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M.A. (Semester - I) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019
Economics
MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS – I

Day & Date: Monday, 18-11-2019
 Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) _____ are the study area of the macro economics.
 - a) National income
 - b) Total output
 - c) Total investment
 - d) All the above
- 2) _____ is an economic organization in which the means of production are owned and regulated by the state.
 - a) Capitalistic economy
 - b) Mixed economy
 - c) Socialistic economy
 - d) None of the above
- 3) _____ is known as a want satisfying power of the commodity.
 - a) Utility
 - b) Satisfaction
 - c) Surplus satisfaction
 - d) None of the above
- 4) Find the correct statement.
 - a) Indifference curve has negative shape
 - b) Indifference curve has positive shape
 - c) Indifference concave to the origin
 - d) Indifference curve parallel to x axis.
- 5) _____ is the rate of exchange between two goods.
 - a) Rate of exchange
 - b) Marginal rate of substitution
 - c) Rate of substitution
 - d) None of the above.
- 6) _____ shows the effects of change in price on purchasing of the commodity.
 - a) Income effect
 - b) Substitution effect
 - c) Price effect
 - d) None of the above
- 7) _____ goods are those whose demands depends on one another.
 - a) Substitute
 - b) Necessary
 - c) Geffen
 - d) None of the above
- 8) Under the Indifference curve the consumer is in equilibrium position when _____.
 - a) Indifference curve must tangent to the budget line.
 - b) Indifference curve must convex to the origin.
 - c) Indifference curve and the budget line must be equal
 - d) All the above
- 9) Extension is demand is due to _____.
 - a) Decrease in price
 - b) Increase in price
 - c) Increase in income
 - d) None of the above

- 10) If change in demand is more than change in price is known as ____ elasticity of demand.
 - a) Unitary
 - b) Greater than one
 - c) Less than one
 - d) Zero
- 11) ____ is the per unit variable cost.
 - a) Average cost
 - b) Average variable cost
 - c) None of these
 - d) Total variable cost
- 12) ____ shows the functional relationship between input and output.
 - a) Production
 - b) Production function
 - c) Production process
 - d) None of the above
- 13) When technological progress increases the productivity of labour rather than capital is known as _____.
 - a) Capital deepening technological progress
 - b) Labour deepening technological progress
 - c) Neutral technological progress
 - d) None of the above
- 14) $P=AR=MR$ this condition we find in _____.
 - a) Perfect competition
 - b) Monopolistic competition
 - c) Oligopoly market
 - d) Monopoly market

Q.2 Write short Note. (Any Four)

16

- 1) Production possibility curve
- 2) Capitalistic economy
- 3) Utility
- 4) Budget line
- 5) Strong ordering hypothesis
- 6) Total revenue

Q.3 Attempt any two of the following questions.

12

- 1) Explain the importance of micro economic analysis.
- 2) What are the conditions for consumer equilibrium indifference curve?
- 3) Explain the Hicks substitution effect.
- 4) What is income elasticity of demand?

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions.

14

What are the characteristic of indifference curve?

OR

Explain the consumer surplus theory.

Q.5 Explain the law of variable of proportion in detail.

14

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QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES FOR ECONOMICS – I

Max. Marks: 70

- Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below.

14

- 1) The measurement of mean value is listed below _____.
 - a) The raw score
 - b) Central tendency
 - c) The range
 - d) Standard deviation
- 2) The total of all the observations divided by the number of observations is called _____.
 - a) Arithmetic mean
 - b) Geometric mean
 - c) Median
 - d) Harmonic mean
- 3) A measurement that corresponds to largest frequency in a set of data is called _____.
 - a) Mean
 - b) Median
 - c) Mode
 - d) Percentile
- 4) Cumulative frequency _____.
 - a) Running total of frequency
 - b) Running total of individual items
 - c) Running total of individual items plus frequency
 - d) None of these
- 5) Discrete series of data means _____.
 - a) Items come individually
 - b) Items come with their corresponding frequency.
 - c) All the class intervals along with their corresponding
 - d) None of these
- 6) Standard Deviation is denoted by _____.
 - a) Small (s)
 - b) Capital (S)
 - c) Σ
 - d) Σ
- 7) If the mean is 25 and standard deviation is 5 then C.V (co-efficient of variance) is _____.
 - a) 100%
 - b) 25%
 - c) 20%
 - d) None of these
- 8) Range is difference between.
 - a) Maximum Value - Minimum Value
 - b) Maximum Value + Minimum Value
 - c) Minimum Value + Maximum Value
 - d) None of these

