No. of Printed Pages: 12



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PART - III علم معاشیات / ECONOMICS

(Urdu & English Version / اردو اورانگریزی زبان)

اركس : 90] Time Allowed : 2.30 Hours] [Maximum Marks : 90

Instructions: (1) Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall Supervisor immediately.

(2) Use **Blue** or **Black** ink to write and underline and pencil to draw diagrams.

پارك ـ PART - I / I

نوٹ : (i) سبھی سوالات کے جواب دیں۔

Note: (i) Answer **all** the questions.

(ii) Choose the most appropriate answer from the given **four** alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer.

Turn over / صفح الطبئ]

قلت کی اصطلاح کا تعین کار مصنف ہے: .1 (b) لائيونيكل رابنس (d) سموئيل سن (c) آدم اسمتھ The author of scarcity definition is: Alfred Marshall **Lionel Robbins** (a) (b) Adam Smith Samuelson (c) (d) 2. روایتی معیشت ہے : (b) مالياتي معيشت (d) بازاری معیشت Traditional economy is a: Command economy Monetary economy (b) (c) Subsistence economy (d) Market economy احتياجات، آسائشات اورغيش ونشاط بين: .3 (a) افادیت کی جماعت بندی (b) طلب کی جماعت بندی آ زادسامان اورخد مات کی جماعت بندی (d) ضرورتوں کی جماعت بندی Necessaries, comforts and luxuries are: Classification of utility (a) (b) Classification of demand Classification of free goods and services (c) Classification of wants (d) 4. صارف فاصل ہے: طلب = فراہمی (a) طلب < فراہمی (b) (c) قوة كى قيمت – حقيقى قيمت MVn = TVn - TVn - 1 (d) Consumer surplus is: Demand = Supply Demand > Supply (a) (b) (d) MVn = TVn - TVn - 1(c) Potential Price – Actual Price

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5. جب حاشیائی افادیت صفر ہوجائے:

When marginal utility becomes Zero:

- (a) The total utility starts increasing
- (b) The total utility starts decreasing
- (c) The total utility reaches the minimum
- (d) The total utility reaches the maximum

6. طلب میں اضافہ دکھایا جاتا ہے:

Increase in demand is shown by:

- (a) The highest point on the demand curve
- (b) The lowest point on the demand curve
- (c) Shifts of the demand curve
- (d) Movement along the same demand curve

7. اگر طلب کی پار کچک منفی ہوتو:

When cross elasticity of demand is negative:

- (a) X and Y goods are substitutes
- (b) X and Y goods are perfect substitutes
- (c) X and Y goods are not related
- (d) X and Y goods are complementary

8. نقطةوزن ير:

(a) صرف ایک قیمت چلن میں ہوگی

(b) مقدارطلب = مقدار فراهمی

(c) طلب کی قوس فراہمی قوس کی تنصیف کرتی ہے

(d) مندرجه بالأسجى

At the point of equilibrium:

- (a) Only one price prevails
- (b) Quantity demanded = Quantity supplied
- (c) The demand curve intersects the supply curve
- (d) All the above

9. پیداوارکامطلب ہے:

a) قدرِمبادله (b) گنالوجی

(c) افادیت کا تلاف (d) افادیت کی تخلیق

Production refers to:

(a) Exchange value

(b) Technology

(c) Destruction of utility

(d) Creation of utility

10. ایک کامیاب انتریرے نیئر وہ ہے جو:

(a) پیداواری عوامل کے مختلف جوڑون کا فیصلہ کرتا ہے۔

(b) اقل ترین اجرت ادا کرتا ہے۔

(c) نٹے پن کوقبول کرتا ہے

(d) خطرات کونظرانداز کرتاہے۔

A successful entrepreneur is one who:

- (a) Decides different combinations of factors of production
- (b) Pays the lowest wage
- (c) Accepts innovations
- (d) Avoids risks

اوسط متعین لاگت _____ کونتیم کرنے سے حاصل ہوتی ہے۔ .11

TFC/Q (d) TC/Q (c)

AC/Q (b) TVC/Q (a)

Average fixed cost is obtained by dividing:

- (a) TVC/Q
- (b) AC/Q
- (c) TC/Q
- TFC/Q (d)

_____ کومنصو بائی قوس کہاجا تاہے۔ .12

(b) مخضرمدتی اوسط لا گتی قوس

(a) طويل المدتى اوسط لا گتى قوس

(d) حاشيائي لا گتي قوس

(c) اوسط لا گتی قوس

_ is called the planning curve.

