Q.P. Code: 04845

[Marks:100]

| | | Ple | ease check whether you have | e got the right question paper. | |
|----|---|----------------|---|---|-----|
| | 1 | N.B: 1. | All questions are compulso | ry. | |
| | | 2. | All questions have internal | choice. | 5 6 |
| | | 3. | Draw neat diagrams where | | |
| | | | Use of simple calculator is | | 9 |
| | | | Figures to the right indicate | | 200 |
| | | 3. | Tiguies to the right maleate | | |
| 1. | (A) Sel | ect the best | answer from the given opti | ons and rewrite the statement. Any Ten. | 10 |
| | (i) | Perfectl | y competitive firms are desc | ribed as | 300 |
| | | (a) price n | nakers | (b) price takers | |
| | | (c) price p | producers | (d) price givers | |
| | (ii | The zero | o profit point will occur whe | | |
| | ν | (a) MC = I | - V 0.6 | (b) MC = MU | |
| | | (c) AC = P | | (d) MR = MP | |
| | | () | | 4 4 6 6 4 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 | |
| | (iii | Under i | mperfect competition produ | cers facedemand curve for their products. | |
| | | (a) a horiz | ontal Sontal | (b) an upward sloping | |
| | | (c) a dow | nward sloping | (d) a vertical | |
| | /: ' |) Cambala | | | |
| | (iv | | | producing similar products, that work | |
| | | | er to raise prices and restric | 2 2 2 6 2 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 | |
| | | (b) usuall | | t output | |
| | | (c) oligop | | | |
| | | (d) all of t | | | |
| | | | | \$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2 | |
| | (y | A mono | polistically competitive firm | earns supernormal profits in the short run | |
| | 20 | because | of 82 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 | | |
| | | (a) produc | t differentiation | (b) free entry and exit of firms | |
| | | (c) perfec | t knowledge | (d) interdependent decision making | |
| ď | (vi | A firm i | n monopolistic competition_ | | |
| | | | ers reactions of rival firms | (b) colludes with others | |
| | 7, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, | (c) has ma | arket sharing agreements | (d) decides its own price. | |
| | V V (vii | Margina | al cost pricing can be adopte | d by | |
| 26 | | | te monopoly firm | (b) a public sector monopoly | |
| | | (c) both (a | | (d) none of the above | |
| | | | \$.\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\ | | |

[Time: 3 Hours]

Transfer pricing has gained significant importance with the growth of ______.

(viii)

