

44

1. : (1) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**
(1) **Draw neat diagrams and give schedules wherever necessary.**

1. Answer the following in short :-

20

- Define economic laws.
- What do you mean by positive economics ?
- Define micro economics.
- What is meant by relatively inelastic demand ?
- Define variable costs.
- Average revenue.
- Give two characteristics of capital .
- Main causes of growth of population.
- Define small scale industries.
- What is call money market ?

2. Answer the following in brief (any four) :-

20

- Distinguish between micro and macro economics.
- Types of price elasticity of demand
- Explain the features of monopoly.
- Features of Indian Money market.
- A note on SEBI.

3. Attempt any two of the following :-

12

- Given TFC as Rs. 200/-. Find out the TVC, AVC, TC, AFC and AVC from the following information.

Units of Output	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Marginal Cost	50	30	20	20	40	30	80

- Discuss the constraints in Agriculture in India.
- Explain the structural changes in India's foreign trade since nineties.

4. Answer the following in details (any four) :-

48

- How is price and output determined under perfect competition in the short run ?
- Explain the features of monopolistic competition.
- Explain the Modern Theory of Rent.
- Discuss the major factors responsible for low agricultural productivity in India.
- Analyze the New Industrial policy, 1991.
- Give an account of Balance of payments problem since 1990's.

44

1. : (1) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**
() **Draw neat diagrams and give schedules wherever necessary.**

1. Answer the following in short :- 20

- (a) Define economic laws.
- (b) What do you mean by positive economics ?
- (c) Define micro economics.
- (d) What is meant by relatively inelastic demand ?
- (e) Define variable costs.
- (f) Average revenue.
- (g) Give two characteristics of capital .
- (h) Main causes of growth of population.
- (i) Define small scale industries.
- (j) What is call money market ?

2. Answer the following in brief (any four) :- 20

- (a) Distinguish between micro and macro economics.
- (b) Types of price elasticity of demand
- (c) Explain the features of monopoly.
- (d) Features of Indian Money market.
- (e) A note on SEBI.

3. Attempt any two of the following :- 12

(a) Given TFC as Rs. 200/-. Find out the TVC, AVC, TC, AFC and AVC from the following information.

Units of Output	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Marginal Cost	50	30	20	20	40	30	80

- (b) Discuss the constraints in Agriculture in India.
- (c) Explain the structural changes in India's foreign trade since nineties.

4. Answer the following in details (any four) :- 48

- (a) How is price and output determined under perfect competition in the short run ?
- (b) Explain the features of monopolistic competition.
- (c) Explain the Modern Theory of Rent.
- (d) Discuss the major factors responsible for low agricultural productivity in India.
- (e) Analyze the New Industrial policy, 1991.
- (f) Give an account of Balance of payments problem since 1990's.

- N.B. (1) **Figures** to the **right** indicate full marks.
(2) Draw **diagrams** and give schedules wherever **necessary**.

1. Answer the following in short :— 20
- Define Macro economics.
 - What is elasticity of demand ?
 - What is effective demand ?
 - What does the term wage mean ?
 - Define intensive cultivation.
 - What is absolute poverty ?
 - Explain average cost and marginal cost.
 - What is the function of entrepreneur ?
 - What do you mean by disinvestments policy ?
 - What does public expenditure mean ?

2. Answer the following in brief (any **four**) :— 20
- Macro economics and Micro economics are complimentary to each other. Discuss.
 - Law and Economics are interrelated — Discuss.
 - Distinguish between :—
 - Stock and Supply
 - Absolute Poverty and Relative Poverty.
 - What are the exceptions to the law of demand.
 - Discuss the main functions of W.T.O.

3. Attempt (any **two**) of the following :— 12
- Desire and demand are same or not.
 - Products of perfect competition is heterogeneous.
 - Complete the following table :—

Units of Output	Total Fixed Cost	Total Variable Cost	Total Cost	AFC	AVC	AC	MC
1	30	0	30	30	0	30	0
2	30	10	40	15	5	20	10
3	30	18	48	10	6	16	8
4	30	24	54	7.5	6	13.5	6
5	30	32	62	6	6.4	12.4	8
6	30	72	102	5	12	17	40

- Is economics a science ?
 - Does relative poverty exist in developing country ?

4. Answer the following in detail (any **four**) :— 48
- Critically analyse Marshall definition of economics ?
 - What is meant by agriculture productivity ? Explain the remedies to improve agriculture productivity. 29
 - Explain the different methods of measuring price elasticity of demand. 107
 - Explain the structure of Indian Money Market. 7
 - Explain structural changes in India's Foreign Trade since ninties. 87
 - Explain the causes of high public expenditure in India ? What are the measures to control public expenditure ? 56

Con. 2456-11.

MT-6323

May-11

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 100

- N.B.: (1) **Figures** to the right indicate full marks.
 (2) Draw **diagrams** and give schedules wherever **necessary**.

Answer the following in short :—

20

- Unitary elastic demand
- What is effective demand ?
- Wage mean
- Quasi Rent
- Two features of monopoly
- Absolute Poverty
- Average Cost and Marginal Cost
- Qualities of Entrepreneur
- Money Market
- Public debt.

Answer the following in brief (any **Four**) :—

20

- Features of Labour.
- Distinguish between supply and stock
- What are the causes of Poverty in India ?
- What are the exceptions to the law of demand
- Discuss the functions of W.T.O. .

3. Attempt any **two** of the following :—

12

- Complete the table

UNITS OF OUTPUT	TFC	TVC	TC	AFC	AVC	AC	MC
1.	200	40					
2.	200	68					
3.	200	85					
4.	200	105					
5.	200	165					
6.	200	234					

- Concept of cost in detail.
- Positive and normative economics. Explain.

4. Answer the following in detail (any **four**) :—

48

- Critically analyse Alfred Marshalls definition of economies.
- Explain the salient features of Indian Economy
- Explain the structure of Indian Money Market
- What are the measures to Control Public Expenditure ?
- What the main problems of small scale industries ?
- Give an account of Balance of Payments problem since 1990's.

10/12/11

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Con. 5419-11.

BLS

Sem-I

Economics

41

FR-1108

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 100

- N. B. :** (1) **Figures** to the **right** indicate **full** marks.
(2) Draw **neat** diagrams and give schedules wherever **necessary**.

