> <li>▪ subsidies on factor inputs such as seeds, fertilisers etc. can reduce COP, increasing supply.</li> <li>▪ Answers generally lack such examples, earning only a cursory grade.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b><u>Limitations of subsidies</u></b> were also very generic, explaining how subsidies may drain the government's budget, and incurring opportunity costs. Examples and elaboration were often lacking, i.e. what are the opportunity costs and what is the impact of a drain in budget.</li> <li>○ <b><u>Export Ban</u></b> was more uncommonly used. Some answers were able to explain how export ban will lead to an increase in supply of rice in India, while some inaccurately explained how export ban will lead to decrease in demand instead as external demand for rice has fallen. This led to inaccurate analysis of the policies. Limitations centred around how export revenue will fall for India and countries may retaliate, which are acceptable.</li> <li>○ Very few answers were able to provide a long-term solution such as <b><u>investing in R&amp;D</u></b> to develop weather resilient rice crops to prevent supply from fluctuating due to changes in weather conditions. Even if some did, they were not able to provide sound and well develop analysis and mostly descriptive. Limitations are also mostly generic, i.e. time-lag as well as drain on government's budget.</li> <li>○ Some irrelevant policies were brought up such as 1) taxes on rice, 2) subsidies on the consumption of rice, 3) public education on alternatives. These policies were not accepted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Taxes on rice will only further increase the price of rice instead of stabilising the prices</li> <li>▪ Subsidies on the consumption of rice will lead to increase demand, fuelling price increase</li> <li>▪ Public education / subsidies on alternatives to rice, though logical, may not be too feasible as rice is a staple in India. If explained logically, these answers may be awarded a "k".</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>- Evaluative comment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Most answers scored around 1-2 marks for evaluations. Evaluation lack elaboration to justify their conclusion</li> </ul>	
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- i.e. answers may state that both policies should be implemented as they complement each other, without elaborating or justifying).
- i.e. answers are descriptive in justifying why one policy is better than the other by just merely stating that one policy is only effective in the long run etc.

### Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analysis

<b>L3</b>	<p><b>Analysis &amp; Application</b> For an <b>analytical</b> answer that addresses the question thoroughly with clear explanation well supported by <b>tools of analysis</b>, such as demand and supply analysis and diagram.</p> <p>There is good ability to <b>organise</b> ideas or discriminate between <b>relevant</b> and irrelevant factors. Answer is <b>well-focused on question</b> with the good use of relevant economic concepts, theories or principles.</p> <p>Good application to the <b>context</b> of the question.</p> <p><b>Knowledge &amp; Understanding</b> For an answer that demonstrates an <b>accurate knowledge and understanding</b> of economic concepts, theories related to question.</p> <p><b>Marks within L3:</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Annotation</th><th>Description</th><th>Mark</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>A + A</b></td><td>Analytical explanations for 2 question requirements</td><td><b>10</b></td></tr> <tr> <td><b>A + C + K</b></td><td>1 analytical and 1 cursory explanation for 2 question requirements and an explanation of additional factor that is relevant</td><td><b>9</b></td></tr> <tr> <td><b>A + C</b></td><td>1 analytical and 1 cursory explanation for 2 question requirements</td><td><b>8</b></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Annotation	Description	Mark	<b>A + A</b>	Analytical explanations for 2 question requirements	<b>10</b>	<b>A + C + K</b>	1 analytical and 1 cursory explanation for 2 question requirements and an explanation of additional factor that is relevant	<b>9</b>	<b>A + C</b>	1 analytical and 1 cursory explanation for 2 question requirements	<b>8</b>	<b>8-10</b>
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<b>L2</b>	<p><b>Analysis &amp; Application</b> For an <b>under-developed</b> answer that attempts to address the question and explain the potential strategies Indian government could adopt. Answers may be <b>descriptive, lack an analytical approach</b> (e.g. not supported with tools of analysis, incomplete use of graph) or is <b>incompletely explained</b> with gaps in analysis, e.g. missing links in the impact of the strategies on price stability. Or For a <b>one-sided analytical answer</b> that addresses only 1 measure.</p> <p>For an answer that is <b>supported with some application to the context of the question</b>. There is limited ability to organise ideas or discriminate between relevant and irrelevant materials. Answer has</p>	<b>5-7</b>												