| (ix)is an advantage of mark-up pricing. (a) cost recovery (b) assured profit (c) both a and b (d) none of the above (x) Capital expenditure decisions are irreversible because | | | | (a) multinationals(c) mergers | (b) less developed countries(d) none of the above | |
|---|--|------|--|--|--|---|
| (x) Capital expenditure decisions are irreversible because (a) of absence of second hand markets (b) fluctuation in rate of interest (c) profit of capital assets is difficult to estimate (d) none of the above (xi) Payback period method focusses on | | | (ix) | (a) cost recovery | (b) assured profit | |
| (a) of absence of second hand markets (b) fluctuation in rate of interest (c) profit of capital assets is difficult to estimate (d) none of the above (xi) Payback period method focusses on (a) rate of profit (b) rate of interest (c) innovation (d) none of the above (xii) A project is profitable if its NPV is (a) positive (b) negative (c) zero (d) all of the above (i) Under perfect competition goods are homogeneous. (ii) A monopolist is in equilibrium at that level of output where MC = MR. (iii) Under monopoly AR and MR curves are identical and horizontal straight lines (iv) A monopolistically competitive firm produces with excess capacity. (v) Under monopolistic competition goods have no close substitutes. (vi) A cartel operates on the basis of an agreement on price and output a producers. (viii) Price discrimination is always possible and profitable. (ix) Cost plus pricing is also known as mark-up pricing. (x) Payback period method favours long term projects. (xii) According to the IRR method a project is accepted if IRR> market rate of inter (xiii) NPV is based on the principle of discounting. Attempt A and B OR C and D (A) Discuss the features of perfect competition. (B) Explain equilibrium of a firm in monopoly in the long run. OR (C) Define monopoly. Explain the sources of monopoly power. (D) Read the following paragraph and answer the questions below: There are many farmers who grow basmati rice in India. No single farmer is large eno influence the price of basmati rice in the market. The quality of basmati rice is homogeneous. Farmers are free to decide whether they want to produce basmati rice is | | | | • • | | |
| (a) rate of profit (b) rate of interest (c) innovation (d) none of the above (xii) A project is profitable if its NPV is | | | (x) | (a) of absence of second hand(b) fluctuation in rate of interes(c) profit of capital assets is different | markets est | |
| (c) innovation (d) none of the above (xii) A project is profitable if its NPV is | | | (xi) | Payback period method focuss | es on | |
| (xii) A project is profitable if its NPV is | | | | (a) rate of profit | (b) rate of interest | |
| (a) positive (c) zero (d) all of the above 1. (B) State whether the following statements are True or False. Any Ten (i) Under perfect competition goods are homogeneous. (ii) A monopolist is in equilibrium at that level of output where MC = MR. (iii) Under monopoly AR and MR curves are identical and horizontal straight lines (iv) A monopolistically competitive firm produces with excess capacity. (v) Under monopolistic competition goods have no close substitutes. (vi) A cartel operates on the basis of an agreement on price and output a producers. (vii) Public sector units often charge prices equal to their marginal cost. (viii) Price discrimination is always possible and profitable. (ix) Cost plus pricing is also known as mark-up pricing. (x) Payback period method favours long term projects. (xi) According to the IRR method a project is accepted if IRR> market rate of inter (xii) NPV is based on the principle of discounting. 2. Attempt A and B OR C and D (A) Discuss the features of perfect competition. (B) Explain equilibrium of a firm in monopoly in the long run. OR (C) Define monopoly. Explain the sources of monopoly power. (D) Read the following paragraph and answer the questions below: There are many farmers who grow basmati rice in India. No single farmer is large eno influence the price of basmati rice in the market. The quality of basmati rice is homogeneous. Farmers are free to decide whether they want to produce basmati | | | | (c) innovation | (d) none of the above | |
| (c) zero (d) all of the above 1. (B) State whether the following statements are True or False. Any Ten (i) Under perfect competition goods are homogeneous. (ii) A monopolist is in equilibrium at that level of output where MC = MR. (iii) Under monopoly AR and MR curves are identical and horizontal straight lines (iv) A monopolistically competitive firm produces with excess capacity. (v) Under monopolistic competition goods have no close substitutes. (vi) A cartel operates on the basis of an agreement on price and output a producers. (vii) Public sector units often charge prices equal to their marginal cost. (viii) Price discrimination is always possible and profitable. (ix) Cost plus pricing is also known as mark-up pricing. (x) Payback period method favours long term projects. (xi) According to the IRR method a project is accepted if IRR> market rate of inter (xii) NPV is based on the principle of discounting. 2. Attempt A and B OR C and D (A) Discuss the features of perfect competition. (B) Explain equilibrium of a firm in monopoly in the long run. OR (C) Define monopoly. Explain the sources of monopoly power. (D) Read the following paragraph and answer the questions below: There are many farmers who grow basmati rice in India. No single farmer is large eno influence the price of basmati rice in the market. The quality of basmati rice is homogeneous. Farmers are free to decide whether they want to produce basmati | | | (xii) | A project is profitable if its NP | Vis. V. C. | |
