

Roll. No.

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No.

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B.Com. (Hons.) (SEM.-II) (NEP) EXAMINATION, 2025-26

(Back Paper)

COMMERCE

(Business Economics)

[CODE : BCH-204]

Paper Code

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Question Booklet
Series

D

Time : 1 : 30 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.
4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as - A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct / answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

(Remaining instructions on last page)

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।
4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर- A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छॉटना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

1. Higher indifference curve indicates:
 - (A) Lower satisfaction
 - (B) Equal satisfaction
 - (C) Higher satisfaction
 - (D) No satisfaction
2. Marginal Rate of Substitution (MRS) means:
 - (A) Exchange rate between goods
 - (B) Price of goods
 - (C) Income level
 - (D) Cost of goods
3. MRS diminishes because:
 - (A) Law of demand
 - (B) Diminishing marginal utility
 - (C) Law of supply
 - (D) Increasing returns
4. Budget line represents:
 - (A) Consumer income and prices
 - (B) Production level
 - (C) Cost curve
 - (D) Supply curve
5. Consumer equilibrium occurs where:
 - (A) Demand = Supply
 - (B) Budget line touches indifference curve
 - (C) Price = Cost
 - (D) Income = Saving
6. A shift in budget line occurs due to:
 - (A) Change in income
 - (B) Change in price
 - (C) Both A and B
 - (D) None of above
7. Economic growth measured by:
 - (A) GDP increase
 - (B) Price fall
 - (C) Export fall
 - (D) Import rise
8. Per capita income means:
 - (A) Income per person
 - (B) Income per firm
 - (C) Income per country
 - (D) Income per industry
9. Unemployment means:
 - (A) No job for willing workers
 - (B) High wages
 - (C) Low income
 - (D) Business loss

10. Increase in demand curve shift:
- (A) Right side
 - (B) Left side
 - (C) Downward
 - (D) Upward
11. Decrease in demand shifts curve:
- (A) Right
 - (B) Left
 - (C) Up
 - (D) Down
12. Market demand is:
- (A) One buyer demand
 - (B) Sum of individual demand
 - (C) Government demand
 - (D) Producer demand
13. Giffen goods violate:
- (A) Law of supply
 - (B) Law of demand
 - (C) Law of utility
 - (D) Law of production
14. Demand schedule shows:
- (A) Relationship between price and demand
 - (B) Income and demand
 - (C) Supply and price
 - (D) Profit and cost
15. Demand curve is derived from:
- (A) Demand schedule
 - (B) Supply schedule
 - (C) Cost schedule
 - (D) Revenue schedule
16. Advertising affects:
- (A) Demand
 - (B) Supply
 - (C) Cost
 - (D) Production
17. Population growth increases:
- (A) Supply
 - (B) Demand
 - (C) Cost
 - (D) Profit

18. Diseconomies of scale mean:
- (A) Cost falls
 - (B) Cost rises
 - (C) Cost constant
 - (D) Profit falls
19. Internal economies arise within:
- (A) Firm
 - (B) Industry
 - (C) Government
 - (D) Market
20. External economies arise from:
- (A) Industry growth
 - (B) Firm growth
 - (C) Demand
 - (D) Supply
21. Fixed cost example is:
- (A) Rent
 - (B) Wages
 - (C) Raw material
 - (D) Fuel
22. Variable cost example is :
- (A) Rent
 - (B) Insurance
 - (C) Raw material
 - (D) Building
23. Average Cost Curve shape is
- (A) U-shaped
 - (B) Straight line
 - (C) Vertical
 - (D) Horizontal
24. Optimum production occurs where:
- (A) $MC = MR$
 - (B) $TC = TR$
 - (C) $AC = TC$
 - (D) Profit = 0
25. Revenue from selling goods is:
- (A) Cost
 - (B) Profit
 - (C) Income
 - (D) Sales revenue

26. Variable cost changes with:
- (A) Time
 - (B) Output
 - (C) Profit
 - (D) Demand
27. Opportunity cost is:
- (A) Accounting cost
 - (B) Alternative cost
 - (C) Total cost
 - (D) Fixed cost
28. Break-even point occurs when:
- (A) Profit is maximum
 - (B) Cost is minimum
 - (C) Total revenue = Total cost
 - (D) Demand is high
29. Economics is the study of:
- (A) Only Wealth
 - (B) Human behaviour and resources
 - (C) Only Money
 - (D) Only Government
30. Demand curve slopes:
- (A) Upward
 - (B) Downward
 - (C) Straight vertical
 - (D) Horizontal upward
31. Income increase for normal goods leads to
- (A) Decrease in demand
 - (B) Increase in demand
 - (C) No change
 - (D) Fall in price
32. Inferior goods demand:
- (A) increases with income
 - (B) decreases with income
 - (C) constant
 - (D) doubles
33. Cross elasticity relates to:
- (A) Price of same good
 - (B) Price of related goods
 - (C) Only Income
 - (D) Supply