1. Answer the following in short :- 20
- Define Micro Economics.
 - What is Price Elasticity of Demand ?
 - Economics – a Positive Science.
 - What is Effective Demand ?
 - Product differentiation.
 - Green Revolution.
 - Marginal Cost.
 - Small Scale Industry.
 - Public Expenditure.
 - Disinvestment Policy.
2. Answer the following in brief (any **four**) :- 20
- Features of Micro Economics.
 - Economics and Laws are Interrelated. – Discuss.
 - Explain the features of Perfect Competition.
 - Objectives of SEBI.
 - Importance of Small Scale Industry.
3. Attempt any **two** of the following :- 12
- What the main causes of population ?
 - Discuss the problems of Agriculture in India.
 - Explain the Law of Supply.
4. Answer the following in details (any **four**) :- 48
- Explain the types of price elasticity of demand in detail.
 - How price is determined under Perfect Competition.
 - Explain the features of Monopolistic Competition.
 - Explain the Modern Theory of Rent.
 - Critically analyse the New Industrial Policy of 1991.
 - Explain structural changes in India's Foreign Trade since Ninties.

- N.B.: (1) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
(2) Draw neat diagrams and give schedules wherever necessary.

1. Answer the following in short:

20

- Define Micro economics.
- What is relatively inelastic demand? Give its value.
- What is meant by total cost?
- What is meant by 'selling costs'?
- Give any two characteristics of labour.
- Give two reasons for high birth rate in India
- What do you mean by public sector?
- Define Call money market.
- Define public debt.
- What is meant by balance of payments?

2. Give short explanatory notes on 'any four' of the following:

20

- Explain the relevance of Economics to law
- Explain the law of supply.
- Explain the features of monopoly.
- Give an account of causes of inequalities of income.
- Write a note on SEBI
- Functions of WTO.

3. Give short explanatory notes on 'any two' of the following:

12

- State and explain the Law of Demand.
- Given TFC as Rs. 100, calculate average variable cost, average fixed cost, average cost, total variable cost and total cost.

Units of output	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Marginal Cost	100	60	40	40	80	60	160

- Evaluate the structural changes in India's foreign trade since nineties.

4. Answer the following in details (any four):

48

- State and explain the Law of Demand.
- Explain the features of perfect competition.
- Explain the Ricardian theory of rent.
- Discuss the causes of low agricultural productivity in India.
- Explain the National Agricultural Policy-2000.
- Evaluate the Indian Tax structure and tax reforms since 1990s.

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 100

N.B. (1) **Figures** to the right indicate full marks.

(2) Draw neat **diagrams** and give schedules wherever **necessary**.

1. Answer the following in **short** :—

- Define positive economics.
- What do you mean by relatively elastic demand ?
- Define the term 'demand'.
- How will you calculate average revenue, if you are given the total revenue and the units of output ?
- What is meant by marginal revenue ?
- What is the basic difference between a monopoly firm and a perfectly competitive firm in terms of buyers and sellers ?
- Give any two characteristics of capital.
- Define call money market.
- What do you mean by public expenditure ?
- Define Small Scale Industries.

20

2. Give short explanatory notes on any **four** of the following :—

- Explain the relevance of Economics to law.
- Explain the concepts : total revenue, average revenue and marginal revenue.
- Write the Features of land.
- Analyze the causes of increasing birth rate in India.
- Objectives of National Agricultural Policy—2000.
- Features of Indian capital market.

20

3. Give short explanatory notes on any **two** of the following :—

- Explain how the price is determined by demand and supply of commodities.
- Complete the following table :—

12

Units of output	TFC	TVC	TC	AFC	AVC	AC	MC
0	100		100				
1			120				
2			130				
3			147				
4			172				
5			200				
6			234				

(c) Discuss the Balance of Payments problem since 1990s.

4. Answer the following in details (any **four**) :—

- Features of Monopolistic competition.
- Explain the Ricardian theory of rent.
- Discuss the salient features of Indian economy.
- Give an account of factors responsible for population growth in India.
- Explain the dis...

48

Q 1 Answer the following questions in two sentences: -

20 marks

- Write two features of the wealth definition of Economics.
- What is Normative Economics?
- State the difference between Stock and Supply.
- What do you mean by the concept of selling cost?
- Write two characteristics of Land.
- State two Acts made by Government of India to remove Inequality.
- Define Green Revolution.
- Write two examples of direct taxes.
- Define public sector.
- What does public expenditure mean?

Q.2 Write short notes (any four) :-

20 marks

- Distinguish between micro and macro economics.
- Income elasticity of demand.
- Features of monopoly.
- Marginal productivity theory of wages.
- W.T.O.
- SEBI

Q. 3 Attempt any two of the following. :-

12 marks

- Liberal policy is helpful to improve Indian agricultural condition, Discuss.
- Importance of various Laws in connection with population control in India.
- Given TFC as 100, find out TC, AFC, AVC, AC, MC from the following table.

Units of output	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TVC	100	150	230	300	350	380	410	440

Q.4 Answer the following in detail. (Any Four) :-

48 marks

- a) Explain the Law of demand with assumptions and exceptions.
- b) Explain the Ricardian Theory of Rent.
- c) Explain the Relevance of Economics to Law.
- d) Explain the Economic features of Indian Economy.
- e) What is Balance of Payment? Explain the causes of adverse balance of payments
- f) Distinguish between Public sector, Private Sector, and Joint Sector. Explain problems of Small Scale Industry.

CX-Con.:9785-14.

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QP Code : **CY-2318**

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks :100

- N.B. :** (1) **Figures** to the **right** indicate **full** marks.
 (2) Draw neat diagrams and give schedules wherever **necessary**.
 (3) Use of simple calculator is allowed.

1. Answer the following in short. 20

- (a) Define Micro Economics.
- (b) Define Density of Population.
- (c) What is intensive cultivation?
- (d) Define Average revenue.
- (e) What is Selling Cost?
- (f) Give any two features of monopolistic competition?
- (g) Define money market.
- (h) Define Public sector.
- (i) What do you mean by indirect taxes?
- (j) Define balance of payments.

2. Answer the following in brief. (any four) 20

- (a) Explain the relevance of economics to law.
- (b) Distinguish between positive and normative economics.
- (c) Explain the features of perfect competition.
- (d) Features of Land.
- (e) Causes of poverty in India.
- (f) Write a note on SEBI.

3. Attempt any **two** of the following. 12

- (a) State and explain the law of demand with suitable diagram.
- (b) Given TFC as 200, find out TC, AFC, AVC, AC and MC from the following table.