| (i) Under perfect competition goods are homogeneous. (ii) A monopolist is in equilibrium at that level of output where MC = MR. (iii) Under monopoly AR and MR curves are identical and horizontal straight lines (iv) A monopolistically competitive firm produces with excess capacity. (v) Under monopolistic competition goods have no close substitutes. (vi) A cartel operates on the basis of an agreement on price and output a producers. (vii) Public sector units often charge prices equal to their marginal cost. (viii) Price discrimination is always possible and profitable. (ix) Cost plus pricing is also known as mark-up pricing. (x) Payback period method favours long term projects. (xi) According to the IRR method a project is accepted if IRR> market rate of inter (xii) NPV is based on the principle of discounting. 2. Attempt A and B OR C and D (A) Discuss the features of perfect competition. (B) Explain equilibrium of a firm in monopoly in the long run. OR (C) Define monopoly. Explain the sources of monopoly power. (D) Read the following paragraph and answer the questions below: There are many farmers who grow basmati rice in India. No single farmer is large eno influence the price of basmati rice in the market. The quality of basmati rice is homogeneous. Farmers are free to decide whether they want to produce basmati | | | | (a) positive | (b) negative | |
| (i) Under perfect competition goods are homogeneous. (ii) A monopolist is in equilibrium at that level of output where MC = MR. (iii) Under monopoly AR and MR curves are identical and horizontal straight lines (iv) A monopolistically competitive firm produces with excess capacity. (v) Under monopolistic competition goods have no close substitutes. (vi) A cartel operates on the basis of an agreement on price and output a producers. (vii) Public sector units often charge prices equal to their marginal cost. (viii) Price discrimination is always possible and profitable. (ix) Cost plus pricing is also known as mark-up pricing. (x) Payback period method favours long term projects. (xi) According to the IRR method a project is accepted if IRR> market rate of inter (xii) NPV is based on the principle of discounting. 2. Attempt A and B OR C and D (A) Discuss the features of perfect competition. (B) Explain equilibrium of a firm in monopoly in the long run. OR (C) Define monopoly. Explain the sources of monopoly power. (D) Read the following paragraph and answer the questions below: There are many farmers who grow basmati rice in India. No single farmer is large eno influence the price of basmati rice in the market. The quality of basmati rice is homogeneous. Farmers are free to decide whether they want to produce basmati | | | | (c) zero | (d) all of the above | |
| (B) Explain equilibrium of a firm in monopoly in the long run. OR (C) Define monopoly. Explain the sources of monopoly power. (D) Read the following paragraph and answer the questions below: There are many farmers who grow basmati rice in India. No single farmer is large eno influence the price of basmati rice in the market. The quality of basmati rice is homogeneous. Farmers are free to decide whether they want to produce basmati | 1. | (B) | (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi) (viii) (ix) (xi) (xii) Atte | Under perfect competition of A monopolist is in equilibrium Under monopoly AR and MI A monopolistically competite Under monopolistic competates on the producers. Public sector units often character of the price discrimination is always Cost plus pricing is also known Payback period method favor According to the IRR method NPV is based on the principles of the IRR method of the principles of the IRR method of the IRR metho | goods are homogeneous. Im at that level of output where MC = MR. R curves are identical and horizontal straight lines. tive firm produces with excess capacity. Itition goods have no close substitutes. basis of an agreement on price and output among arge prices equal to their marginal cost. ys possible and profitable. wn as mark-up pricing. ours long term projects. d a project is accepted if IRR> market rate of interest le of discounting. | 3 |
| OR (C) Define monopoly. Explain the sources of monopoly power. (D) Read the following paragraph and answer the questions below: There are many farmers who grow basmati rice in India. No single farmer is large eno influence the price of basmati rice in the market. The quality of basmati rice is homogeneous. Farmers are free to decide whether they want to produce basmati | 300 | (A) | N . D. U. | | • | 8 |
| (C) Define monopoly. Explain the sources of monopoly power. (D) Read the following paragraph and answer the questions below: There are many farmers who grow basmati rice in India. No single farmer is large eno influence the price of basmati rice in the market. The quality of basmati rice is homogeneous. Farmers are free to decide whether they want to produce basmati | 300 | (B) | Exp | lain equilibrium of a firm in mor | | 7 |
| (D) Read the following paragraph and answer the questions below: There are many farmers who grow basmati rice in India. No single farmer is large eno influence the price of basmati rice in the market. The quality of basmati rice is homogeneous. Farmers are free to decide whether they want to produce basmati | | | | | | • |
| any other crop. | 30 8 5 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 | N AN | Rea The influ hon | d the following paragraph and a re are many farmers who grow uence the price of basmati ric nogeneous. Farmers are free to | answer the questions below: basmati rice in India. No single farmer is large enough to be in the market. The quality of basmati rice is fairly | / |

