

2024

(FYUGP)

(1st Semester)

ECONOMICS

(Minor)

Paper Code : EC1.M1

(Introductory Microeconomics)

Full Marks : 75 Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

UNIT—I

1. (a) Define economic problems. Explain the basic problems of an economy. 2+8=10

Or

- (b) Discuss the nature and scope of economics. 10

(2)

UNIT—II

2. (a) Define demand. Discuss the determinants of an individual demand. $2+8=10$

Or

- (b) What is law of supply? Explain the shift in supply curve. $2+8=10$

UNIT—III

3. (a) Elucidate the law of diminishing marginal utility with schedule and diagram. 10

Or

- (b) Explain the revealed preference theory.

UNIT—IV

4. (a) Explain the derivation of short-run cost curves. 10

Or

- (b) Define revenue. Explain the total revenue, average revenue, marginal revenue and their relationships. $2+8=10$

(3)

UNIT—V

5. (a) What is monopolistic competition? State the features of monopolistic competition. $2+8=10$

Or

- (b) Explain how industry attains equilibrium in long-run under perfect competition. 10

5. Who propounded **2024**

(a) Marshall (FYUGP)

(b) Pigou (1st Semester)

(c) **ECONOMICS**

(d) Dupuit (Minor)

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(**Introductory Microeconomics**)

(a) (PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(b) (Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

A. Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×15=15

1. Who defined economics as a “study of mankind in the ordinary business of life”?

(a) A. C. Pigou ()

(b) Adam Smith ()

(c) Alfred Marshall ()

(d) Lionel Robbins ()

2. Microeconomic analysis consists of
- theory of product pricing ()
 - theory of factor pricing ()
 - theory of economic welfare ()
 - All of the above ()
3. The problem of which combination of resources and technology is to be made use in production is called the problem of
- what to produce ()
 - how to produce ()
 - for whom to produce ()
 - how much to produce ()
4. When a proportionate change in the price brings about a proportionate change in demand, the demand is said to be
- inelastic ()
 - elastic ()
 - unitary ()
 - perfectly elastic ()

5. Who propounded the cardinal theory of utility?
- Marshall ()
 - Pigou ()
 - Robbins ()
 - Dupit ()
6. The process by which the price is determined by the interaction of the forces of demand and supply is referred to
- equilibrium of a firm ()
 - price mechanism ()
 - law of demand ()
 - law of supply ()
7. The ordinal utility for analysing the consumer behaviour is called
- consumer equilibrium analysis ()
 - consumer surplus ()
 - indifference curve analysis ()
 - revealed preference ()

8. Utility derived from addition unit is
- total utility ()
 - ordinal utility ()
 - cardinal utility ()
 - marginal utility ()
9. Indifference curve is generally
- horizontal line ()
 - vertical straight line ()
 - concave to the origin ()
 - convex to the origin ()
10. _____ is the cost of next best alternative good that is given up for the production of a particular good.
- Opportunity cost ()
 - Explicit cost ()
 - Economic cost ()
 - Money cost ()
11. Which of the following are the examples of variable factors?
- Investments ()
 - Raw materials ()
 - Labours ()
 - All of the above ()

12. Total revenue depends upon
- output ()
 - price ()
 - Both (a) and (b) ()
 - None of the above ()
13. Under monopoly market, there is
- free entry ()
 - price uniformity ()
 - price discrimination ()
 - All of the above ()
14. Monopsony is a market situation where there is/are
- single buyer of a commodity ()
 - many buyers of a commodity ()
 - single seller of a commodity ()
 - many sellers of a commodity ()
15. A market situation in which there are few firms selling homogeneous or differentiated products and the action of one firm is likely to affect the other is a market of
- monopoly ()
 - duopoly ()
 - oligopoly ()
 - bilateral monopoly ()

B. Answer/Write short notes on any five from the following : 2x5=10

1. Define economics.

- 13. Under monopoly market, the characteristic is
 - (a) free entry
 - (b) price uniformity
 - (c) price discrimination
 - (d) All of the above
- 14. Monopoly is a market situation where there is
 - (a) single buyer of a commodity
 - (b) many buyers of a commodity
 - (c) single seller of a commodity
 - (d) many sellers of a commodity
- 15. A market situation in which there are few firms selling homogeneous or differentiated products and the action of one firm is likely to affect the other is a market of
 - (a) monopoly
 - (b) duopoly
 - (c) oligopoly
 - (d) bilateral monopoly

2. What is consumer surplus?

3. State the properties of indifference curves.

following :

2x5=10

1. Define economics.

4. What are the features of perfect competition?

variable cost

(10)

5. Differentiate between total fixed cost and total variable cost.

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Ba/EC1.M1/87

(11)

6. Price elasticity of demand

Explicit cost

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7. Explicit cost

variable cost.