Unit of output	1	2	3	4	5	6
TVC	60	116	160	208	300	340

- (c) Explain the role of small scale industries in India. 48

4. Answer the following in detail (any four)

- (a) What is elasticity of demand? Explain the types of price elasticity of demand with suitable diagrams.
- (b) Analyses the salient features of Indian economy.
- (c) Explain the causes of low productivity in Indian agriculture.
- (d) Given an account for the growth of public expenditure in India.
- (e) Explain the National Agricultural Policy-2000.
- (f) Evaluate the Indian Tax structure and tax reforms since 1990s.

REVISED COURSE
(3 Hours)

QP Code : 23580

Total Marks :100

- N.B.: 1) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
2) Draw neat diagrams and give schedules wherever necessary.
3) Use of simple calculator is allowed.

1. Answer the following in short: 20
- Define positive economics.
 - What do you mean by derived demand?
 - Define implicit cost.
 - Give two features of land.
 - What do you mean by 'Giffen paradox'?
 - Mention two features of under developed countries.
 - What do you mean by money market?
 - Give two types of non-tax revenue.
 - Define public debt.
 - Expand the abbreviation of NAP and SSI.

2. Answer the following in brief (any four): 20
- Relevance of economics to law.
 - Total outlay method of measuring price elasticity of demand.
 - Causes for decreasing death rate in India.
 - Distinction between direct taxes and indirect taxes
 - Factors responsible for poverty in India.
 - Types of public debt.

3. Attempt any two of the following: 12
- State and explain the Law of supply.
 - Given TFC as 200, find out TVC, TC, AFC, AVC and MC from the following table.

Units of output	1	2	3	4	5	6
AC	240	125	90	80	70	60

- (c) Explain the causes of inequalities of income in India.

4. Answer in detail (any Four): 48
- "The price of a commodity is determined by the demand for and supply of that commodity" – Discuss with suitable example and diagram.
 - Analyse the factors responsible for the growth of population in India.
 - What is meant by agricultural productivity? Explain the causes for low agricultural productivity in India.
 - Explain Ricardian theory of rent.
 - Evaluate the National Agricultural Policy 2000.
 - Discuss the features of Indian capital market.

SQ-Con. 3234-15.

REVISED COURSE
(3 Hours)

QP Code : 13047

Total Marks: 100

- N.B.: 1) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
2) Draw neat diagrams and give schedules wherever necessary.
3) Use of simple calculator is allowed.

1. Answer the following in short:
- Define Robbins' Definition of Economics.
 - Define Microeconomics.
 - What do you mean by demand in economics?
 - Give a formula to calculate average cost.
 - Give any two features of monopoly.
 - Mention any two features of labour.
 - State any three causes for poverty in India.
 - Define small scale industries.
 - What do you mean by capital market?
 - What are the main two types of taxes?

2. Answer the following in brief (any four):

- Distinction between micro and macro economics
- Make your own numerical table on total revenue, average revenue and marginal revenue.
- Features of land.
- Constraints in agriculture.
- A note on SEBI.
- Proportional and Progressive taxation with suitable numerical examples.

3. Attempt any two of the following:

- Economics as a science and its relevance to law.
- State and explain the Law of Supply.
- Complete the following table

Units of output	TFC	TC	AFC	AVC	AC	MC
0	100	100				
1				120		
2				70		
3				80		
4				63		
5				60		

4. Answer the following in details (any four):

- Explain the determination of price of commodity with the help of Demand and Supply schedule and curve.
- Explain the features of monopolistic competition.
- State and explain Ricardian Theory of rent.
- Discuss the causes of population growth in India.
- Evaluate the New Industrial Policy of 1991.
- Explore the causes of increasing public expenditure in India.

QP Code : 25943

REVISED COURSE
(3 Hours)

Total Marks :100

- N.B.: 1) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
2) Draw neat diagrams and give schedules wherever necessary.
3) Use of simple calculator is allowed

1. Answer the following in short: 20
- Define normative economics.
 - Define perfectly inelastic demand.
 - What do you mean by demand?
 - What do you mean by average cost?
 - Give two features of land.
 - Give two examples of indirect taxes.
 - What is meant by capital market?
 - Define explicit cost.
 - What do you mean by public debt?
 - Expand the abbreviation of SEBI and WTO.

2. Answer the following in brief (any four): 20
- Distinguish between positive and normative economics.
 - Determinants of demand.
 - Features of monopoly.
 - Causes for inequality of income in India.
 - Disinvestment policy.
 - Features of capital market.

3. Attempt any two of the following: 12
- Analyse the features of monopolistic competition.
 - Given TFC as 200, find out TVC, AFC, AVC, AC and MC from the following table.

Units of output	1	2	3	4	5	6
TC	240	250	270	320	350	360

- (c) Explain the problems faced by small scale industries in India.
4. Answer in detail (any Four): 48
- Discuss, with suitable diagrams, the types of price elasticity of demand.
 - Evaluate Ricardian theory of rent.
 - "Increasing birth rate and decreasing death rate are the main factors responsible for the growth of population in India"- Discuss.
 - Explain the constraints of agriculture in India.
 - Analyse the causes responsible for the growth of public expenditure in India.
 - Evaluate the structural changes in India's foreign trade since nineties.

Nov 2017

Q.P. Code : 29145

[Time: Three Hours]

[Marks:100]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N.B:
1. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 2. Draw neat diagrams and schedules wherever necessary.
 3. Use of simple calculator is allowed.

Q. 1 Answer the following in brief

- a) Define 'positive economics'.
- b) What is meant by 'relatively inelasticity of demand'?
- c) What is meant by Average variable cost'?
- d) Define 'selling cost'.
- e) Mention the names of factor prices for Labour and capital.
- f) What are the major causes for high birth rate in India?
- g) Give two reasons for low agricultural productivity in India.
- h) Give two features of Indian money market.
- i) What is meant by disinvestment?
- j) Mention any two indirect taxes in India.

(20)

Q. 2 Explain the following in short (any four)

- a) Distinguish between positive and normative economics.
- b) Explain the 'Geometric method' of measuring price elasticity of demand.
- c) Features of land.
- d) Explain the main causes of inequality of income in India.
- e) Explain the main objectives of New Industrial Policy.
- f) Features of Indian capital market.

(20)

Q. 3 Answer the following (any two)

- a) Explain the features of monopolistic competition.
- b) Discuss the problems faced by small scale industries in India.
- c) Total fixed cost is Rs 200/- Find out the TVC, TC, AFC AVC and AC from the following information.

