PART - III
ECONOMICS

Instructions:
1. Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall Supervisor immediately.
2. Use Black or Blue ink to write and underline and pencil to draw diagrams.

PART - A

Note: Answer all the questions.

I. The concept of Net Economic Welfare has been given by:
(a) Alfred Marshall (b) Samuelson (c) Adam Smith (d) Lionel Robbins

[ Turn over ]
2. The basic force that drives the capitalist economy is:
(a) Planning (b) Technology
(c) Government (d) Profit-motive

3. Single commodity consumption mode is:
(a) Production Possibility Curve (b) Law of Equi-marginal utility
(c) Law of Supply (d) Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility

4. Law of Demand establishes:
(a) Inverse relationship between price and quantity
(b) Positive relationship between price and quantity
(c) Both
(d) None
5. Factors determining supply are:
   (a) Production technology  (b) Prices of factors of production  
   (c) Taxes and subsidies  (d) All the above

6. The time element in price analysis was introduced by:
   (a) J.R. Hicks  (b) J.M. Keynes  
   (c) Alfred Marshall  (d) J.S. Mill

7. Labour cannot be separated from:
   (a) Capital  (b) Labourer  
   (c) Profit  (d) Organization

8. Average Fixed Cost is obtained by dividing:
   (a) TC/Q  (b) TFC/Q  (c) TVC/Q  (d) None

9. Under perfect competition, the demand curve is:
   (a) Upward sloping  (b) Horizontal  
   (c) Downward sloping  (d) Vertical
10. The author of the concept of quasi-rent is:
(a) Adam Smith  (b) Marshall  
(c) Ricardo  (d) Samuelson

11. The central problem in Macroeconomics is:
(a) Income and Employment  (b) Price and Output  
(c) Interest and Money  (d) None

12. The Marginal Propensity to consume:
(a) $\Delta S/\Delta Y$  (b) $\Delta P/\Delta Y$  
(c) $\Delta Q/\Delta Y$  (d) $\Delta C/\Delta Y$

13. Currency with the public is known as:
(a) M1  (b) M2  
(c) M3  (d) M4

14. The compulsory charge levied by the government is:
(a) Licence fees  (b) Gifts and Grants  
(c) Tax  (d) Loan
II. 

Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

15. Exchange of goods for goods is known as ________.

16. Production possibility curve is also known as ________.

17. Indifference curves are ________ to the origin.

18. Goods that are demanded for their social prestige come under ________.

19. The supply curve in the market period is a ________.

20. Land and labour are called ________ factors of production.

21. The marginal cost curve is ________ shaped.

22. The perfect competitive firms are ________.

23. Marginal productivity theory is based on the assumption of ________ competition.

24. The magnified effect of initial investment on income is called ________ effect.

[ Turn over ]
25. The equation of exchange (MV = PT) was given by ________.

26. ________ means different sources of government income.

III.  இணையான விளக்கங்கள்:

27. (a) Arc
28. (b) Hawley
29. (c) Coco Cola
30. (d) Walker
31. (e) C+S
32. (f) Socialism
33. (g) Tax rate decreases
34. (h) Bank rate
35. (i) Tinbergen and Frisch
36. (j) TFC+TVC
37. (k) D>S
38. (l) Diamond jewels
IV. Answer each of the following questions in a word or two.

39. What is the other name for Economics?

40. What is the result of over production?

41. Define utility.

42. When the demand for Labour is inelastic, can a Trade Union raise wages?

43. Give an example for fixed inputs.

44. State the Cobb-Douglas production function.

45. What is break-even point?

46. In which year the MRTP Act was passed?

47. Who is the author of the rent theory of profits?

49. When is dear money policy followed?

50. What is public debt?

**PART - B**

V. **Q)**: (i) Explain the law of demand and supply. 10x3=30

(ii) Explain the law of demand and supply with the help of a graph.

**Note:**
(i) Answer any ten of the following questions.
(ii) Answer for each question should be in about four or five lines.

51. Describe the relationship between economics, mathematics and statistics.

52. What are the basic issues of any society?

53. What is opportunity cost?


55. Why does the demand curve slope downwards?
56. What is equilibrium price?

57. What are the determinants of shift in supply?

58. What is meant by division of labour?

59. What is production function and what are its classifications?

60. Mention the relationship between MC and AC.

61. Define marginal cost.

62. What is standard of living theory of wages?

63. What are the three motives of liquidity preference theory?

64. Define money.

65. What is Zero Based Budget?
VI. (i) What are the merits of socialist economy?

(ii) Explain the shifts in demand with the help of a diagram.

68. Describe the characteristics of capital.

69. Explain the relationship between AR and MR curves.

70. Explain the marginal cost with suitable illustration.

71. What are the methods of controlling monopoly?

72. What are the criticisms of Say’s Law?

73. Draw the flow chart to depict the essence of Keynes Theory.

74. Explain the canons of taxation.
75. 'தமிழகம்' முழும் 'மக்களவுத்தம்' வெளிப்புத்தகு சான்று.
Differentiate between the direct and indirect taxes.

PART - D

VII. தீப்பு: (i) கல்லூரியாளர் பதிவு விளக்கக்குறிக்க விளக்கம். 3x20=60
(ii) கல்லூரியாளர் விளக்கம் பதிவு பகுதி அளவில் ஆய்வுகள் விளக்கம்.

Note: (i) Answer any three of the following questions.
(ii) Answer for each question should be about three pages.

76. பாராங்காருக்குருவால் பாரதி மெர்குவில் இயக்காதையற்று அற்று.
Examine Marshall's definition of economics.

77. நுக்கையாளர் பாரதி பாரதி அத்தோட வசதிக்கும் மதிப்பு குற்றமியல் விளக்கம்.
Explain consumer's surplus with the help of a diagram and bring out its importance and its criticism.

78. கட்டும விளக்கல் விளக்கம் சுருக்க.
Discuss the law of demand.

79. கட்டுமகுவன விளக்கல் விளக்க, பார்வான்கள் விளக்கக்குறிக்க விளக்கத்துடன் வசதிக்கும் விளக்கம்.
Explain the price and output determination under monopolistic competition.

80. நுக்கையாளர் விளக்கல் விளக்கம் சுருக்க.
Describe loanable funds theory of interest.

81. பாராங்காருக்குருவால் காலாய்வாள், விளக்கல் விளக்க குறிக்கும் விளக்கம் சுருக்க.
Discuss the causes, effects and remedies for inflation.

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