3

- (i) Name the market structure being described in the paragraph above.
- (ii) Examine the characteristic features of the market identified by you in question(i)

3. Attempt A and B OR C and D

- (A) Examine the equilibrium of a firm in monopolistic competition in the short run. 8
- (B) Explain the kinked demand curve model.

OR

- (C) Discuss the various forms of product differentiation and its effects on the demand curve.
- (D) Read the following paragraph and answer the questions below:

 A car manufacturer is aware of his rivalry with other few car manufacturers in the market.

 Like the other car manufacturers he undertakes vigorous advertising campaigns to convince potential buyers of the superior quality and style of his cars. He reacts very quickly to claims of superiority by rivals. But he avoids cutting price as that would finally lead to losses for all concerned.
 - i) Name the market structure being described in the paragraph above.
 - ii) Describe the characteristic features of the market identified by you in question (i)

4. Attempt A and B OR C and D

- (A) Discuss the conditions under which price discrimination is possible.
- (B) Explain the multiple product pricing method.

OR

- (C) Examine marginal cost pricing as a pricing method for public sector firms. Explain using a diagram.
- (D) (i) Explain the merits and demerits of full cost pricing.
 - (ii) Assuming a desired mark-up of 15%, if average variable cost is ₹ 55/- and the average fixed cost is ₹ 15/-, calculate the full cost price of product C of firm Cracker.

5. Attempt A and B OR C and D

- (A) Explain the meaning and significance of capital budgeting.
- (B) Examine the Net Present Value method of project evaluation.

OR

- (C) Discuss the Internal Rate of Return (IRR) method of investment appraisal.
- (D) The following table shows four projects with their initial investments and annual cash inflows. Calculate the payback period for each project and rank them.

| Project | Initial investment(₹) | Annual cash inflow(₹) |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| J. 2008 200 2000 | 1,20,000 | 30,000 |
| CCS BOYS | 80,000 | 16,000 |
| 7 7 0 0 3 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 | 60,000 | 30,000 |
| | 40,000 | 40,000 |

7

8

7

8

7

7

4

| 6. | | Atten | npt A and B OR Write short notes on any four :- | |
|----|-----|-------|--|-------|
| | (A) | • | ze short run equilibrium of firms under perfect competition with ential costs. | 10 |
| | (B) | Discu | ss in detail the arguments for and against advertising. | 10 |
| | | | OR STATE OF STATE | 300 |
| 6. | | Write | short notes :Any Four | 20 |
| | | (i) | Shut-down point | |
| | | (ii) | Excess capacity | |
| | | (iii) | Cartels | |
| | | (iv) | Degrees of price discrimination | |
| | | (v) | Transfer pricing Company of the Comp | N. C. |
| | | (vi) | Steps in capital budgeting | |
| | | | | |



Q.P. Code: 04845

ų

(मराठी रूपांतर)

| वेळ: ३ तास | ्र एकूण गुण:१०० |
|------------|-----------------|
| | |

सूचना:

- १. सर्व प्रश्न आवश्यक आहेत.
- २. सर्व प्रश्नांना अंतर्गत पर्याय आहेत.
- ३. आवश्यक तेथे सुबक आकृत्या काढा.
- ४. आवश्यक तेथे गणक यंत्राचा वापर करण्यास परवानगी आहे
- ५. उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात

| 9 | (zī) | टिलेल्या | ਰਮੀਮਰਤ | योग्य | उनगनी | ਰਿਕਵ | 7 | तिशाने | ਧੁਵਰ | लिटा | (कोणतेही | र स |
|------|------|----------|----------|-------|----------|------|--------------|--------|--------|---------------|----------|-----|
| 5. (| (প) | ादलल्या | पथायातून | વા•વ | उत्तराचा | ानवड | <i>कार</i> न | ાવલાન | पूर्धा | <u> चित्र</u> | (काणतहा | વહા |

90

- (i) पूर्ण स्पर्धायुक्त उद्योगसंस्थांना-----संबोधले जाते
 - (अ) किंमत कर्त्या

(ब) किंमत स्विकारणाऱ्या

(क) किंमत निर्मात्या

- (ड) किंमत देण्याऱ्या
- (ii) शुन्य नफा बिंदू अशावेळी निर्माण होतो तेथे----
 - (अ) MC = P

