Program: F.Y.B.Com (FM) - CFP	**Semester:** I	**Program Code:**	UGMS02
Course: Economics – I		**Course Code:**	NUFM103

Duration: 2 Hour **Examination Pattern:** NEP – Autonomous **Max. Marks:** 60

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.
4. CO (Course Outcome), KL (Knowledge Level).

Examination:

REGULAR

Q. 1		Attempt any TWO of the following.				[15]	CO's	KL's
	(a)	**Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer from the alternatives given.**				[07]		
	I	Which of the following statements describes micro-economics?					CO1	KL1
		a.	Studying the behavior of the individual	b.	Studying the environment		CO2	
		c.	Studying the system of banking sector	d.	None of the above		CO3	
	II	The primary focus of micro-economics is _____.					CO4	
		a.	Firm's profit	b.	Global economy			
		c.	Legal environment	d.	None of the above			
	III	If the good is normal, then the demand curve is _____.						
		a.	Downward sloping	b.	Upward sloping			
		c.	Perfectly elastic	d.	Perfectly inelastic			
	IV	Unitary elastic demand is equal to _____.						
		a.	EP = 1	b.	EP > 1			
		c.	EP < 1	d.	None of the above			
	V	The _____ method uses time series data.						
		a.	Trend	b.	End-use			
		c.	Sample survey	d.	Delphi			
	VI	An isoquant curve shows _____.						
		a.	All alternative input combinations yielding the same total product	b.	All alternative product combinations using given inputs optimally			
		c.	All alternative product combinations yielding the same profit	d.	None of the above			

	VII	In perfect competition at any given time, price for a commodity is _____.							
		a.	Same	b.	Difference				
		c.	Discounted	d.	None of the above				
	(b)	**State whether the following statements are true or false.**					[08]	CO's	KL's
		I	Economics is the science of choices.					CO1	KL1
		II	Demand and price are inversely related.					CO2	
		III	The elasticity of demand may differ on the same demand curve.						
		IV	When the demand for the product is perfectly elastic, the elasticity is 0.					CO3	
		V	Production refers to creation of utilities.					CO4	
		VI	An iso-quant has a negative slope.						
		VII	A firm need not cover the fixed cost in the short run.						
		VIII	There is no entry of new firm into the monopoly market.						
		OR							
	(c)	**Match the column.**					[07]	CO's	KL's
		A		B				CO1	KL1
		i. AR is horizontal line.		a. Monopoly				CO2	
		ii. Price maker		b. Perfect competition				CO3	
		iii. Demand		c. Limited				CO4	
		iv. Supply		d. Willingness to buy					
		v. Resources		e. Direct relation					
		vi. Marginal cost		f. Accounting cost					
		vii. Explicit cost		g. Additional cost					
	(d)	**Define the following terms.**					[08]	CO's	KL's
	I	Demand.						CO1	KL1
	II	Supply.						CO1	KL1
	III	Production.						CO3	KL1
	IV	Utility.						CO3	KL1
	V	Opportunity cost.						CO2	KL1
	VI	Price elasticity.						CO2	KL1
	VII	Monopoly.						CO4	KL1
	VIII	Market.						CO4	KL1

Q. 2		Attempt any TWO of the following.	[15]	CO's	KL's
	(a)	Explain the features of micro-economic.		CO1	KL2
	(b)	Discuss the determinants of demand.		CO2	KL2
	(c)	Explain the concept of Isoquant.		CO3	KL2
	(d)	Describe the concept of market.		CO4	KL2
Q. 3		Attempt any TWO of the following.	[15]	CO's	KL's
	(a)	Explain the importance of micro-economics.		CO1	KL3
	(b)	Discuss the concept of price elasticity of demand.		CO2	KL3
	(c)	Discuss the law of variable proportions.		CO3	KL3
	(d)	Explain the features of perfect competition.		CO4	KL3
Q.4		Case Study/ Practical Question	[15]	CO's	KL's
		The total cost schedule of a firm is given below. From this derive the total fixed cost and total variable cost schedules of the firm and from them derive the average fixed cost, average variable cost, average total cost and marginal cost schedules of the firm.		CO3 CO4	KL4

Given Data Schedule

Output (Units)	0	1	2	3	4	5
TC (₹)	30	50	60	81	118	180

TC	TFC	TVC	ATC	AFC	AVC	MC

Fill this table with the help of above information and explain each type of a cost in detail.

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