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BJMC - I/S-1/13

2013

Time: 3 hours

Full Marks: 80

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

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Answer from both the Groups as directed.

Group - A

Answer any four questions:

 $15 \times 4 = 60$

- Discuss fundamental concept of Macro Economics.
- 2. Make a comparison between Economic Growth and Economic Development.
- 3. Narrate salient features of Public Finance.
- 4. Throw light on causes for ever growing public expenditure.
- 5. Describe important types of public debt.

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(Turn over)

- 6. Explain demand and law of demand.
- 7. What is Cost? What are its important kinds?
- 8. Examine the role of multinational corporations.

Group - B

Answer all questions:

9. Choose the correct answer of the following:

 $2 \times 10 = 20$

- (i) The relationship between price and quantity demanded is indicated by:
 - (a) Downward sloping curve
 - (b) Upward sloping curve
 - (c) Vertical straight line
 - (d) Horizontal straight line
- (ii) Which of the following is correct in respect of a firm under perfect competition?
 - (a) AR curve is a straight line and parallel to X-axis
 - (b) AR curve is horizontal to Y-axis
 - (c) AR curve is concave to origin
 - (d) AR curve is straight line and paralled to Y-axis

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(2)

Contd.

- (iii) In perfect competition, there is:
 (a) Free entry and restricted exit of firms
 (b) Free entry and free exit of firms
 (c) Free entry for politicians and semi restricted exit for firms
 - (d) Entry with license and free exit of firms
- (iv) Total fixed cost is:
 - (a) Horizontal
 - (b) Vertical
 - (c) Downward sloping
 - (d) Upward sloping
- (v) Fixed cost is defined as:
 - (a) Cost associated with zero output
 - (b) Cost associated with positive output
 - (c) Cost associated with both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of these
- (vi) Under perfect competition, the seller is:
 - (a) Price maker
 - (b) Price taker
 - (c) Both price maker and price taker
 - (d) None of these

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(3)

(Turn over)

(a) $MC = MR$	
(b) MC > MR	
(c) MC < MR	
(d) None of these	
(viii) The most important revenue for Indian	
Government is:	
(a) Tax Revenue	
(b) Non Tax Revenue	
(c) Both (a) and (b)	
(d) None of these	
(ix) In India, the public expenditure is:	
(a) Increasing	
(b) Decreasing	
(c) Static	
(d) None of these	
(x) Tax may be imposed by a :	
(a) Farmer	
(b) Business man	
(c) Government	
(d) All of the above	
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