	<p>some relevance to the question context but is generic (e.g. pre-learnt answer that is not focused on addressing the question specifically) or addresses only selected parts of the question (e.g. limited reference to the impact on prices).</p> <p><b>Knowledge &amp; Understanding</b> For an answer that demonstrates <b>largely accurate knowledge and understanding</b> of economic concepts, theories related to question, e.g. revenue and cost analysis and diagram (i.e. no major conceptual errors)</p> <table><tr><th>Annotation</th><th>Description</th><th>Mark</th></tr><tr><td><b>A + K</b></td><td>1 analytical explanation for 1 question requirement and an explanation of additional factor that is relevant</td><td><b>7</b></td></tr><tr><td><b>C + C + K</b></td><td>Cursory explanations for 2 question requirements and an explanation of additional factor that is relevant</td><td><b>7</b></td></tr><tr><td><b>C + C</b></td><td>Cursory explanations for 2 question requirements</td><td><b>6</b></td></tr><tr><td><b>A + 0</b></td><td>1 analytical explanation for 1 question requirement</td><td><b>6</b></td></tr><tr><td><b>K + C + K</b></td><td>1 cursory explanation and 1 basic, unexplained statement or definition for 2 question requirements and an explanation of additional factor that is relevant</td><td><b>6</b></td></tr><tr><td><b>K + C</b></td><td>1 cursory explanation and 1 basic, unexplained statement or definition for 2 question requirements</td><td><b>5</b></td></tr></table> <p><b>Marks within L2:</b></p>	Annotation	Description	Mark	<b>A + K</b>	1 analytical explanation for 1 question requirement and an explanation of additional factor that is relevant	<b>7</b>	<b>C + C + K</b>	Cursory explanations for 2 question requirements and an explanation of additional factor that is relevant	<b>7</b>	<b>C + C</b>	Cursory explanations for 2 question requirements	<b>6</b>	<b>A + 0</b>	1 analytical explanation for 1 question requirement	<b>6</b>	<b>K + C + K</b>	1 cursory explanation and 1 basic, unexplained statement or definition for 2 question requirements and an explanation of additional factor that is relevant	<b>6</b>	<b>K + C</b>	1 cursory explanation and 1 basic, unexplained statement or definition for 2 question requirements	<b>5</b>	
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<b>L1</b>	<p><b>Knowledge &amp; Understanding</b> For an answer that shows <b>limited knowledge and understanding</b> of relevant economic concepts and theories (e.g. basic description or definitions). Few valid points made which are scant and inadequately explained. Answers are <b>mostly irrelevant and inaccurate</b>. Answer demonstrates that the meaning of question is not properly grasped or may contain basic errors of theory.</p> <p><b>Marks within L1:</b></p>	<b>0-4</b>																					

Annotation	Description	Mark
<b>C + 0</b>	One cursory explanation for 1 question requirement	<b>4</b>
<b>K + K</b>	Knowledge and understanding of 2 question requirements	<b>4</b>
<b>K + K</b>	Knowledge and understanding of 1 question requirement and knowledge of the second requirement	<b>3</b>
<b>K + K</b>	Knowledge of 2 question requirements	<b>2</b>
<b>K + 0</b>	Knowledge and understanding of 1 question requirement	<b>2</b>
<b>K + 0</b>	Knowledge of one question requirement	<b>1</b>
<b>0</b>	Nothing of relevance in the answer	<b>0</b>

### Evaluation detailed marking guide

Note:

A **well-explained evaluative judgement** should be supported by arguments presented in the answer and is linked to the context of the question.

An evaluative statement is a judgement that is not supported by arguments presented in the answer or not linked to the context of the question, e.g. pre-learnt evaluative statement.

Level		Mark
<b>E3</b>	Well-explained evaluative judgements about 2 requirements PLUS a summative conclusion	<b>5</b>
<b>E2</b>	Well-explained evaluative judgements about 2 requirements	<b>4</b>
<b>E2</b>	A well-explained evaluative judgement about 1 requirement + an evaluative statement for the second requirement PLUS a summative conclusion	<b>4</b>
<b>E2</b>	A well-explained evaluative judgement about 1 requirement + an evaluative statement for the second requirement	<b>3</b>
<b>E1</b>	A well-explained evaluative judgement about 1 requirement OR evaluative statements for 2 requirements	<b>2</b>
<b>E1</b>	An evaluative statement for 1 requirement	<b>1</b>
<b>E0</b>	No attempt at Evaluation	<b>0</b>