(ৰ) MC = MU

(**क**) AC = P

- (ड) MR = MP
- - (अ) क्षितीज समांतर

(ब) वर जाणाऱ्या

(क) खाली येणाऱ्या

(ड) उभा

- (iv) कार्टेल संघ हे----
 - (अ) एकसारखे एत्पादन करणाऱ्या स्वतंत्र उद्योगसंस्थाचा संघ ज्या, उद्योग संस्था किंमत वाढवण्याकरिता आणि मर्यादीत उत्पादनाकरिता एकत्र काम करतात.
 - (ब) सामान्यपणे बेकायदेशीर
 - (क) अल्पाधिकार
 - (ड) वरील सर्व
- (v) मक्तेदारियुक्त स्पर्धेतील उद्योगसंस्था अल्पकाळात अवाजवी नफा कमावतात याचे कारण हे आहे.
 - (अ) वस्तू भिन्नता

(ब) उद्योगसंस्थेचा मुक्त प्रवेश व गमण

(क) पूर्ण ज्ञान

(ड) परस्परावलंबी निर्णय प्रक्रीया

[Turn Over]

| (vi) | मक्ते | ोदारियुक्त स्पर्धेतील उद्योग संस्था | | |
|-------|-----------|--|----------------|--|
| | (3 | r) प्रतिस्पर्धी उद्योगसंस्थाच्या प्रतिक्री | या लक्ष | ात घेतात् १५०० १५० |
| | (ब |) इतरांबरोबर संगनमत करतात. | | |
| | (क | जाजार वापराबद्दल करार करतात. | ^ | |
| | (ब |) स्वताच्या किंमती ठरवतात. | | |
| (vii) |) सि | मांत खर्च निर्धारणाचा अवलंब <i>ू</i> | - -क रू | शकतात. |
| | (अ) | खाजगी मक्तेदारी उद्योगसंस्था 🚿 | (ब) | सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील मक्तेदारी संस्था |
| | | दोन्ही अव ब | ' N O C ~ ' | वरिलपैकी नाही |
| (viii | i) | वृद्धिबरोबर हस्तांतरणीय (ब | दली) वि | केंमत निर्धारणाला अतिशय |
| | | हत्व प्राप्त झाले आहे. | | |
| | (अ) | बहूराष्ट्रीय कंपन्यांच्या | (ब) | अल्पविकासित राष्ट्रांच्या |
| | | विलीणीकरणाच्या | (ड) | वरिलपैकी नाही |
| (xi) | | हा पूर्ण खर्च (मार्क अप) किंम | ातीचा प | भायदा होय भायदा होय |
| | (अ) | खर्च भरून काढणे | (ब) | नफ्याची हमी |
| | (क) | दोन्ही अ व ब | (ड) | वरिलपैकी नाही |
| (x) | भांड | वली खर्चाचे निर्णय मागे घेता येत ना | हीत का | vu |
| | (अ) | जुन्या बाजाराचा अभाव | | |
| 48 | (ब) | व्याज दरातील चढउतार | | |
| 3,00 | (क) | भांडवली संपदावरील लाभाचा आरा | खडा बां | धणे कठीण असते |
| | (ड) | वरीलपैकी नाही | | |
| xi) | परता | वा कालावधी पद्धतवर लक्ष | केद्रित व | मरते. |
| | 90" 20" A | नफ्याचा दर | Υ , . | व्याज दर |
| 300 | WY SV | नवप्रवर्तन | | वरिलपैकी नाही |
| xii) | प्रकल | त्प अशावेळी लाभकारक असतो जेव्ह | ा त्याचे | निञ्चळ वर्तमान मुल्यअसते |
| | .90' nj' | धनात्मक | | ऋणात्मक |
| | ~60°, C0° | शून्य १००० | | वरिल सर्व |
| ST. | 7 CP X | 70,63°,8°,8° | | |

