JKXAAJ

TIME : 2 hours **MARKS : 60**

NOte: i) All questions are compulsony.
ii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
iii) Use of simple calculater is allowed.

Q. 1 Solue case study. (15)

Agriculture is said to be backbone of Indian economy. It contributes nearly 22% of GDP & employs around 58% of labour force. Many industries depend upon agriculture either directly & indirectly. The demand for agricultural goods & their pricing policy are therfore very significant. Whenever there is bumper crop, the government has to interfere & buy the surplus output from the farmers at remunerative price. This is done to axol'd penalising the farmers for producing a good output. The government builds a buffer stocks & releases it at the time of scarcity. The procured output is also utilised for the public distribution system where in foodgrains are supplied at subsidised price to the families living below poverty line.

Questions :

i) What is the need for the government to interfere when there is bumper crop.?

ii) What are the implications of government intervention in agricultural pricing.?

iii) If there is increase in income, what will be change in demand for agricultural commodities.

Q. 2 Explain the following concepts. (15)

1) Indifference curue
2) Break even point
3) Production function
4) Average cost
5) Scatter Diagram
6) Oligopoly
7) Marginal cost pricing

Q. 3 a) Explain methods of demand forcasting in detail (10)

b) Calculate TR, AR & MR with the help of following data. (5)

Unit	1	2	3	4	5	6
Price	12	11	10	09	08	07

OR