MICRO ECONOMICS

1. Who is the father of modern economics. Book name also.
2. Define PPC.
3. Write any 2 central problems of an economy.
4. Difference between socialist, capitalist and mixed Economy.
5. Differentiate between Positive economics & Normative economic.
6. What do you mean by Marginal opportunity cost.
7. Define utility.
8. Explain relation between MU & TU.
9. Explain Law of diminishing Marginal utility.
10. Define budget line and budget set.
11. Define indifference curve.
12. Any 4 Properties of indifference curve.
13. What is Giffen goods? Explain with examples
14. Difference between complementary and substitute goods.
15. Difference between individual and market demand.
16. Explain law of demand.
17. Explain factors affecting demand.
18. Differentiate between change in demand & change in quantity demanded.
19. Explain Factors affecting elasticity of demand.
20. Explain Degrees of price elasticity of demand.
21. Differences between change in supply & change in quantity supplied.
22. Explain Factors affecting supply.
23. Difference between short run and long run period.
24. Explain law of variable proportion.
25. Relations between AP and MP.
26. Define
    a) fixed cost
    b) variable cost
    c) marginal cost
    d) Average cost
27. Draw a diagram of AFC [Rectangular hyperbola].
28. Relation between AC and MC.
29. Relation between AC and AVC.
30. Explain TR, AR and MR.
31. Explain producer's equilibrium with MR = MC approach.
32. Explain features of perfect competition market.
33. Explain the 'shutdown point' in perfect competition market with the help of diagram

34. Define market equilibrium.

35. Effect of change in MD and MS on Equilibrium price and Quantity.
36. Explain Price ceiling & price floor concept.

MACRO – Economics

1. Write the name of book of J.M. Keynes.
2. What do you mean by economic agent?
3. Short note on great depression of 1929.
4. Define normal resident.
5. Define Intermediate Goods.
6. Define Gross and net investment.
7. Distinguish between Stock & Flow.
8. Differentiate between consumption goods and capital goods.
9. Explain the followings:
   a) GDP_{MP}
   b) NDP_{MP}
   c) NNP_{FC}
   d) GNP_{MP}
10. What is the relation between GDP and Welfare.
11. Nominal GDP and Real GDP.
12. What do you mean by barter exchange, explain its limitations.
13. Explain functions of money.
14. Explain the credit creation by commercial bank with a numerical example.
15. Explain the functions of Central Bank.
16. Difference between commercial and central Bank.
17. Explain the following:
    i) Cash Reserve Ratio
    ii) Statutory Liquidity Ratio
    iii) open market operations
    iv) repo rate and reverse repo rate
18. Explain Quantitative and Qualitative tools of credit Creation.
19. Explain Consumption function.
20. Define APC and MPC.
21. Difference between autonomous and induced investment.
22. Difference between ex-ante savings/investment and ex-post savings/investment.
23. Distinguish between Excess demand & Deficient demand.
24. Explain the objectives of budget.
25. Explain Types of Budget.
26. Explain:
    1. Revenue Deficit. 2. Primary Deficit. 3. Fiscal Deficit,

27. Differentiate between Revenue Budget & Capital Budget.

28. Explain capital/revenue Expenditure and capital/Revenue Receipts.
29. Difference between Direct and Indirect Taxes.
30. Define BOP.
31. What are the components of current account of Balance of Payment?
32. What are the components of capital account of Balance of Payment?
33. Differences between Balance of Trade and Balance of Payment.
34. Differences between Autonomous items & Accommodating items.
35. Why foreign exchange demanded?
36. What are the supply sources of foreign exchange?
37. Differentiate between Appreciation & Depreciation.
38. Differentiate between revaluation & devaluation.
39. Write short notes on fixed exchange rate, Flexible exchange rate & Managed floating exchange rate.

Important Numerical

1. A firm earns a revenue of Rs. 50 when the market price of a good is Rs. 5. The market price increases to Rs. 10 and the firm now earns a revenue of Rs. 200. Calculate the price elasticity of supply.

2. The quantity demanded increases from 100 units to 200 units when the price decreases from Rs. 12 to Rs. 10. Calculate the elasticity of demand.

3. A consumer buys a certain quantity of a good at a price of Rs. 10 per unit. When price falls to Rs. 8 per unit, she buys 40% more quantity. Calculate price elasticity of demand.

4. The coefficient of price elasticity of supply of a good is 1.5. If 15% rise in its price makes a producer sell 735 units. How many units was he supplying before the price rise?

5. At a price of Rs 5 per unit of commodity A, total revenue is Rs 800. When its price rises by 20%, total revenue increases by Rs 400. Calculate its price elasticity of supply.

6.

Find out the missing values from the following table:

Variable Factor	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TP (in units)	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—
AP (in units)	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
MP (in units)	—	—	8	4	—	5	0	-4

7.

Compute TC, TVC, AFC, AVC and AC from the following table:

Output (units)	1	2	3	4	5	6
MC (Rs.)	150	110	130	150	210	310

8.

Suppose given values of market demand and market supply respectively are $q^D = 200 - p$, $q^S = 120 + p$: then calculate the equilibrium price and equilibrium quantity.

9.

Calculate the total revenue by below given table -

Quantity (Q)	1	2	3	4
Price (P)	22	19	16	13
Total Revenue	?	?	?	?

10.

Calculate total product and marginal product in the following table.

श्रम Labour	कुल उत्पाद Total product	औसत उत्पाद Average product	सीमांत उत्पाद Marginal product
1	----	12	----
2	----	14	----
3	----	15	----
4	----	16	----
5	----	15	----
6	----	14	----

11.

If total fixed cost of a firm is 10 Rs. Calculate total variable cost and average fixed cost in the following table.

निर्गत (इकाइयाँ) Output (units)	कुल लागत Total Cost TC	कुल परिवर्ती लागत Total Variable Cost TVC	औसत स्थिर लागत Average Fix Cost AFC
0	10	----	----
1	20	----	----
2	32	----	----
3	42	----	----
4	50	----	----
5	55	----	----
6	57	----	----

12.

Calculate National Income (NNP_{FC}) with the help of following data :

(i)	Gross National Product at Market Price	₹ 1,000 crore
(ii)	Depreciation	₹ 200 crore
(iii)	Indirect taxes	₹ 150 crore
(iv)	Subsidy	₹ 250 crore

13. Calculate the gross domestic production on market price by given values - (In Crore)
 C = 1,000, I = 1,500, G = 500, X = 250, M = 750

14. If India's imports are 190 million dollars and trade balance is –50 million dollars, then calculate the exports.

15. MPC – 0.75 Find investment multiplier/output multiplier.