(a) Long run average cost curve

(d)

- (b) Short run average cost curve
- (c) Average cost curve
- (d) Marginal cost curve

کوئی فرم توازن حاصل کرسکتی ہے جب اس کا:

MC = AC

MC = MR

MR = AC (b)

MR = AR (a)

A firm can achieve equilibrium when its:

- MR = AR(a)
- MR = AC(b)
- MC = MR(c)
- (d) MC = AC

مكمل مسابقت كے تحت طلب كي توس:

(b)

(a) <u>نیج</u> کی طرف ڈھلان

(d) افقی ہوتی ہے

(c)

(c) اویر کی طرف ڈ ھلان بناتی ہے

Under perfect competition, the demand curve is:

- (a) Downward sloping
- (b) Vertical

(c) Upward sloping

Horizontal (d)

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پیداواری تفرق کی نمایاں خصوصیت ہے۔ .15 (a) اجاره دارانه مسابقت (b) ڏيويولي (d) احاره داري

Product differentiation is the salient feature of:

- (a) Monopolistic competition
- (b) Duopoly
- Perfect competition (c)
- (d) Monopoly

معاشیات کبرگا کامر کزی مسکله:

- (a) سوداورزر (b) مالياتی پالیسی اور زریالیسی
 - (c) آمدنی اورروزگار
 - (d) قیمت اور برآمد

The central problem of Macro Economics is:

- Interest and Money (a)
- (b) Monetary Policy and Fiscal Policy
- (c) Income and Employment
- (d) Price and Output

آ مدنی کے قین کے لئے سادہ نظریہ کی تشریح میں کے نیزنے استعال کیا

- (a) پیداواراورخرچ
- (b) ضارب اورمسرع
- (c) صرف اورسر مایه کاری
- كل طلب اوركل فرا بهمي

To explain the simple theory of income determination, Keynes used _____.

- Production and Expenditure (a)
- (b) Multiplier and accelerator
- Consumption and investment (c)
- Aggregate demand and aggregate supply (d)

صرف نفاعل _____ اور ____ کرتا ہے۔ (a) آمدنی، بچت (b) خرچ، سرماییکاری صرف، آمدنی (c) ضرف، آمدنی

Consumption function explains the relationship between _____ and _____.

Income, Savings (a)

- Expenditure, Investment (b)
- Consumption, Income (c)
- (d) Expenditure, Savings

(b) خانگی سیگٹر (d) ریاستی حکومت

Monetary policy is controlled by:

(a) Central Bank

- (b) Private Sector
- Central Government (c)
- State Government (d)

صفر پرمنی بجٹ میں ہرسال کوفرض کیا جا تا ہے:
(a) نیاسال (d) مال سال (c)

In zero based budget every year is considered as a:

(a) New year

Academic year (b)

(c) Base year

(d) Financial year

[صفح الطيئ] Turn over

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يارك ـ PART - II/ II

7x2=14

کوئی سات سوالات کے جواب دیجیے۔سوال نمبر 30 لازمی ہے۔

Answer any seven questions and question number 30 is compulsory.

21. الفريدُ مارشل كي معاشيات كي متعين كرده تعريف لكهيه _

State Alfred Marshall's definition of Economics.

22. ضرورتون کی کیاوجوہات ہیں ؟

What are the causes of wants?

23. طلب کی کیک کی کون سی قسمیں ہیں ؟

What are the types of elasticity of demand?

24. بريك ايؤن يوئين كيام ؟

What is break even point?

25. قیمت کے تفرق کے دوفرق کو نسے ہیں ؟

What are the two conditions for price discrimination?

26. مبادله كمائيال كيابيس؟

What is transfer earnings?

27. ينم لگان كياہے ؟

What is quasi-rent?

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Give the formula for Marginal Propensity to Consume.

What are the instruments of quantitative credit control?

State the Definition of a tax According to Prof. Seligman.

يارك - PART - III / III

Answer any seven questions and question number 40 is compulsory.

Examine the criticisms against Adam Smith's wealth definition.

Explain the merits of a mixed economy.

What does a production possibility curve refer?

Turn over / صفح الطيئي]

Write a short-note on Giffen Paradox.

How is equilibrium price determined in the market period?

What are the functions of entrepreneur?

What are the methods of controlling monopoly?

What are the limitations of Marginal Productivity Theory of Distribution?

What are the assumptions of Keynesian theory of Simple Income Determination?

Explain the difficulties of barter system.

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يارك ـ PART - IV / IV

7x5=35

Answer all the questions.

(a) Explain the features and any four merits of socialism.

OR

(b) Describe the Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility with a diagram.

(a) What are the assumptions of indifference curve analysis? Explain consumer's equilibrium using indifference curve approach.

OR

(b) Explain the point method of measurement of price elasticity of demand in detail.

(a) State the law of demand. What are the exceptions to the law of demand?

OR

(b) Explain the determination of equilibrium price with a diagram.

[صفح الطيئ / Turn over

(a) What are isoquants? Describe their characteristics.

OR

(b) Explain various costs incurred by a firm.

(a) How is price and output determined in the short-run under perfect competition?

\mathbf{OR}

(b) Explain the price and output determination under monopolistic competition.

(a) Examine Ricardian theory of RENT.

OR

(b) Critically examine J.B. Say's Law of Markets.

(a) Describe the quantity theory of money.

OR

(b) Explain any five of the objectives of fiscal policy.