(12)

Units of output	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Marginal cost	50	45	40	30	50	75	100

Q. 4 Answer in detail (any four)

- a) What is meant by price elasticity of demand? Explain the types of price elasticity of demand.
- b) Explain the salient features of Indian economy.
- c) Discuss the constraints that are faced by Indian Agricultural sector
- d) Analyse the New Industrial Policy, 1991.
- e) What is Wages? Explain Marginal Productivity Theory of wages.
- f) Evaluate Indian Tax structure and its reforms since nineties (1990).

(48)

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 100

- N.B. :** (1) Figures to the right indicate **full marks**.
 (2) Draw neat diagrams and give schedules wherever necessary.
 (3) Use of simple calculator is allowed.

1. Answer the following in short : 20
- What is normative economics"
 - What is meant by supply?
 - Define explicit cost.
 - Give two characteristics of land.
 - Give two features of monopoly.
 - What does public debt mean?
 - Write two types of direct taxes.
 - Give two features of capital market.
 - Define small scale industries.
 - What do you mean by Proportional tax?
2. Answer the following in brief (any **four**) : 20
- Explain the relevance of Economics to Law.
 - Distinguish between micro and macroeconomics.
 - Explain the characteristics of labour.
 - Explain the causes for increasing birth rate.
 - Types of tax rates.
 - Functions of WTO.
3. Attempt any **two** of the following : 12
- Explain the types of price elasticity of demand.
 - Explain the constraints in agriculture.
 - Given TFC as Rs.250/-, calculate the TVC, TC, AFC, AC and MC.

Units of out put	TFC	TVC	TC	AFC	AVC	AC	MC
0							
1					120		
2					75		
3					70		
4					62.5		
5					70		

TURN OVER

4. Attempt any two of the following :

- (a) State and explain the law of demand. What are its exceptions?
- (b) Explain the features of Indian economy.
- (c) Define agricultural productivity. What are the causes for the growth of agricultural productivity?
- (d) Discuss the factors responsible for the growth of population in India.
- (e) Analyse the National Agricultural Policy-2000.
- (f) Discuss the structure of Indian Money market.

48

(मराठी अनुवाद)

(३ तास)

(एकूण गुण : १००)

- सूचना : (१) उजवीकडील अंक गूण दर्शवितात
(२) आवश्यक ठिकाणी सुबक आकृति आलेख तथा तक्ता काढावा.
(३) साधे कॅल्क्युलेटर वापरण्यास परवांगी आहे.

१. खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे दोन वाक्यात लिहा.

२०

- (अ) आदर्शवादी अर्थशास्त्र म्हणजे काय ?
- (ब) पुरवठा म्हणजे काय ?
- (क) एक्सप्लोसीव्ह मुल्याची व्याख्या लिहा.
- (ड) भूमिची दोन वैशिष्ट्ये लिहा.
- (इ) मक्तेदारीची दोन वैशिष्ट्ये लिहा.
- (फ) सार्वजनिक कर्ज म्हणजे काय ?
- (ग) प्रत्यक्ष कराचे दोन प्रकार लिहा.
- (ह) भांडवल बाजाराची दोन वैशिष्ट्ये लिहा.
- (ई) लघुउद्योगाची व्याख्या लिहा.
- (ज) प्रमाण बद्ध कर म्हणजे काय ?

२. टिपा लिहा (कोणत्याही चार)

- (अ) अर्थशास्त्राचा कायद्याशी असलेला संबंध स्पष्ट करा.
 (ब) सुक्ष्म आणि स्थूल अर्थशास्त्रातील फरक स्पष्ट करा.
 (क) श्रमाची वैशिष्ट्ये स्पष्ट करा.
 (ड) जननदर वाढण्याची कारणे स्पष्ट करा.
 (इ) कर दराचे प्रकार
 (फ) जागतिक व्यापार संघटनेची (WTO) कार्ये.

३. कोणत्याही दोन प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा.

- (अ) मागणीच्या किंमत लवचीकतेचे प्रकार स्पष्ट करा.
 (ब) कृषि क्षेत्रातील अडचणी स्पष्ट करा.
 (क) एकुण स्थिर मुल्य (TFC) २५०रू दिलेले असतातना खालील तक्त्यातील उर्वरित मुल्य काढा.

Units of out put	TFC	TVC	TC	AFC	AVC	AC	MC
0							
1					120		
2					75		
3					70		
4					62.5		
5					70		

४. खालील प्रश्नांची सविस्तर उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही चार)

- (अ) मागणीचा सिद्धांत सांगून उपवादासह स्पष्ट करा.
 (ब) भारतीय अर्थ व्यवस्थेची वैशिष्ट्ये स्पष्ट करा.
 (क) कृषि उत्पादकतेची व्याख्या लिहा. कृषि उत्पादकतेच्या वाढीची कारणे काय आहेत?
 (ड) भारतात लोकसंख्या वाढीस जबाबदार असणाऱ्या घटकांवर चर्चा करा.
 (इ) 'राष्ट्रीय कृषि धोरण २०००' चे विश्लेषण करा.
 (फ) भारतीय नाणे बाजाराची रचना स्पष्ट करा.

.....

[Time: Three Hours]

[Marks:100]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N.B:
1. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 2. Draw neat diagrams and schedules wherever necessary
 3. Use of simple calculator is allowed.

- Q. 1** Answer the following in brief: (20)
- a) What is normative economics?
 - b) Define relatively inelastic demand.
 - c) What is meant by 'fixed cost'?
 - d) Write two features of monopoly.
 - e) What do you call the factors pricing for Land and Labour?
 - f) Give any two constraints in agriculture.
 - g) Mention any two causes for inequality of income.
 - h) Define small scale industries.
 - i) What is meant by capital market?
 - j) Write two examples of indirect tax.

- Q. 2** Explain the following in short (any four) (20)
- a) Distinguish between micro and macroeconomics.
 - b) Features of land.
 - c) Write the highlights of National Agricultural Policy, 2000
 - d) Disinvestment Policy.
 - e) Functions of SEBI.
 - f) A note WTO.

- Q. 3** Answer the following (any two) (12)
- a) Explain the types of price elasticity demand.
 - b) Given Total Fixed Cost as 100. Calculate TVC, TC, AFC, AVC and MC for the following table

Units of output	1	2	3	4	5	6
Average cost	100	90	80	70	60	70

- c) Write in short the features of Indian economy.

- Q. 4** Answer in detail (any four) (48)
- a) State and explain the Law of demand.
 - b) Discuss the features of perfect competition
 - c) Explain the causes of poverty in India. What measures have been taken by the government of India to reduce poverty?
 - d) Give an account for low agricultural productivity in India.
 - e) Discuss the features of Indian money market.
 - f) Evaluate the structural changes in India's foreign trade since nineties.

