Total No. of Questions: 6]						SEAT No.:			
P3811						[Total No. of Pages : 3			
			[50	6163-10	004				
B.B.A. (Semester - I)									
BUSINESS ECONOMICS (MICRO)									
(CBCS 2019 Pattern)									
Time: 3 Hours] [Max. Marks:70									
Instructio	_		andidates:		[Wax. Warks .70				
1)			no. 1 and 6 are co	ompulsory	<i>)</i> .	Cont			
2)	Write any 3 questions from question No. 2 to 5.								
3)	Dra	Draw neat and well labelled diagram when ever necessary.							
4)	Figu	ıres _t a	the right indicate	e full mar	ks.				
	,					.Ox			
Q1) Answer the following questions as per instructions given: [20]									
A)									
	a)		nand is the func	N.		5			
		i)	cost		ii)	price			
		iii)	product		iv)	firm			
	b)	Tota	al revenue minus	total cos	st (TF	R-TC) is equal to			
		i)	Average cost	5	ii)	Profit			
		iii)	Net cost	3	iv)	Marginal Revenue			
	c) In Economics the central problem is								
		i)	Allocation		ii)	Production			
		iii)	Money		iv)	Scarcity			
•	d) A situation in which a number of competative firm relatively less								
			nown as						
		i)	oligopoly		ii)	monopolistic competition			
		iii)	perfect competi		iv)	Duopoly			
	e)			ing is not	dete	rminant of a consumer demand			
			commodity Dries related to	04 1 000 00	a d 6	Z. W.			
		i) ::\	Price related to	omer go	ous				
		ii)	Taste			<i>∞</i> .			
		iii)	Income Population		N	×.			
		iv)	Population		\ <u>\</u>				
						PTO			

	1)	which of the following falls under fillero economics						
		i) National savings and investment						
		ii) Individual demand						
		iii) National Income						
		iv) General price level						
	g)	Indian Economy is the example of						
		i) Mixed economy ii) Socialist economy						
		iii) None of these iv) Capitalist economy						
	h)	Economics is a science which deals with human wants						
		and their satisfaction						
		political ii) Corporate						
		iii) Social iv) Cultural						
	i)	Which types of competition leads to explaination of consumer						
		i) Monopoly ii) Monopolistic competition						
		iii) Perfect competition (v) Deopoly						
	j)	Normally the demand curve will have the shape						
		i) horizontal ii) upward slopping						
		iii) Vertical iv) downward slopping						
B)	Fill	in the blanks (any seven) [7]						
	a)	Firms in industry that produce differentiated product in						
		market.						
	b)	Price discrimination only happens in						
	c)	Under market condition firms makes super normal						
		profit in long run.						
	d)	If the price of goods increases then demand for the goods will						
		Bi 6 1 1 6 11 1 20g 1 1 1 1 6 9 6 7 1						
	e)	Price of product falls by 20% and its demand raised by 60% the elasticity of demand						
	f)	The brance of economic theory, that deals with the problem of						
	1)	allocation of resources is						
	g)	Average revenue = marginal Revenue find in market.						
	h)	The market where only one sellar is exist called						
	i)	The total cost is equal to total fixed plus total cost.						
	i)	According to law of demand, the demand is depend on .						

C) Write true or false from the following statements (any six): [6] Average revenue is the additional revenue of output. Normally the slop of supply curve is always downward slop. b) The Economics is not a social science. c) The cost of one thing term of the alternative given up is called d) opportunity cost. In a market economy all the economic decisions are determined e) by firm. f) All businesses seeks to make a profit. AR # MR in case of monopolistic competition. g) Total Revenue is directly sum of marginal Revenue. h) Q2) Explain in detail the central problems of Economics. [10] Q3) Define the law of supply. Explain determinants of supply. [10] Q4) What is Income elasticity of Demand? Explain the types of Income elasticity of Demand. [10] Q5) Define Monopolistic competition? Explain price and output determination in Monopolistic competition. Q6) Write a short note (any four) Features of Duopoly. a) Importance of Revenue. b) Determinants of Demand. c) Concept of total cost, Average cost and marginal cost.

Price elasticity of demand.

Circular flow of economy. d) e) f)