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Part III — ECONOMICS

(English Version)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 200

PART - A

Note: Answer all the questions.

I. Choose the correct answer for the following and write in the answer-book:

 $14 \times 1 = 14$

- 1. The author of Wealth Definition is
 - a) Alfred Marshall

b) Lionel Robbins

c) Adam Smith

- d) Samuelson.
- 2. The basic force that drives the Capitalist Economy is
 - a) Planning
 - b) Technology
 - c) Government
 - d) Profit motive.

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- 3. The indifference curve approach was introduced by
 - a) Alfred Marshall
 - b) Lionel Robbins
 - c) J. R. Hicks and R.G.D. Allen
 - d) Adam Smith.
- 4. Law of demand establishes
 - a) inverse relationship between price and quantity
 - b) positive relationship between price and quantity
 - c) both (a) and (b)
 - d) none of these.
- 5. Factors determining supply are
 - a) production technology
 - b) prices of factors of production
 - c) taxes and subsidies
 - d) all of these.
- 6. The time element in price analysis was introduced by
 - a) J. R. Hicks

b) J. M. Keynes

c) Alfred Marshall

d) J. S. Mill.

7.	Production	refers	to

- a) destruction of utility
- b) creation of utilities
- c) exchange value
- d) none of these.
- 8. Average fixed cost is obtained by dividing
 - a) TC/Q

b) TFC / Q

c) TVC / Q

- d) None of these.
- 9. Most important form of selling cost is
 - a) Advertisement
 - b) Sales
 - c) Homogeneous product
 - d) none of these.
- 10. The author of the Concept of Quasi-rent is
 - a) Adam Smith
 - b) Marshall
 - c) Ricardo
 - d) Samuelson.

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11. The Macro-Economic thinking was revolutionized by							Bounts	COM		
	a	a)	David Ricardo		b)	J. M. Ke	ynes			1
	(e)	Adam Smith		d)	Malthus.	lostini liizmo			
12	. 1	The marginal propensity to consume is								
	8	a)	$\frac{\Delta S}{\Delta Y}$		b)	$\frac{C}{Y}$				
	(c)	$\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta Q}$			$\frac{\Delta C}{\Delta Y}$.				
13	. (Curi	rency with the public	is known a						
	8	a)	M ₁	(d	b)	M 2				
	(c)	M ₃		d)	M ₄ .				
14	. 7	The	compulsory charge le	evied by the	e gov	ernment	is			#
	á	a)	Licence fees		b)	Gifts and	d grants	.le		
		c)	Loan		d)	Tax.				
II. Fíl	l in	the	e blanks :					12 ×	1 = 12	
15	, ·	The	term 'micro' means .				to see of U			
16	16. Production possibility curve is also known as									
17	7. Marginal utility falls to zero, when the total utility is									
18	3. 1	The	demand curve slopes	s downward	ls dı	ie to	Made Lak			*
19).		is the	major deter	rmin	ant of suj	pply.		:	
20).]	Lan	d and Labour are cal	led		facto	ors.			

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	21.	The marginal cost curve is	5	shaped.
	22.	The perfect competitive firms a	are	con voll service service service landw .es 2
	23.	Money wages are also known a	as	wages.
	24.	refers to the		
	25.	The equation of exchange (MV	/ = PT) was given by
	26.	are considere		andamental principles of taxation.
III.	Mate	ch the following :		$12 \times 1 = 12$
	27.	Principles of Economics	a)	Revenue and Expenditure are equal
	28.	Market force	b)	Marshall
	29.	Luxuries	c)	Low rate of interest
	30.	Tea and Coffee	d)	Supply-demand and price
	31.	Excess demand	e)	1 1 - MPC
	32.	Division of Labour	f)	Diamond, Jewels
	33.	Profit	g)	Neo-Classical theory
	34.	Monopolistic competition	h)	Substitutes
	35.	Lonable Funds theory	i)	E. H. Chamberlin
	36.	K	j)	D > S
	37.	Cheap Money Policy	k)	Adam Smith
	38.	Balanced Budget	1)	TR - TC.

IV. Answer each of the following questions in a word or two:

- 39. What is the other name for economics?
- 40. Name any two successful socialist economies.
- 41. What is the other name for the Law of Equimarginal Utility?
- 42. Give the formula for point method.
- 43. Who has introduced the time element?
- 44. Who is the changing agent of the society?
- 45. What is an envelope curve?
- 46. In which year was the MRTP Act passed?
- 47. What is the name of Schumpeter's theory of profits?
- 48. State J. B. Say's law of markets.
- 49. When is dear money policy followed?
- 50. What is VAT?

PART - B

- Note: i) Answer any ten of the following questions. V.
 - ii) Answer for each question should be about four or five lines.

 $10 \times 3 = 30$

- 51. What are the main divisions of Economics?
- 52. What are the basic issues of any society?
- 53. Name the important general economic systems.
- 54. Define Utility.
- 55. What are the determinants of demand?

- 56. What is equilibrium price?
- 57. Differentiate the short period from the long period.
- 58. What is meant by Division of Labour?
- 59. What is production function? What are its classifications?
- 60. Define opportunity cost.
- 61. Mention the relationship between MC and AC.
- 62. What are the three motives of liquidity preference?
- 63. Write a note on multiplier.
- 64. What are the four components of money supply in India?
- 65. What are the Adam Smith's canons of taxation?

PART - C

Describe the Law of Diminishing Marginal Unlify with a diagram

- VI. Note: i) Answer any six of the following questions.
 - ii) Answer for each question should be about a page. $6 \times 10 = 60$
 - 66. What are the merits and demerits of a Mixed Economy?
 - 67. How is the equilibrium price determined in the market period?
 - 68. What are the functions of entrepreneur?
 - 69. Explain the relationship between AR and MR curves.
 - 70. Explain the marginal cost with suitable illustration.
 - 71. Explain the features of perfect competition.

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- 72. What are the criticisms of Say's Law?
- 73. Describe the consumption function with diagram.
- 74. Explain the canons of taxation.
- 75. Differentiate between the direct and indirect taxes.

PART - D

VII. Note: i) Answ

Answer any three of the following questions.

ii) Answer for each question should be about three pages.

 $3 \times 20 = 60$

- 76. Discuss the nature and importance of Economic laws.
- 77. Describe the Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility with a diagram.
- 78. Discuss the Law of Demand.
- 79. How are the price and output determined in the short run under perfect competition?
 - 80. Examine Ricardian theory of rent.
 - 81. Discuss the objectives and instruments of monetary policy.

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