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Marks:100]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.
N.B: 1. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
2. Draw neat diagrams and schedules where necessary.

Q1 Answer the following in brief.

- a) Define Micro Economics.
- b) Give any two features of monopoly competition.
- c) Define public sector.
- d) What do you mean by relatively inelastic demand?
- e) Define direct tax.
- f) What is selling cost?
- g) Where is the headquarter of WTO?
- h) Define Positive Economics.
- i) Give any two characteristics of capital.
- j) What is meant by balance of payment?

(20)

Q2 Give short explanatory notes on any four of the following.

- a) Write a note on SEBI.
- b) Explain the law of supply.
- c) Features of Macro Economics.
- d) Importance of Small Scale Industries.
- e) What are the causes of poverty in India?
- f) Types of price elasticity of demand.

(20)

Q3 Answer the following. (Any 2)

a) Given TFC as Rs. 200/- Find out TVC, AVC, AFC, TC from the following information.

(12)

Units of Output	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Marginal Cost	---	30	20	20	40	30	80

- b) Explain the structural changes in India's foreign trade since nineties.
- c) State and explain features of Indian Capital Market.

Q4 Answer the following in details. (Any 4)

- a) Explain the Ricardian theory of rent.
- b) Discuss the features of Indian Economy.
- c) Discuss the causes of population Growth in India.
- d) Explain the Relevance of Economics to Law.
- e) What is meant by agricultural productivity? Explain the remedies to improve agricultural productivity in India.
- f) Analyse the New industrial policy 1991.

(48)

मराठी रुपांतर

[वेळ: ३ तास]

[गुण: १००]

- सूचना: १) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.
२) आवश्यक तेथे सुबक आकृत्या काढा.

प्र.१ खालील प्रश्नांची थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा.

- अ) सुक्ष्म अर्थशास्त्राची व्याख्या लिहा.
ब) मत्केदारीयुक्त स्पर्धेची दोन वैशिष्ट्ये लिहा.
क) सार्वजनिक उद्योगक्षेत्राची व्याख्या लिहा.
ड) सहसंबंध अलवचिक मागणी म्हणजे काय?
इ) प्रत्यक्ष कराची व्याख्या लिहा.
फ) विक्री मुल्य म्हणजे काय?
ग) WTO चे मुख्यालय कोठे आहे?
ह) वास्तववादी अर्थशास्त्राची व्याख्या लिहा.
ई) भांडवलाची दोन वैशिष्ट्ये लिहा.
ज) व्यवहारशेष म्हणजे काय?

(२०)

प्र.२ टिपा लिहा. (कोणत्याही चार)

- अ) सेबी (SEBI)
ब) पुर्वठ्याचा सिद्धांत
क) समग्र अर्थशास्त्राची वैशिष्ट्ये
ड) लघुउद्योगाचे महत्त्व
इ) भारतातील दारिद्र्याची कारणे
फ) मागणीच्या किंमत लवचिकतेचे प्रकार

(२०)

प्र.३ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही दोन)

(१३)

अ) TFC २०० दिली असता खालील मुल्य काढा. TVC, TC, AFC, AVC आणि AC.

Units of Output	१	२	३	४	५	६	७
MC	-----	३०	२०	२०	४०	३०	८०

ब) १९९० नंतर भारताच्या परकीय व्यापारात झालेले रचनात्मक बदल स्पष्ट करा.

क) भारतीय भांडवल बाजाराची वैशिष्ट्ये सांगून स्पष्ट करा.

प्र.४ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे सविस्तर लिहा. (कोणतेही चार)

(४८)

अ) रिकार्डोचा खंड सिद्धांत स्पष्ट करा.

ब) भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या वैशिष्ट्यांवर चर्चा करा.

क) भारतातील लोकसंख्या वाढीच्या कारणांवर चर्चा करा.

ड) अर्थशास्त्राचा कायद्याची असलेला संबंध सविस्तर स्पष्ट करा.

इ) कृषी उत्पादकता म्हणजे काय? भारतात कृषी उत्पादकता सुधारण्यासाठीचे उपाय स्पष्ट करा.

फ) नवीन औद्योगिक धोरण १९९१ चे विश्लेषण करा.

BLS sem-I

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Marks:100]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.
N.B: 1. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
2. Draw neat diagrams and schedules where necessary.

Q1 Answer the following in brief.

- a) State two drawback of wealth definition of Economics defined by Adam smith.
- b) Write two arguments against "Economics is science".
- c) What is Normative Economics? Give an example.
- d) What is social cost?
- e) Write two features of Labour.
- f) What is density of population?
- g) State two causes of low per capital income in India.
- h) State difference between small scale industry and cottage industry.
- i) What is Direct Tax and Indirect Tax?
- j) What is Money Market? Give an examples.

(20)

Q2 Write short notes. (Any 4)

- a) Short term market and long term market.
- b) Marginal Productivity Theory of Wages.
- c) Features of Monopoly Market.
- d) Trends in Indian Foreign Trade after Independence.
- e) Balance of Payment.
- f) WTO.

(20)

Q3 Answer the following. (Any 2)

- a) Comment on poverty eradication programs in India.
- b) Suggest the measures to improve the agriculture productivity in India.
- c) Given TFC 200, Find out TVC, TC, AFC, AVC and AC.

(12)

Units of Output	1	2	3	4	5	6
MC	—	50	80	100	100	80

Q4 Answer the following in details. (Any 4)

- a) Write the features of Law. Explain the relevance of Economics to Law.
- b) State and explain the various kinds of price elasticity of demand.
- c) State the factors determining real wages. Why do entrepreneurs earn profit? Discuss with relevant theories of profit.
- d) What is population explosion? Explain the measures to control population growth in India.
- e) Comment on New Industrial Policy 1991.
- f) Evaluate Indian Tax structure and reforms since 1990.

(48)

मराठी रुपांतर

[वेळ: ३ तास]

[गुण: १००]

- सूचना: १) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.
२) आवश्यक तेथे सुबक आकृत्या काढा.

प्र.१ खालील प्रश्नांची थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा.

