Seat No.	:		 77	

AR-101

April-2022

BBA, Sem.-IV

CC-212: Economics

(Managerial Economics-II)

Time: 2 Hours] [Max. Marks: 5								
Insti	uctio	ons: (i) All Questions in Section-I carry equal Marks. (ii) Attempt any two Questions in Section-I. (iii) Question 5 in Section-II is Compulsory.						
		Section – I						
1.	(a) (b)	Define Perfect Competition. Explain the short run equilibrium of firm under Perfect Competition with diagrams. Discuss the features of Perfect competition. (10)						
2.	(a) (b)	Define Monopolistic competition. Explain the Short run equilibrium of firm in Monopolistic competition. Define Price discrimination. When it is possible and profitable? Explain. (10)						
3.	(a) (b)	Explain the characteristics of Oligopoly Market. Write a note on Price leadership.						
4.	(a) (b)	Write a note on Break-even Analysis. Discuss the Objectives of Pricing policies.						
Section – II								
5.	MC0 1.	Qs: (any ten) Which of the following is not an essential condition of pure competition? (a) Absence of transport cost (b) Identical products (c) Freedom of entry (d) Large Number of buyers and sellers	(10)					
	2.	Under Perfect competition, (a) AR=MR (b) AR>MR (c) AR <mr (d)="" ar="" equal="" is="" mr<="" not="" th="" to=""><th></th></mr>						
AR-	3. 101	Under Monopoly the firm gets in long run. (a) Abnormal Profit (b) Normal Profit (c) Loss (d) None of the above P.	т.о.					

4.	Dum (a) (c)	ping is an example of: Personal discrimination Local discrimination	(b) (d)	Trade discrimination Product based discrimination
5.		ch formula is used to find out icity of demand? MR=P.E MR=P(e-l/e)	(b) (d)	based on a given price and value of prions MR=P(e+l/e) MR=p/E
6.	Who (a) (c)	developed the concept of Mo Marshall Chamberlin	nopoli (b) (d)	istic competition ? Robinson Stigler
7.	Mon (a) (c)	opolistic competition differs f Easy entry Product differentiation	rom P (b) (d)	erfect competition mainly due to Large numbers of buyers None
8.	Exce (a) (c)	ess capacity is found in Perfect competition Monopolistic competition	(b) (d)	Monopoly Duopoly
9.	How (a) (c)	many models of price leaders 1 3	ship ar (b) (d)	re available ? 2
10.	The (a) (c)	demand curve facing a firm un upward sloping indeterminate	nder of (b) (d)	ligopoly is horizontal determinate
11.	Rate (a) (c)	of pricing is also known as Target Skimming	(b) (d)	ricing. Peak load None of the above
12.	A fir (a) (c)	m that initiates a change in property of the Price leader Price maker	ice un (b) (d)	der oligopoly market is called Price taker Price setter
13.	At B (a) (c)	reak-even point the firms earn Normal Profit Abnormal profit	(b)	Loss None of the above
14.	Who (a) (c)	presented duopoly model of particles. A. Cournot R.L. Hall	oricing (b) (d)	Paul M. Sweezy C.J. Hitch
15.	Whice (a) (c)	ch method(s) is/are used to conformula volume of output	mpute (b) (d)	the BEP ? chart All of the given

AR-101 2