34. Inflation means:
- (A) Rise in price level
 - (B) Fall in price
 - (C) Stable price
 - (D) No price
35. Deflation means:
- (A) Price rise
 - (B) Price fall
 - (C) Stable price
 - (D) Profit rise
36. Business cycle phases include:
- (A) Boom
 - (B) Recession
 - (C) Depression
 - (D) All of the above
37. Expansion phase means:
- (A) Growth in economy
 - (B) Decline in economy
 - (C) Stable economy
 - (D) Zero growth
38. Depression phase shows:
- (A) High employment
 - (B) Low production
 - (C) High profit
 - (D) High demand
39. Recession means:
- (A) Economic slowdown
 - (B) Growth
 - (C) Stability
 - (D) High inflation
40. The indifference curve represents:
- (A) Equal cost
 - (B) Equal satisfaction
 - (C) Equal production
 - (D) Equal income
41. Indifference curve analysis was developed by J. R. Hicks
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
 - (C) Partially
 - (D) None of the above
42. Indifference curve slopes:
- (A) Upward
 - (B) Downward
 - (C) Vertical
 - (D) Horizontal

43. Total revenue =
- (A) Price × Quantity
 - (B) Price + Quantity
 - (C) Quantity - Price
 - (D) Price / Quantity
44. Average revenue equals
- (A) Price
 - (B) Cost
 - (C) Profit
 - (D) Income
45. Marginal revenue means:
- (A) Extra revenue
 - (B) Total revenue
 - (C) Average revenue
 - (D) Minimum revenue
46. Profit =
- (A) TR - TC
 - (B) TC - TR
 - (C) TR + TC
 - (D) TR / TC
47. Perfect competition features:
- (A) Many sellers
 - (B) Product differentiation
 - (C) Advertising heavy
 - (D) Price control
48. Price under perfect competition determined by:
- (A) Firm
 - (B) Market forces
 - (C) Government
 - (D) Buyers
49. Monopoly price decided by:
- (A) Market
 - (B) Single seller
 - (C) Government
 - (D) Consumers
50. Monopolistic competition has:
- (A) Differentiated products
 - (B) One seller
 - (C) No competition
 - (D) Fixed price

51. Selling cost mainly in:
- (A) Monopoly
 - (B) Monopolistic competition
 - (C) Perfect competition
 - (D) Oligopoly
52. Firm is price taker in:
- (A) Perfect competition
 - (B) Monopoly
 - (C) Oligopoly
 - (D) Monopsony
53. Single buyer market is:
- (A) Monopoly
 - (B) Monopsony
 - (C) Oligopoly
 - (D) Duopoly
54. Duopoly means:
- (A) Two sellers
 - (B) Three sellers
 - (C) One seller
 - (D) Many sellers
55. Barriers to entry exist in:
- (A) Perfect competition
 - (B) Monopoly
 - (C) Free market
 - (D) Retail market
56. Advertising less in:
- (A) Perfect competition
 - (B) Monopolistic competition
 - (C) Oligopoly
 - (D) Monopoly
57. Product differentiation occurs in:
- (A) Monopolistic competition
 - (B) Perfect competition
 - (C) Monopoly
 - (D) Duopoly
58. National income means:
- (A) Total income of country
 - (B) Firm income
 - (C) Personal income
 - (D) Government income
59. GDP stands for:
- (A) Gross Domestic Product
 - (B) General Domestic Product
 - (C) Global Domestic Product
 - (D) Gross Demand Product

60. Business economics is also known as:
- (A) Industrial economics
 - (B) Managerial economics
 - (C) Agricultural economics
 - (D) Welfare economics
61. Business economics mainly deals with
- (A) Household decisions
 - (B) Government policies
 - (C) Business decision-making
 - (D) Population growth
62. The main objective of a firm is:
- (A) Sales maximization
 - (B) Profit maximization
 - (C) Cost minimization
 - (D) Welfare maximization
63. Microeconomics studies:
- (A) Entire economy
 - (B) Individual units
 - (C) National income
 - (D) Inflation
64. Macroeconomics deals with:
- (A) Individual firms
 - (B) Price of one product
 - (C) Whole economy
 - (D) One consumer
65. Demand means:
- (A) Desire for a product
 - (B) Desire with ability to pay
 - (C) Production of goods
 - (D) Supply of goods
66. Law of demand states that:
- (A) Price and demand move together
 - (B) Price and demand move opposite
 - (C) Demand never changes
 - (D) Price remains constant
67. When price rises, demand:
- (A) Increases
 - (B) Decreases
 - (C) Remains constant
 - (D) Doubles