- 9) Coefficient of standard Deviation _____.
 a) $\frac{\sigma}{\bar{x}} * 100$ b) $\frac{\bar{x}}{\sigma} * 100$
 c) $\frac{\sigma}{\bar{x}}$ d) $\frac{\bar{x}}{\sigma}$
- 10) The sum of the deviation about the mean is always _____.
 a) Range b) Zero
 c) Total standard deviation d) None of these
- 11) The strength of the correlation between a set of independent variables (x) and a dependent variable (y) is measured by _____.
 a) Co-efficient of correlation b) Co-efficient of determination
 c) Standard error of estimate d) All of the about
- 12) The value of coefficient of correlation lies between _____.
 a) 0 to 1 b) 0 to -1
 c) -1 to 1 d) 1 to -10
- 13) Regression analysis.
 a) Establish a relation between two variable
 b) Establishes causes and effect
 c) Measure the growth
 d) Measures the demand for a good
- 14) A co-efficient of correlation is computed to be -0.90 means that _____.
 a) The relationship between two variables is weak
 b) The relationship between two variable is strong and positive
 c) The relationship between variable is strong, but negative
 d) Correlation co-efficient cannot have this value.

Q.2 Write short notes(Any Four)

16

- a) Arithmetic mean
 b) Quantitative techniques
 c) Discrete series of data
 d) Co-efficient of range
 e) Correlation
 f) Importance of regression

Q.3 Attempt any two of the following question.

12

- a) Calculate the Median value from following given a data

X	800	1000	1500	1800	2000	2500
F	16	24	26	30	20	6

- b) Calculate the Range and Co-Efficient of Range given a monthly expenditure of 10 students.

X	250	300	340	430	490	510	630	780	840	980
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- c) Calculate the co-efficient of correlation.

X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Y	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

- d) Calculate the spearman rank correlation from following given a data.

Marks of English	35	30	22	41	19	10
Marks of Math	45	09	10	12	25	30

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following question.

14

- a) Calculate the mode value from following given a data.

Items (X)	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25
Frequency (F)	10	15	25	20	12

b) Calculate the Standard Deviation and variance from following given a data.

X	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
F	9	14	22	11	17	7

Q.5 From following data obtain the regression equation.

14

Advertisement Cost (in thousands) (x)	5	10	15	20	25	30	35
(Sales in lakhs) (y)	10	20	30	40	50	60	70

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- 10) Income elasticity of demand is defined as the responsiveness of _____.
a) Quantity demanded to change in income
b) Quantity demanded to change in prices
c) The prices to change in income
d) None of these
- 11) A short run production function assumes that _____.
a) The usage of at least one input is fixed
b) The level of output is fixed
c) All the inputs are fixed inputs
d) None of these
- 12) NAFED stands for _____.
a) National Agriculture Cooperative Marketing Federation
b) National Agriculture And Fisheries Marketing Federation
c) National Association of Fisheries Marketing Federation
d) National Apex Federation
- 13) Cyclical prices fluctuation is _____.
a) Short run phenomenon
b) Long run phenomenon
c) Short and long term phenomena
d) None of these
- 14) Primary whole market, secondary wholesale market and terminal market are the kind of _____.
a) Wholesale market
b) Co-operative market
c) Both a and b
d) None of these

Q.2 Short Notes. (Any Four)**16**

- a) Role of economics in agriculture sector.
b) Importance of use of new technology in agriculture sector
c) Production function
d) Income elasticity
e) Marketing function
f) Seasonal fluctuation

Q.3 Attempt any two of the following questions.**12**

- a) Explain the role of agriculture sector in economic development.
b) Explain the optimum factor combination.
c) Which factors are affecting on demand for agriculture product?
d) Explain the law of diminishing returns to scale.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions.**14**

What is agriculture economics? Explain the difference between agriculture and industrial sector.