- अ) अँडम स्मीथ यांनी सांगितलेल्या अर्थशास्त्राच्या व्याख्येतील दोन त्रुटी लिहा.
ब) 'अर्थशास्त्र हे शास्त्र आहे' या विरोधातील दोन युक्तवाद लिहा.
क) आदर्शवादी अर्थशास्त्र म्हणजे काय? एक उदाहरण लिहा.
ड) सामाजिक मुल्य म्हणजे काय?
इ) श्रमाची दोन वैशिष्ट्ये लिहा.
फ) लोकसंख्येची घनता म्हणजे काय?
ग) भारतातील कमी दरडोई उत्पन्नाची दोन कारणे लिहा.
ह) लघु उद्योग आणि कुटीरोद्योग यातील फरक लिहा.
ई) प्रत्यक्ष कर आणि अप्रत्यक्ष कर म्हणजे काय?
ज) वित्तीय बाजार म्हणजे काय? एक उदाहरण लिहा.

प्र.२ टिपा लिहा. (कोणत्याही चार)

- अ) अल्पकाळ बाजार आणि दीर्घकाळ बाजार
ब) मजुरीचा सिमांत उत्पादकतेचा सिद्धांत
क) मक्तेदारी बाजाराची वैशिष्ट्ये
ड) स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात भारताच्या परकीय व्यापारातील बदल
इ) व्यवहारशेष
फ) डब्ल्यू टी ओ (WTO)

(२०)

प्र.३ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही दोन)

(१२)

- भारतातील दारिद्र्य निर्मुलनाच्या कार्यक्रमावर भाष्य करा.
- भारतातील कृषि उत्पादकता सुधारण्यासाठी उपाय सुचवा.
- TFC २०० दिली असता खालील मुल्य काढा. TVC, TC, AFC, AVC आणि AC.

Units of Output	१	२	३	४	५	६
MC	-----	५०	८०	१००	१००	६०

प्र.४ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे सविस्तर लिहा. (कोणत्याही चार)

(४८)

- कायद्याची वैशिष्ट्ये लिहा. अर्थशास्त्राचा कायद्याशी असलेला संबंध स्पष्ट करा.
- मागणीच्या किंमत लवचिकतेचे विविध प्रकार सांगून स्पष्ट करा.
- वास्तव मंजूरी निर्धारित करणारे घटक लिहा. उद्योजकांना नफा का मिळतो ते समर्पक नफ्याचे सिद्धांत देऊन चर्चा करा.
- लोकसंख्येचा विस्फोट म्हणजे काय? भारतात लोकसंख्या वाढीवर नियंत्रण आणण्यासाठी उपाय स्पष्ट करा.
- नवीन औद्योगिक धोरण १९९१ यावर भाष्य करा.
- १९९० पासून भारतातील कर रचना आणि कर सुधारणा यांचे मूल्यमापन करा.

Date :- 12/10/22

QP Code :- 95019

BLIS sem I

Paper / Subject Code: 75905 / Economics

ECONOMIC SET 2

1 Normally a demand curve will have the _____ shape: सामान्यतः मागणी वक्रला _____ आकार असेल:

- a) Horizontal / क्षैतिज
- b) Vertical अनुलंब
- c) Downward sloping खालच्या दिशेने उतार
- d) Upward sloping ऊर्ध्वगामी उतार

2 The elasticity of demand of durable goods is: टिकाऊ वस्तूच्या मागणीची लवचिकता _____ आहे:

- a) Less than unity ऐक्य पेक्षा कमी
- b) Greater than unity एकतेपेक्षा श्रेष्ठ
- c) Equal to unity एकात्मतेसाठी समान
- d) Zero शून्य

3 The horizontal demand curve parallel to x-axis implies that the elasticity of demand is: x-अक्षाच्या समांतर क्षैतिज मागणी वक्र हे सूचित करते की मागणीची लवचिकता आहे:

- a) Zero शून्य
- b) Infinite अनंत
- c) Equal to one एकाच्या बरोबरीचे
- d) Greater than zero but less than infinity शून्यापेक्षा मोठे पण अनंतापेक्षा कमी

4 What is meant by Autarky in international trade? आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापारात ऑटर्की म्हणजे काय?

- a) Monopoly in international trade आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापारातील मक्तेदारी
- b) Imposition of restrictions in international trade आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापारात निर्बंध लादणे
- c) Removal of all restrictions from international trade आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापारावरील सर्व निर्बंध हटवणे
- d) The idea of self-sufficiency and no international trade by a country

स्वपर्याप्ततेची कल्पना आणि देशाद्वारे आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार नसणे

5 If elasticity of demand is very low it shows that the commodity is: मागणीची लवचिकता खूप कमी असल्यास ती वस्तू आहे हे दर्शवते:

- a) A necessity अत्यावश्यक
- b) A luxury चैनीची
- c) Has little importance in total budget एकूण अर्थसंकल्पात फारसे महत्त्व नाही
- d) Has more importance in total budget एकूण अर्थसंकल्पात अधिक महत्त्व आहे

6 _____ refers to that part of man's wealth which is used in producing further wealth.

_____ हा मनुष्याच्या संपत्तीचा भाग जो पुढील संपत्तीच्या निर्मितीसाठी वापरला जातो.

- A. Money पैसा
- B. Capital भांडवल
- C. Capita कॅपिटल
- D. Caption मथळा

7 _____ is one who organizes, manages and assumes the risks of a business enterprise. _____ हा व्यवसाय उपक्रमाची जोखीम आयोजित करतो, व्यवस्थापित करतो आणि गृहीत धरतो.

- A. Entrepreneur उद्योजक
- B. Agent हस्तक
- C. Manager व्यवस्थापक
- D. Employee कर्मचारी

8 aggregate income of a country is often called as _____ देशाच्या समग्र उत्पन्नाला _____ असे म्हणतात

- a. Zero income शून्य उत्पन्न
- b. Mixed income संमिश्र उत्पन्न
- c. National income राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न
- d. Flexible income लवचिक उत्पन्न

9 National agricultural policy came in the year _____ राष्ट्रीय कृषी धोरण
_____ या वर्षी आले.

- A. 2001 २००१
- B. 2003 २००३
- C. 2000 २०००
- D. 1999 १९९९

10 _____ are those industries which are providing services on small
scale. _____ हे अशाप्रकारचे उद्योग आहेत जे लहान प्रमाणात सेवा देतात.

- A. Small scale industries लघु उद्योग
- B. Large scale industries दीर्घ उद्योग
- C. Neutral industries तटस्थ उद्योग
- D. Minimum industries किमान उद्योग

11 India's per capita income is _____ as compare to developed countries.
. विकसित देशांच्या तुलनेत भारताचे दरडोई उत्पन्न _____ आहे.

