

**TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPEETH, PUNE**  
**BACHELOR OF COMMERCE (B.COM.)**  
**EXAMINATION:- DECEMBER 2022**  
**FIRST SEMESTER**

**Subject: Business Economics (Micro) (BCOM19-102/ BCC - 101)**

**Date: 6/12/2022**

**Total marks: 60**

**Time: 10.00 am to 12.30 pm**

**Instructions:** 1) Attempt all Questions  
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks

**Q. 1) Answer the multiple Choice questions. (Any 10) (10)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ must be paid even when production level falls down to zero
  - a) Fixed
  - b) Variable
  - c) Marginal
  - d) None of these
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is market where few numbers of sellers are there in market
  - a) Oligopoly
  - b) Duopoly
  - c) Pure Monopoly
  - d) Perfect Competitive market
3. Business Economics owes its origin to \_\_\_\_\_ Economics.
  - a) Modern
  - b) Classical
  - c) Micro Economics
  - d) Balance of payment
4. Tea is \_\_\_\_\_ for coffee.
  - a) Complimentary
  - b) Demand
  - c) Substitute
  - d) Preference
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Means creating of utilities.
  - a) Demand
  - b) Satisfaction
  - c) Production
  - d) None of these
6. \_\_\_\_\_ are the result if using better techniques of production.
  - a) External economies
  - b) Financial economies
  - c) Technical economies
  - d) Marketing economies
7. The Two Important branches of the economics are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Demand and Supply
  - b) Micro and Macro
  - c) Commodity and Labor market
  - d) None of these
8. The Commodity which can be put to several uses has \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Direct demand
  - b) Elastic demand
  - c) Indirect demand
  - d) Demand
9. \_\_\_\_\_ directly varies with output.
  - a) Average Cost
  - b) Production Cost
  - c) Fixed Cost
  - d) Variable Cost
10. The ups and downs of national income over the time are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Balance of payment
  - b) Government policies
  - c) Business cycle
  - d) Economic Development

11. The demand for \_\_\_\_\_ is more elastic

  - a) durable goods
  - b) Branded goods
  - c) Luxury goods
  - d) Necessary goods

12. \_\_\_\_\_ shows the responsiveness of demand for product to change in Income

  - a) Price Elastic
  - b) Income Elastic
  - c) Cross Elastic
  - d) Substitute

13. When the Monopolist differentiates between two consumers, the practice is called

  - a) Price discrimination
  - b) Price
  - c) Profit
  - d) None of these

**Q. 2) Write Short Note (Any 3)**

(15)

1. Law of Demand
  2. Fixed Cost
  3. Price Discrimination
  4. Usefulness of Micro Economics.
  5. Classification of market

**Q. 3) Answer the following question in 150 words. (any 2)**

(20)

1. Difference between Micro and Macro Economics.
  2. What is Monopolistic competition market? State and explain the characteristics of Monopolistic competition market.
  3. Fixed cost must be paid even when production level falls down to zero-why?
  4. State and explain the different types of price elasticity with diagrams

**Q. 4) Answer the following question in 300 words. (any one)**

(15)

1. Explain the various types of cost.
  2. Discuss the external economics of large scale production.
  3. Differentiate between Monopoly and Perfect Competition.

मराठी रूपांतर

सुचना : १) सर्व प्रश्न अनिवार्य

२) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

प्र. १ खालील प्रश्नांचे योग्य पर्याय निवडा. (कोणतेही १०)

(१०)

प्र. २) टीपा लिहा. (कोणतेही ३)

(१५)

१. मागणीचा सिद्धांत
  २. स्थिर खर्च
  ३. मूल्य भेद
  ४. सूक्ष्म अर्थशास्त्राचा उपयोग
  ५. बाजारांचे वर्गीकरण

प्र. ३) खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही दोन प्रश्नाचे उत्तर १५० शब्दांत लिहा.

(३०)

१. सूक्ष्मलक्षी आणि समग्रलक्षी अर्थशास्त्र यामधील फरक सांगा.
  २. मागणीचा सिद्धांत सांगा. वस्तूची मागणी निर्धारण करणारे घटक सांगा.
  ३. जेव्हा उत्पादन पातळी शून्य होते तेव्हाही स्थिर खर्च द्यावा लागतो, विधान स्पष्ट करा.
  ४. मागणीची किंमत लवचिकता ठरविणारे विविध प्रकार आकृतिसह स्पष्ट करा.

प्र. ४) खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही एका प्रश्नाचे उत्तरे ३०० शब्दांत लिहा.

(१६)

- विविध प्रकारच्या खचाचे वर्णन करा.
  - मोठ्या प्रमाणातील उत्पादनात असलेल्या अंतर्गत बचतीची चर्चा करा.
  - मक्केदारी आणि पूर्ण स्पर्धा या मधील फरक सांगा.