OR

What is elasticity of demand? Explain the different types of elasticity of demand.

Q.5 What is agriculture marketing? Explain the major problems in agriculture marketing.**14**

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M.A. (Semester - I) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019
Economics
AGRI - BUSINESS

Day & Date: Saturday, 09-11-2019
 Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) _____ stands first in the sugar consumption.
 - a) China
 - b) United States
 - c) India
 - d) None of the above
- 2) MSP means _____.
 - a) Maximum Supply Price
 - b) Marginal Support Price
 - c) Maximum Support Price
 - d) Minimum Support Price
- 3) _____ is the father of Green Revolution.
 - a) Dr. swaminathan
 - b) Norman Borlaug
 - c) Dr. Varghese Kurien
 - d) None of the above
- 4) Terms of Trade = _____.
 - a) $PX/PM \times 100$
 - b) $PM/PX \times 1000$
 - c) $PY/PX \times 100$
 - d) $MP/PX \times 100$
- 5) GATT means _____.
 - a) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
 - b) General Agency of Trade and Transport
 - c) General Agreement of Trade and transaction
 - d) None of the above
- 6) IADP means _____.
 - a) Intensive Agriculture Development Program
 - b) Intensive Agriculture District Program
 - c) International Agriculture Development program
 - d) None of the above
- 7) WTO established in _____.
 - a) 2 Jan 1950.
 - b) 1 Jan 1995
 - c) 1960
 - d) 1975
- 8) _____ control on the Public Distribution System.
 - a) Food Corporation of India
 - b) Buffer Stock
 - c) Minimum Support Price
 - d) None of these
- 9) NAFED is _____ level co-operative marketing federation.
 - a) District
 - b) Town
 - c) National
 - d) All of these
- 10) ICDP started in _____.
 - a) 1970-70
 - b) 1980-81
 - c) 1965-67
 - d) 1964-65

- 11) CACP stands _____.
a) Company for Agreement Cost and Prices
b) Commission for Agricultural Cost and Prices
c) Commission for Agreement Consumer and Price
d) Commission for Agricultural Cost and Payment
- 12) _____ state has the largest number of cotton textile mills in India.
a) Maharashtra
b) Madhya Pradesh
c) Gujarat
d) West Bengal
- 13) Agro based industries depend upon _____.
a) Small sector
b) Manufacture sector
c) Agriculture sector
d) Export sector
- 14) _____ is one of the instruments of Agricultural Price Policy
a) Import
b) Export
c) Buffer stock
d) None of the above

Q.2 Write short answers. (Any Four)**16**

- a) What is the structure of Cooperative Marketing?
b) What are the functions of Regulated Market?
c) What is the formula of Minimum Support Price?
d) What is the significance of Agricultural Price Policy?
e) What are the demerits of Green Revolution?
f) What are the objectives of White Revolution?

Q.3 Attempt any two of the following questions.**12**

- a) Explain the objectives of World Trade Organization.
b) Elaborate benefits of Regulated market.
c) Discuss the Problems of Cotton Industry.
d) Discuss the problems of Sugar Industry.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions.**14**

Explain the objective and vision of Blue Revolution.

OR

Explain the sources and progress of Irrigation in India.