- A. More अधिक
- B. Less कमी
- C. Same समान
- D. None काहीही नाही

12 The per capita income in India has not _____ at a pace at which
national income has risen over the past four decades. भारतातील राष्ट्रीय
उत्पन्न गेल्या चार दशकांमध्ये ज्या वेगाने राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न वाढले आहे त्या वेगाने दरडोई उत्पन्न
_____ नाही

- A. Grown वाढलेले
- B. Reduced कमी
- C. Stagnated स्थिर
- D. Inflated फुगवलेले

13 "A country is poor because it is _____." "एखादा देश गरीब असतो कारण तो
_____ असतो."

- A. Great महान
B. New नवीन
C. Old जुने
D. Poor गरीब
- 14 The focus of the second five year plan was दुसऱ्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेचा केंद्रबिंदू _____ होता.
- a. Agriculture शेती
b. Industrialization औद्योगिकीकरण
c. Education शिक्षण
d. Defence शिक्षण
- 15 Which is not the characteristics of small business: खालील पैकी कोणती छोट्या व्यवसायाची वैशिष्ट्ये नाहीत:
- a. Unlimited work scope अमर्यादित कामाची व्याप्ती
b. Free management निःशुल्क व्यवस्थापन
c. Priority of workers कामगारांना प्राधान्य
d. Limited investment मर्यादित गुंतवणूक
- 16 Which among the following is an example of substitution goods? खालीलपैकी कोणते प्रतिस्थापन वस्तूंचे उदाहरण आहे?
- a. Milk and Coffee दूध आणि कॉफी
b. Pen and Paper पेन आणि पेपर
c. Ink and Pen शाई आणि पेन
d. Tea and coffee चहा आणि कॉफी
- 17 Micro economics is a study of _____ मायक्रो इकॉनॉमिक्स हा _____ चा अभ्यास आहे
- a. Individual Units वैयक्तिक युनिट्स
b. Aggregate Units एकूण एकक

- c. Study of National Output, Employment etc राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन, रोजगार इत्यादींचा अभ्यास
- d. Study of monetary variables आर्थिक चल चा अभ्यास
- 18 The demand curve for monopolistic competition is _____
मत्केदारीच्या स्पर्धेचा मागणी वक्र ___ आहे
- a. Perfectly elastic उत्तम प्रकारे लवचिक
- b. Perfectly inelastic पूर्णपणे लवचिक नाही
- c. Relatively elastic तुलनेने लवचिक
- d. Relatively Inelastic तुलनेने अलवचिक
19. A periodical return for the usage of land is called as _____
जमिनीच्या वापराच्या नियतकालिक परताव्याला ___ असे म्हणतात
- a. Interest व्याज
- b. Profit फायदा
- c. Wages वेतन
- d. Rent भाडे
- 20 The Year of Great Divide refers to _____ ग्रेट डिव्हायडचे वर्ष ___ ला संदर्भित करते
- a. Economic crisis of 1929 / 1929 चे आर्थिक संकट
- b. Rapid growth rate of population after 1921 / 1921 नंतर लोकसंख्येचा वेगवान वाढीचा दर
- c. The declining sex ratio after 1921 / 1921 नंतर घटते लिंग गुणोत्तर
- d. The slow-down of death rate after 1921 / 1921 नंतर मृत्यूदर मंदावला

ECONOMICS

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Explain the causes of Economic Inequalities.
आर्थिक विषमतेची कारणे स्पष्ट करा.
2. Explain the meaning and importance of Microeconomics.
मायक्रोइकॉनॉमिक्सचा अर्थ आणि महत्त्व स्पष्ट करा. Explain the concept of Price
3. Explain the classification of Market Structure?
बाजारपेठेच्या संरचनेचे वर्गीकरण स्पष्ट करा?
4. Discuss various features of National Agriculture Policy, 2000.
राष्ट्रीय कृषी धोरण, 2000 च्या विविध वैशिष्ट्यांची चर्चा करा.
5. Discuss the importance of Small-Scale Industries in country like India.
भारतासारख्या देशात लघुउद्योगांचे महत्त्व काय आहे याची चर्चा करा.
6. Analyse the striking features of Indian Economy?
भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या ठळक वैशिष्ट्यांचे विश्लेषण करणे
7. Discuss major principles of WTO.
डब्ल्यूटीओच्या प्रमुख तत्त्वांची चर्चा करा.
8. Write short notes on: (i) Law of Demand; (ii) Law of Supply /
यावर थोडक्यात नोट्स लिहा: (i) मागणीचा नियम; (ii) पुरवठ्याचा कायदा
9. Elasticity of demand and its types?
मागणीची किंमत लवचिकता आणि त्याचे प्रकार यांची संकल्पना स्पष्ट करा?
10. Explain Price Determination with Demand and Supply Curve.
मागणी आणि पुरवठा वक्रासह किंमत निर्धारण स्पष्ट करा.

28/3/2023

Paper / Subject Code: 75907 / Economics (75-25)
FYBLS Sem-I

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Total Marks: 75

Q.1 Answer the following questions in two sentences (**Any Six**)

12

- What is Normative Economics?
- State two Acts made by Government of India to remove poverty.
- State the difference between Stock and Supply.
- What does public expenditure mean?
- Define public sector.
- Write any two functions of Niti Ayog.
- Define Green Revolution.
- Write two examples of direct taxes.

Q.2 Write short notes (**Any Two**)

12

- Distinguish between micro and macro economics.
- Income elasticity of demand.
- Features of monopoly
- W.T.O

Q.3 Attempt **Any Two** of the following:

12

- Liberal policy is helpful to improve Indian agricultural condition, Discuss.
- Importance of various Laws in connection with population control in India.
- State any three problems faced by small scale Industries during Corona Pandemic.
- State any three features of India's Foreign Trade.