| (ब) | खालील विध | ाने चुक की बरोबर ते सांगा(कोणतेही दहा)ः | 3 |
|-----|--------------------|--|------|
| | (i) | पूर्ण स्पर्धेत वस्तू एकजीनशी असतात. | 5 25 |
| | (ii) | मक्तेदाराचा समतोल अशा उत्पादन पातळींला होतो जिथे सिमांत खर्च(MC) हा | |
| | | सिमांत प्राप्ती (MR) बरोबर असतो. | |
| | (iii) | मक्तेदारीतील सरासरी आणि सिमांत प्राप्ति वक्र एकसारखे आणि आडव्या समांतर | 500 |
| | | रेषा अशा स्वरूपाचे असतात. | 300 |
| | (iv) | मक्तेदारियुक्त स्पर्धात्मक उद्योग संस्था अतिरिक्त उत्पादन क्षमतेला उत्पादन करतात. | 3,33 |
| | (v) | मक्तेदारियुक्त स्पर्धेत वस्तूना नजीकचा पर्याय नसतो. | 300 |
| | (vi) | कार्टेल संघ उत्पादकांमधील किंमत आणि उत्पादनाच्या बाबतीतील करारांच्या | 300 |
| | , , | आधारावर कार्यान्वीत असतात. | |
| | (vii) | सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील उद्योगसंस्था बऱ्याच अंशी आपल्या किंमती त्यांच्या सिमांत | |
| | ` , | खर्चाशी समान अशाप्रकारे आकारत असतात, | |
| | (viii) | मुल्य विभेद नेहमी शक्य आणि लाभदायक असतो. | |
| | (ix) | खर्च अधिक नफा किंमत निर्धारणाला मार्क अप (mark up) किंमत निर्धारण असे | |
| | , | देखिल म्हटले जाते. | |
| | (x) | परतावा कालावधी पद्धत दिर्घकाळातील प्रकल्पांना अनुकूल असतात. | |
| | (xi) | अंतर्गत परतावा दर पद्धतीनुसार जर प्रकल्पाचा अंतर्गत परतावा दर (IRR) | |
| | ` , | बाजारातील व्याजदरापेक्षा जास्त असल्यास तो प्रकल्प निवडला जातो. | |
| | (xii) | निञ्चळ वर्तमान मुल्य वटावणी (Discounts)तत्वावर आधारलेले आहे. | |
| | , , | | |
| | अ अथवा ब | आणि क अथवा ड या प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा. | |
| (अ) | पूर्ण स्पर्धेची है | वैशिष्ट्ये स्पष्ट करा. | 6 |
| (ब) | मक्तेदारितील | उद्योगसंस्थेचा दिर्घकालीन समतोल स्पष्ट करा. | 9 |
| ` , | | ANN CONTROL CO | |
| (क) | मक्तेदारीची व | याख्या लिहा. मक्तेदारी शक्तीचे स्त्रोत स्पष्ट करा. | 6 |
| (ड) | X X X Y O ' W | ा वाचून त्याखाली दिलेल्या प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा. | |
| . , | | ह असे शेतकरी आहेत जे बासमती तांदळाचे उत्पादन करतात. कोणताही एक शेतकरी इतका | |
| 37 | | ो जो बासमती तांदळाच्या किंमतीवर प्रभाव पाडू शकेल. बासमती तांदळाची दर्जा देखील | |
| 300 | | ात एकजीनशी आहे. शेतकऱ्यांना बासमती तांदळाचे उत्पादन करावे की इतर पिकांचे याबाबत | |
| | स्वातंत्र्य आहे | N 20, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 70, 60, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 8 | |
| | | उताऱ्यात वर्णन केलेल्या बाजार रचनेचे नाव सांगा. | |
| | 9,0 145, 67, 60, 4 | ा प्रश्नामध्ये (१) तुम्ही ओळखलेल्या बाजाराच्या वैशिष्ट्यांचे परिक्षण करा. | |
| | | | |
| 300 | अ आणि ब | अथवा के आणि ड या प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा. | |
| (अ) | मक्तेदारियुक्त | स्पर्धेतील उद्योगसंस्थेच्या अल्पकालीन संतुलंनाचे परिक्षण करा. | 6 |
| (ब) | D | कूचीत) मागणी वक्र प्रतिमानाचे स्पष्टीकरण करा. | 9 |
| | | ैं दें किंवा किंवा | |
| (क) | वस्तुभिन्नतेच्य | ग विविध प्रकारांची चर्चा करा. आणि त्यांच्या मागणी वक्रावरील परिणाम स्पष्ट करा. | 6 |

٦.

