



Name :

Roll No. :

Invigilator's Signature :

CS / BBA(H) / BIRM / BSCM / SEM-1 / BBA-104 / 2009-10

2009

ECONOMICS – I

Time Allotted : 3 Hours

Full Marks : 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

GROUP – A

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. Choose the correct alternatives for any *ten* of the following :
10 × 1 = 10
- i) The price elasticity of demand is unity at
 - a) the middle point of the demand curve
 - b) the top of the demand curve
 - c) the bottom of the demand curve
 - d) none of these.
 - ii) In short run
 - a) all the factors of production are variable
 - b) all the factors of production are fixed
 - c) some of the factors of production are fixed
 - d) none of these.
 - iii) In monopoly, the supply curve is
 - a) upward rising
 - b) downward sloping
 - c) horizontal straight line
 - d) absent.



- iv) In perfectly competitive market
 - a) buyers are price takers but sellers are price makers
 - b) buyers are price makers but sellers are price takers
 - c) both buyers and sellers are price takers
 - d) both buyers and sellers are price makers.
- v) For an inferior goods, the value of income elasticity of demand is
 - a) positive
 - b) negative
 - c) unity
 - d) zero.
- vi) For the increase in demand
 - a) the demand curve will shift leftward
 - b) the demand curve will shift rightward
 - c) along the same demand curve the consumer will move from top to bottom
 - d) along the same demand curve the consumer will move from bottom to top.
- vii) In the kinked demand curve model of oligopoly the demand curve is kinked because
 - a) of the differences in quantity demanded
 - b) of the differences in quantity supplied
 - c) of the differences in elasticity demanded
 - d) none of these.
- viii) Two isoquants will
 - a) intersect each other at one point only
 - b) never intersect each other
 - c) intersect each other at more than one point
 - d) none of these.



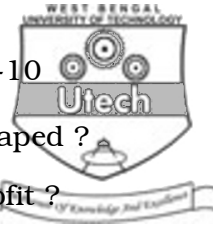
- ix) Quasi-rent will appear
- a) only in short-run
 - b) only in long-run
 - c) in both short-run and long-run
 - d) none of these.
- x) The MR curve will
- a) appear below the demand curve
 - b) appear above the demand curve
 - c) parallel to the demand curve
 - d) intersect the demand curve from above.
- xi) Bilateral monopoly implies that
- a) there is a single seller and single buyer
 - b) there is a single seller but large number of buyers
 - c) there is large number of sellers but single buyer
 - d) there is large number of sellers and large number of buyers.
- xii) Production function depicts the relation between
- a) demand and supply b) input and output
 - c) both (a) and (b) d) none of these.

GROUP – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 5 = 15$

2. Define the concept price elasticity of demand. How will you measure price elasticity of demand ?
3. What is ridge lines ? State the economic region of production.
4. State the definition and features of perfect competition.



5. Why is the short-run average cost curve *U*-shaped ?
6. How do you explain the dynamic theory of profit ?

GROUP – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 15 = 45$

7. a) Define and derive Law of Variable Proportion in short-run.
- b) Explain the relationship between average and marginal production with the help of different stages of production. $8 + 7$
8. a) Distinguish between own price elasticity of demand and cross price elasticity of demand.
- b) If the price of *X* falls from Rs. 60 to Rs. 50, its demand rises from 500 units to 800 units. Find the price elasticity of demand. $7 + 8$
9. a) State the main features of monopoly.
- b) How does a monopolist determine equilibrium output and price in the short-run and in the long-run ? $2 + 13$
10. a) Define quasi-rent.
- b) Critically explain the Recardian theory of rent. $5 + 10$
11. Write notes on any *two* of the following : $2 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$
- a) Oligopoly market
- b) Price discrimination
- c) Isocost and isoquant
- d) Economies of scale.