Q.4 Answer the following in detail. (**Any Three**)

39

- Explain the Law of demand with assumptions and exceptions.
 - Explain the Economic features of Indian Economy.
 - Explain the Relevance of Economics to Law.
 - What is Balance of Payment? Explain the causes of adverse balance of payments
 - Distinguish between Public sector, Private Sector, and Joint Sector. Explain problems of Small Scale Industry.
-

28/03/2023

मराठी रुपांतर

वेळ: २ ½ तास

गुण: ७५

- प्र.१ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे दोन ते तीन ओळीत लिहा. (कोणतेही सहा) १२
- अ) आदर्शवादी अर्थशास्त्र म्हणजे काय?
ब) दारिद्र्य निर्मुलनासाठी भारत सरकारने केलेले दोन कायदे लिहा.
क) साठा आणि पुरवठा यातील फरक लिहा.
ड) सार्वजनिक व्यय म्हणजे काय?
इ) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्राची व्याख्या लिहा.
फ) नीती आयोगाची दोन कार्ये लिहा.
ग) हरित क्रांतीची व्याख्या लिहा.
ह) प्रत्यक्षकराची दोन उदाहरणे लिहा.
- प्र.२ टिपा लिहा (कोणतेही दोन) १२
- अ) सूक्ष्म अर्थशास्त्र आणि समग्र अर्थशास्त्र यातील फरक
ब) उत्पन्न लवचिक मागणी
क) मत्तेदारी ची वैशिष्ट्ये
ड) डब्ल्यू टी.ओ.
- प्र.३ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही दोन) १२
- अ) भारताची कृषी परिस्थिती सुधारण्यासाठी उदारमतवादी धोरण उपयुक्त आहे चर्चा करा.
ब) भारतात लोकसंख्या नियंत्रणासाठी कायद्याचे महत्व स्पष्ट करा.
क) कोरोना साथीच्या रोगाच्या काळात लघुउद्योगांना भेडासावलेल्या समस्या लिहा.
ड) भारताच्या परराष्ट्र व्यापाराची तीन वैशिष्ट्ये लिहा.
- प्र.४ खालील प्रश्नांची सविस्तर उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणत्याही दोन) ३९
- अ) गृहीतके आणि अपवाद यासह मागणीचा सिद्धांत स्पष्ट करा.
ब) भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेची आर्थिक वैशिष्ट्ये स्पष्ट करा.
क) अर्थशास्त्र आणि कायदा यांचा संबंध स्पष्ट करा.
ड) व्यवहारशेष म्हणजे काय? अनिष्ट व्यवहारशेषाची करणे स्पष्ट करा.
इ) सार्वजनिक उद्योगक्षेत्र, खाजगी उद्योगक्षेत्र, आणि संयुक्त उद्योग क्षेत्र यातील फरक स्पष्ट करा. लघु उद्योगाच्या समस्या स्पष्ट करा.

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Marks:100]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.
 N.B: 1. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 2. Draw neat diagrams and schedules where necessary.

Q1 Answer the following in brief.

(20)

- State wealth definition of Economics.
- Name any two Acts for economic welfare in India.
- Write the essential elements to create demand.
- Write two features of Land.
- What is opportunity cost?
- What is per capital income?
- Write two functions of WTO.
- Give two examples of Indirect Taxes.
- Name two Acts to remove the problems of inequality in India.
- Write the difference between Private Sector and Public Sector.

Q2 Give short notes on any four of the following.

(20)

- Difference between Micro Economics and Macro Economics.
- Drawback of Ricardian Theory of Rent.
- Monopoly competition market.
- Features of Indian Economy.
- Balance of Payment.
- Disinvestment policy of Indian Government.

Q3 Answer the following. (Any 2)

(12)

- What are the causes of population growth in India?
- State the measures to improve the agricultural productivity in India.
- Given TFC 50, Find out TVC, TC, AFC, AVC and MC.

Units of Output	1	2	3	4	5	6
AC	200	180	160	140	120	100

Q4 Answer the following in details. (Any 4)

(48)

- Explain the Law of Demand with assumption and Exception.
- Study of Economics is useful for Law students discuss.
- State and criticize any two theories of profit.
- Differentiate the Small Scale Industries and Large Scale Industries. Explain the impact of New Industrial Policy 1991.
- What is Public debt? Explain the causes for increasing public expenditure.
- State the causes of poverty in India. What measures did Indian government adopt to remove the poverty?

मराठी रुपांतर

[वेळ: ३ तास]

[गुण: १००]

- सूचना: १) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.
२) आवश्यक तेथे सुबक आकृत्या काढा.

प्र.१ खालील प्रश्नांची थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा.

- अर्थशास्त्राची संपत्तीची व्याख्या लिहा.
- भारतात आर्थिक कल्याणासाठी केलेले दोन कायदे लिहा.
- मागणी अस्तित्वात येण्यासाठी आवश्यक असलेले घटक लिहा.
- भूमीची दोन वैशिष्ट्ये लिहा.
- संधी मुल्य म्हणजे काय?
- दरडोई उत्पन्न म्हणजे काय?
- WTO ची दोन कार्ये लिहा.
- अप्रत्यक्ष कराची दोन उदाहरणे लिहा.
- भारतातील विषमता दूर करण्यासाठी केलेले दोन कायदे लिहा.
- सार्वजनिक उद्योगक्षेत्र आणि खाजगी उद्योगक्षेत्र यातील फरक लिहा.

(२०)

प्र.२ टिपा लिहा. (कोणत्याही चार)

- सुक्ष्म अर्थशास्त्र आणि समग्र अर्थशास्त्र
- रिकाडोचा खंड सिद्धांतातील त्रुटी
- मत्केदारीयुक्त स्पर्धेचा बाजार
- भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेची वैशिष्ट्ये
- व्यवहार शेष
- भारत सरकारचे निर्गुतवणूक धोरण

(२०)

प्र.३ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही दोन)

(१२)

- अ) भारतात लोकसंख्या वाढीची कारणे काय आहेत?
- ब) भारतात कृषि उत्पादकता सुधारण्यासाठी उपाय सांगा.
- क) TFC ५० दिली असता खालील मुल्य काढा. TVC, TC, AFC, AVC आणि MC.

Units of Output	१	२	३	४	५	६
AC	२००	१८०	१६०	१४०	१२०	१००

प्र.४ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे सविस्तर लिहा. (कोणतेही चार)

(४८)

- अ) गृहितके आणि अपवादासह मागणीचा सिद्धांत स्पष्ट करा.
- ब) अर्थशास्त्राचा अभ्यास कायद्याच्या विद्यार्थ्यांना उपयुक्त असतो चर्चा करा.
- क) नफ्याचे कोणतेही दोन सिद्धांत सांगून त्यावर टिका करा.
- ड) लघु उद्योग आणि मोठे उद्योग यातील फरक स्पष्ट करा. नवीन औद्योगिक धोरण १९९१ चा उद्योग क्षेत्रावरील परिणाम स्पष्ट करा.
- इ) शासकीय कर्ज म्हणजे काय? शासकीय खर्चाच्या वाढीची कारणे स्पष्ट करा.
- फ) भारतातील दारिद्र्याची कारणे सांगा. भारत सरकारने दारिद्र्य निर्मुलनासाठी कोणते उपाय योजले?