68. Price elasticity measures:
- (A) Change in price
 - (B) Change in demand due to price
 - (C) Income change
 - (D) Production change
69. Perfectly elastic demand curve is:
- (A) Vertical
 - (B) Horizontal
 - (C) Downward
 - (D) Upward
70. Perfectly inelastic demand curve is:
- (A) Horizontal
 - (B) Vertical
 - (C) Curved
 - (D) Upward
71. Demand forecasting helps in:
- (A) Production planning
 - (B) Reducing cost
 - (C) Increasing tax
 - (D) Decreasing profit
72. Determinant of demand is:
- (A) Income
 - (B) Taste
 - (C) Price
 - (D) All of the above
73. Substitute goods example:
- (A) Tea and Coffee
 - (B) Car and Petrol
 - (C) Pen and Ink
 - (D) Bread and Butter
74. Complementary goods example
- (A) Tea and Coffee
 - (B) Car and Petrol
 - (C) Shirt and Shoes
 - (D) Pen and Book
75. Change in demand due to price is called:
- (A) Expansion
 - (B) Shift
 - (C) Movement
 - (D) Contraction

76. Production function shows relation between
- (A) Input and output
 - (B) Cost and revenue
 - (C) Demand and supply
 - (D) Profit and sales
77. Law of diminishing returns states:
- (A) Output increases forever
 - (B) Output eventually decreases
 - (C) Output constant
 - (D) Output doubles
78. Short run means:
- (A) All factors variable
 - (B) Some factors fixed
 - (C) All factors fixed
 - (D) No production
79. Long run means:
- (A) All factors variable
 - (B) Fixed production
 - (C) Short production
 - (D) Limited output
80. Total cost =
- (A) Fixed cost + Variable cost
 - (B) Fixed cost only
 - (C) Variable cost only
 - (D) Profit + cost
81. Average cost =
- (A) TC / Output
 - (B) $TC + \text{Output}$
 - (C) Output / TC
 - (D) $TC - \text{Output}$
82. Marginal cost is:
- (A) Cost of extra unit
 - (B) Total cost
 - (C) Fixed cost
 - (D) Average cost
83. Economies of scale lead to:
- (A) Increase in cost
 - (B) Decrease in cost
 - (C) Constant cost
 - (D) Zero cost

84. Elastic demand means:
- (A) Demand does not change
 - (B) Demand changes greatly
 - (C) Demand is zero
 - (D) Demand is fixed
85. Perfect competition means:
- (A) One seller
 - (B) Few sellers
 - (C) Many buyers and sellers
 - (D) Government control
86. Monopoly means:
- (A) One seller
 - (B) Many sellers
 - (C) Few sellers
 - (D) Only Many buyers
87. Oligopoly means:
- (A) One seller
 - (B) Few sellers
 - (C) Many sellers
 - (D) No seller
88. Utility means:
- (A) Satisfaction from consumption
 - (B) Production of goods
 - (C) Price of goods
 - (D) Cost of goods
89. Marginal utility is:
- (A) Total satisfaction
 - (B) Additional satisfaction
 - (C) Average satisfaction
 - (D) Minimum satisfaction
90. Production refers to:
- (A) Creation of goods and services
 - (B) Buying goods
 - (C) Selling goods
 - (D) Transporting goods
91. Fixed cost remains:
- (A) Constant in short run
 - (B) Changing always
 - (C) Zero
 - (D) Double

92. Oligopoly example is :
- (A) Automobile industry
(B) Vegetable market
(C) Local shops
(D) Street vendors
93. Price discrimination occurs in:
- (A) Perfect competition
(B) Monopoly
(C) Oligopoly
(D) Duopoly
94. Dumping means:
- (A) High price abroad
(B) Low price abroad
(C) Equal price
(D) No trade
95. Substitution effect means:
- (A) Replace expensive good with cheaper one
(B) Replace income
(C) Replace production
(D) Replace price
96. Kinked demand curve relates to:
- (A) Monopoly
- (B) Oligopoly
(C) Perfect competition
(D) Monopsony
97. Freedom of entry exists in:
- (A) Monopoly
(B) Perfect competition
(C) Oligopoly
(D) Duopoly
98. Non-price competition seen in:
- (A) Monopoly
(B) Monopolistic competition
(C) Perfect competition
(D) None of above
99. AR and MR equal in:
- (A) Monopoly
(B) Perfect competition
(C) Oligopoly
(D) Duopoly
100. Monopoly profit in long run is:
- (A) Normal
(B) Abnormal
(C) Zero
(D) Minimum

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

Example :

Question :

Q.1 (A) ● (C) (D)

Q.2 (A) (B) ● (D)

Q.3 (A) ● (C) (D)

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer Sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination, candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager & cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Imp. On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैल्कुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण: प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।