Q.5 Explain the Instruments of Agricultural Price Policy in detail.**14**

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M.A. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019
Economics
MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS – II

Day & Date: Monday, 04-11-2019
 Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) The competition among few sellers is known as _____ market.
 - a) Oligopoly
 - b) Perfect
 - c) Monopolistic
 - d) Monopoly
- 2) Pure oligopoly firms are those _____.
 - a) Which produces homogenous product
 - b) Which produces different product
 - c) Which produces substitute product
 - d) Which produces complementary product
- 3) In oligopoly market marginal revenue curve is _____.
 - a) Continue
 - b) Discontinue
 - c) Straight
 - d) Horizontal
- 4) Which one is the assumption of Duopoly market?
 - a) Rival firms follows the change which is made in price
 - b) Rival firms does not follow the change which is made in price
 - c) Price remain constant
 - d) Profit Maximization
- 5) In Collusive oligopoly, firms takes decision _____.
 - a) Independently
 - b) Interdependently
 - c) Complementary
 - d) None of the above
- 6) The Kinked demand curves upper section shows _____ elasticity.
 - a) More
 - b) Constant
 - c) Less
 - d) None of the above
- 7) According to Bertrand in duopoly market _____ is the component which brings equilibrium to the firm.
 - a) Price
 - b) Output
 - c) Demand and Supply
 - d) Cost
- 8) Barometric firms are considered as _____.
 - a) Dominant firms
 - b) Experienced Firms
 - c) Low cost firms
 - d) Profit Maximizing firms
- 9) The Marginal Productivity of labour * Price _____.
 - a) Productivity of labour
 - b) Marginal productivity of labor
 - c) Value of Marginal productivity of labour.
 - d) None of the above

- 10) According to W. J. Baumols, Sales revenue maximization is attained when _____.
a) Marginal Revenue = Marginal Cost
b) Marginal Revenue = 0
c) Total Revenue = Total Cost
d) Total Revenue = 0
- 11) What exhaust in Euler's product exhaustion theorem?
a) Profit
b) Cost
c) Output
d) Wages
- 12) The Revenue (R) – Production cost (C) – Staff expenditure (S) is called as _____.
a) Normal Profit
b) Actual Profit
c) Reported Profit
d) Discretionary Profit
- 13) In Monopsony market _____ is enjoying monopoly.
a) Seller
b) Consumer
c) Seller and Consumer
d) None of the above
- 14) The cardinal criteria of welfare is based on the principle of _____.
a) Law of variable proportion
b) Diminishing Marginal Utility
c) Equi-proportional Marginal Utility
d) Ordinal Utility

Q.2 Write short notes. (Any Four) 16

- a) Non Collusive Oligopoly
b) Monopsony
c) Dominant Firm Price Leadership
d) Benham's Criteria of Welfare
e) Walras Unstable Unique Equilibrium
f) Social Welfare Function

Q.3 Write short answers. (Any Two) 12

- a) Explain the Edge worth Duopoly model.
b) Explain the Stackleberg's Duopoly model.
c) Discuss the Product Exhaustion Theorem.
d) Discuss the Bilateral Monopoly market in brief.

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One) 14

Discuss in detail the Bain's Theory of Price Limiting.

OR

Explain the bilateral monopoly model.

Q.5 Explain the Marris model of Managerial Enterprise. 14

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- 11) Formula for calculation of degree circles _____.
 a) $= (\text{compound value} / \text{total value}) + 360$
 b) $= (\text{compound value} / \text{total value}) * 100$
 c) $= (\text{compound value} / \text{total value}) * 360$
 d) $= (\text{compound value} + \text{total value}) * 360$
- 12) Most commonly used mathematical for measuring the trend value is _____.
 a) Free Hand Curve
 b) Least Square Method
 c) Semi-Average Method
 d) Moving Average Method
- 13) A graph of cumulative frequency distribution is called as _____.
 a) Ogive curve
 b) Frequency distribution curve
 c) Histogram
 d) None of these
- 14) Index number for base period is always taken as _____.
 a) 100
 b) 10
 c) 1
 d) 1000

Q.2 Write short notes. (any four)

16

- a) Time series data
 b) Free hand curve
 c) Negative growth rate
 d) Importance of the growth rate analysis
 e) Objectives of Index number
 f) Pie chart

Q.3 Write the short Answers. (any two)

12

- a) Apply the semi average method for determination of trend value of the following data.