| (ड) | खालील उतारा वाचून त्याखाली दिलेल्या प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा. |
|-----|---|
| | कारचे उत्पादन करणाऱ्या एका उत्पादकास बाजारात इतर कार उत्पादन करणाऱ्या काही अल्प उत्पादक |
| | प्रतिस्पर्ध्यांची जाणीव आहे. इतर कार उत्पादन करणाऱ्या उत्पादकांप्रमाणेच तो देखील आपल्याकडील |
| | कारचा उच्च दर्जा आणि शैली या बद्दल सूप्त ग्राहकांना विश्वासात घेण्याकरिता मोठ्या प्रमाणात जाहीरात |
| | व प्रसार उपक्रम हाती घेतो तो त्याच्या प्रतिस्पर्ध्याना उच्च दर्जा सिध्द करण्याच्या कामी त्वरीत प्रतिसाद |
| | देतो. परंतू किंमत कमी करण्याचे तो टाळतो कारण सर्व संबधीतांना त्याचा तोटा होऊ शकतो. |

- १) वरील उताऱ्यात स्पष्ट केलेच्या बाजार रचनेचे नाव सांगाः
- २) पहिल्या प्रश्नामध्ये (१) तुम्ही ओळखलेल्या बाजाराची वैशिष्ट्ये विशद करा.
- ४. अ आणि ब अथवा क आणि ड या प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा.
 - (अ) कोणत्या स्थितीत मुल्यविभेद शक्य होतो याची चर्चा करा.
 - (ब) बहुवस्तू किंमत निर्धारण पध्दतीचे स्पष्टीकरण करा.

किंवा

- (क) सिमांत खर्च किंमत निर्धारण ही सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील उद्योग संस्थांसाठीची किंमत निर्धारण पध्दत म्हणून तीचे आकृतीच्या आधारे परक्षिण करा.
- (ड) १) पूर्ण खर्च किंतम निर्धारणाचे गुण व दोष स्पष्ट करा.
 - २) उद्योगसंस्थेने १५% इतके मार्क अप गृहीत धरले आहे. सरासरी बदलता खर्च ₹ ५५ आहे आणि सरासरी स्थिर खर्च ₹ १५ आहे तर क्रॅंकर या उद्योगसंस्थेच्या ' C ' या वस्तूच्या उत्पादनाची पूर्ण खर्च किंमत काढा
- ५. अ आणि ब अथवा क आणि ड या प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा.
 - (अ) भांडवली अंदाज पत्रकाचा अर्थ आणि महत्व स्पष्ट करा.
 - (ब) प्रकल्प मुल्यांकनाच्या निञ्चळ वर्तमान मुल्य पध्दतीचे परिक्षण करा.

किंवा

- (क) गुंतवणूक मुल्यांकनाच्या अंतर्गत परतावा दर पध्दतीची चर्चा करा.
- (ड) खालील कोष्टकांत प्रकल्पाची सुरुवातीची गुंतवणूक आणि वार्षिक रोकड प्रवाह दिला आहे प्रत्येक प्रकल्पाचा परतावा कालावधी काढा आणि त्यांचा क्रम लावा.

| प्रकल्प र | सुरुवातीची गुंतवणूक | वार्षिक रोकड प्रवाह (₹) |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------|
| | £ | 30000 |
| BY BY | 66 C0000 | १६००० |
| | £0000 | 30000 |
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| ξ. | | अ आणि ब सोडवा अथवा ड कोणत्याही चारवर टिपा लिहा. | 33 |
|----|-----|---|-------|
| ٦. | (अ) | भिन्न खर्चाच्या स्थितीत पूर्ण स्पर्धेतील उद्योगसंस्थेचा अल्पकालीन समतोल स्पष्ट करा. | १ |
| | (ब) | जाहीरातीच्या बाजूचे आणि विरोधातील युक्तीवाद स्पष्ट करा. | १० |
| | | किंवा <u>१</u> ६६६६६६६६६६६६ | |
| | | टीपा लिहा (कोणत्याही चार) | २ २ (|
| | | १) बंद बिंदू | |
| | | २) अतिरिक्त क्षमता | 333 |
| | | ३) मुल्य विभेदाच्या श्रेणी | 39,75 |
| | | ४) कार्टेल संघ | 30 |
| | | ५) हस्तारणीय किंमती (बदली किंमती) | |
| | | ६) भांडवली अंदाजपत्रकाचे टप्पे | |
| | | | |