Carry, Corp - Kura tal No. of Printed Pages-7 - ng = 301, 302 3 SEM TDC ECO M 1 5-701 Eco=301, 302 Festing = 302 2016 5-301 (November) Edv = 301,3020 = 201 mal = 201 · mm = 201 ECONOMICS Po/Gei = 301, 20 mp = 301 6- 301 (Major) Boci = 381,3 G-301 Course: 301 (Microeconomics—II) Geogs 301, Full Marks: 80 Pass Marks: 32 (Backlog) / 24 (2014 onwards) Time: 3 hours The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions Choose the most appropriate answer of the following: $1 \times 8 = 8$ describing a given production (a) In technology, the short run is best described as lasting (i) up to 6 months from now (ii) up to 1 year from now (iii) as long as all inputs are fixed (iv) as long as at least one input is fixed /50 (Turn Over)

- (b) In the long run, some firms will exit the market if the price of the goods offered for sale is less than
 - (i) AFC
 - (ii) MC
 - (iii) ATC
 - (iv) AR
 - (c) Which of the following is a characteristic of monopoly market?
 - (i) Single firm
 - (ii) Firm produces a unique product
 - (iii) Existence of some promotional or informative advertising
 - (iv) All of the above
 - (d) In the context of oligopoly, the kinked demand hypothesis is designed to explain
 - (i) price-output determination
 - (ii) price rigidity
 - (iii) price leadership
 - (iv) collusion among rivals

- (e) The firm in a perfectly competitive market is a price taker. The designation as a price taker is based on the assumption that
 - (i) the firm has nominal control over its product price
 - (ii) there are so many buyers and sellers in the market that any individual firm cannot affect the market
 - (iii) there is easy entry into or exit from the market place
 - (iv) None of the above
- (f) The theory of distribution (primarily) analyzes the principle which explains
 - (i) the distribution of goods and services among consumers
 - (ii) the allocation of resources in different sectors of the economy
 - (iii) the distribution of profits among shareholders
 - (iv) None of the above

- (g) Non-specific factors, which can be put to numerous uses, earn
 - (i) a large amount of rent
 - (ii) a small amount of rent
 - (iii) no rent
 - (iv) all rent
- (h) A market failure occurs
 - (i) when a small group of firms holds significant market power
 - (ii) if production of the good or service results in an externality
 - (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (iv) Neither (i) nor (ii)
- Write short notes on any four of the following (within 150 words each): 4x4=16
 - (a) Optimal resource allocation in perfect competition
 - (b) Sources of monopsony power
 - (c) Characteristics of Few Sellers Market
 - (d) Collective bargaining
 - (e) Causes of market failure

Answer the following questions (within 500 words each):

3. (a) When does competition become perfect in a commodity market? "In the long run, all firms in a perfectly competitive industry earn zero economic profit."

Illustrate. 3+9=12

Or

- (b) Explain the process of derivation of the long-run supply curves of constant, increasing and decreasing cost industries.

 4+4+4=12
- 4. (a) Explain the factors that give rise to monopoly. Describe how a monopolist determines his profit-maximizing output, the price to charge and resultant economic profit, if any, in the short run.

 3+8=11

Or

(b) Explain the meaning of simple monopoly and discriminating monopoly with examples. How does a profit-maximizing discriminating monopolist determine the prices in different markets? Illustrate.

3+8=11

5. (a) Point out the essential differences between monopolistic competition and oligopoly. How are the price and output determined in monopolistic competition? Explain. 4+7=11

Or

What are the monopolistic and (b) competitive elements of monopolistic competition? A monopolistically competitive output is smaller than perfectly competitive output. Illustrate.

4+7=11

Explain the marginal productivity 6. (a) theory of distribution. What are its limitations? 7+4=11

Or

- Define gross profit and net profit. (b) Explain risk- and uncertainty-bearing theories of profits. 3+8=11
- 7. (a) What is general equilibrium? Describe interrelations and interdependence of markets'. 3+8=11

Or

(b) What is the meaning of 'economic efficiency'? Write a note on the general equilibrium and economic efficiency of competitive markets.

4+7=11
