

Seat No. : \_\_\_\_\_

# NO-121

December-2015

M.A., Sem.-I

401 : Economics

(Micro Economics-I)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

સૂચના : દરેક પ્રશ્નના ગુણ સરખા છે.

1. એકમલકી અર્થશાસ્ત્રની વ્યાખ્યા આપો. એકમલકી અને સમગ્રલકી અર્થશાસ્ત્રનો તફાવત સ્પષ્ટ કરો.

અથવા

સમજાવો :

- (a) ઉત્પાદન શક્યતા રેખાનો ઘ્યાલ  
(b) વાસ્તવલકી અને આદર્શલકી અર્થશાસ્ત્ર

2. પ્રો. હિક્સ દ્વારા કરવામાં આવેલું કિંમત અસરનું આવક અસર અને અવેજ અસરનું વિભાજન સમજાવો.

અથવા

‘સામાન્ય’ અને ‘ગીફન’ વસ્તુઓના સંદર્ભમાં કિંમત અસરનું વિભાજન ચર્ચો.

3. (a) માંગની મૂલ્યસાપેક્ષતાનો ઘ્યાલ વર્ણવો.

- (b) ગ્રાહકના અધિક સંતોષ વિશે ટૂકીનોંધ લખો.

અથવા

- (a) માંગની પ્રતિ મૂલ્યસાપેક્ષતાનો અર્થ સ્પષ્ટ કરો.

- (b) માંગને નક્કી કરતાં પરિબળો વિગતે રજૂ કરો.

4. પેરેટોની સામાજિક કલ્યાણની ઈષ્ટતમ શરતો ચર્ચો.

અથવા

પીગુનો કલ્યાણનો ઘ્યાલ સમજાવો.

5. નીચે આપેલા વિકલ્યોમાંથી યોગ્ય વિકલ્ય પસંદ કરી ઉત્તર આપો :

- (1) ગ્રાહકનો અધિક સંતોષનો ઘ્યાલ કોણે રજૂ કર્યો ?

- (a) પોલ સ્વીઝી (b) માર્શલ (c) ચેમ્બરલીન (d) સ્ટીંગલર



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**Instruction : All** questions carry equal marks.

1. Define Micro Economics. Clarify the difference between Micro Economics and Macro Economics.

**OR**

Explain :

- (a) The concept of production possibility curve.
- (b) Positive and Normative Economics.

2. Explain the break up price effect into income and substitution effects as given by Prof. Hicks.

**OR**

Discuss decomposing of price effect in with reference to ‘normal’ and ‘Giffen’ goods.

3. (a) Describe the concept of price elasticity of demand.  
(b) Write a short note on consumer’s surplus.

**OR**

- (a) Clarify the meaning of cross price elasticity of demand.  
(b) Explain the determinants of demand in detail.

4. Discuss Pareto’s optimum conditions for social welfare.

**OR**

Clarify Pigou’s Welfare concept.

5. Choose the appropriate answer from the options given as under :

- (1) The concept of consumer’s surplus is given by
  - (a) Paul Sweezy
  - (b) Marshall
  - (c) Chamberlin
  - (d) Stigler
- (2) Giffen goods are
  - (a) Prestige goods
  - (b) Capital goods
  - (c) Luxury goods
  - (d) Inferior goods
- (3) The root cause of economic problem is
  - (a) Ends
  - (b) Greed
  - (c) Means
  - (d) Scarcity

- (4) Indifference curve is always  
(a) Concave to the origin      (b) Convex to the origin  
(c) A vertical straight line      (d) A horizontal straight line

(5) At the point of tangency the slope of indifference curve is  
(a) greater than the price line      (b) the same as the price line  
(c) smaller than the price line      (d) None of the above

(6) Which of the following is the subject of Macro-Economics ?  
(a) Product pricing  
(b) Factor pricing  
(c) Theory of Economic welfare  
(d) Theory of Income and Employment.

(7) The concept of social welfare function is given by  
(a) Adam Smith      (b) Marshall  
(c) Arrow      (d) Prof. Bergson

(8) The consumer is willing to give up lesser amount in order to obtain one additional unit of good. It indicates that marginal rate of substitution is  
(a) increasing      (b) constant  
(c) decreasing      (d) zero

(9) Suppose the person's income is ₹ 15,000. When price increases, then the real income will  
(a) increase      (b) decrease  
(c) remain the same      (d) becomes zero

(10) Demand curve parallel to y-axis shows which kind of demand ?  
(a) Elastic demand      (b) Inelastic demand  
(c) Perfectly elastic demand      (d) Perfectly in elastic demand

(11) The capacity of a commodity or a service to satisfy a human want is known as  
(a) ability      (b) popularity  
(c) desirability      (d) utility

(12) Market demand for a product depends on the  
(a) size of the market      (b) size of population  
(c) income of individuals      (d) All of the above

(13) \_\_\_\_\_ are those goods which satisfy consumer's wants directly.  
(a) Capital goods      (b) Consumer goods  
(c) Producer's goods      (d) Economic goods

(14) Who has written the "Economics of Welfare" ?  
(a) A.C. Pigou      (b) Nicholas Kaldor  
(c) Vilfredo Pareto      (d) Lionel Robbins