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Sales (000)	20	22	24	28	32

- b) Calculate the Sample Growth Rate from following data.

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Sales (Million tons)	1.2	1.6	3.6	4.1	4.5

- c) Calculate the Fisher's index number from following given a data.

Commodity	2001		2005	
	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity
A	5	100	6	150
B	4	80	5	100
C	3	60	5	72
D	1	30	9	33

- d) Draw simple bar diagram to represent the profit of a bank for 6 year.

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Profit (Million)	12	15	13	17	12	10

Q.4 Descriptive types questions solve. (Any One)

- a) Calculate the three year moving average and short term fluctuation from given a following data.

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Production (million tons)	22	23	25	29	27	30	24	35	36	34

- b) Calculate the Marshall-Edgeworth index number form following given a data.

Commodity	Price (Per Kg)		Quantity (thousand)	
	2011	2014	2011	2014
A	14	22	40	60
B	12	18	25	35
C	8	11	60	55

Q.5 Calculate the Compound Annual Growth Rate from following given a data.

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Sales (Million)	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.8

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M.A. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019
Economics

COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN ECONOMICS

Day & Date: Friday, 08-11-2019
 Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) _____ is brain of the computer.

a) CPU	b) CU
c) ALU	d) RAM
- 2) What is the intersection of a column and a row on a worksheet called as _____?

a) Column	b) Raw
c) Value	d) Cell
- 3) Which function in excel tells how many numeric entries are there?

a) NUM	b) SUM
c) COUNT	d) CHKNUM
- 4) What types of the chart is useful for comparing values over categories?

a) Pie chart	b) Column chart
c) Line chart	d) Dot chart
- 5) Statistical calculation and presentation of tables and graphs can be done using _____.

a) Adobe Photoshop	b) Excel
c) Notepad	d) PowerPoint
- 6) Spreadsheet contains?

a) Column	b) Rows
c) Both column and raw	d) None of these
- 7) The printed copy from printer is called as _____.

a) Input	b) Output
c) Input and output	d) None of these
- 8) Input device consists of _____.

a) Mouse	b) Digital pen
c) Keypad	d) All of the above
- 9) Smartphone screen is _____.

a) Only input	b) Only output
c) Both input and output	d) None of these
- 10) Function in MS excel must begin with

a) +	b) -
c) =	d) :

- 11) Save the file _____.
 - a) Ctrl + S
 - b) Ctrl + C
 - c) Ctrl + V
 - d) Ctrl + X
- 12) Correlation calculated in excel
 - a) =CORE(CELL ID) ENTER
 - b) =COR(CELLID) ENTER
 - c) =COREE(CELL ID) ENTER
 - d) =CORREL(CELL ID) ENTER
- 13) Standard deviation is calculated in MS excel _____.
 - a) ==STDEV(CELL ID) ENTER
 - b) =STEV (CELL ID) ENTER
 - c) =STANDARD DEV (CELL ID) ENTER
 - d) None of these
- 14) Programmers who write system software is called as _____.
 - a) System software
 - b) Analysis software
 - c) Train programmer
 - d) Design programmer

Q.2 Short Notes. (Any Four)

16

- 1) Importance of MS-Excel tabulation
- 2) Internet
- 3) ROW
- 4) ALU
- 5) Hardware
- 6) Importance of graphically presentation of data

Q.3 Attempt any two of the following questions.

12

- 1) What are the basic components of the computer?
- 2) What is the secondary?
- 3) What is primary memory? Give the example of primary memory.
- 4) Write the note on computer language and its classification.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions.

14

What is input and output device? Gives the example of input and output device.

OR

Describe the types of the computer.

Q.5 What is software? Explain the types of software.

14

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M.A. (Semester - III) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019
Economics
PUBLIC ECONOMICS

Day & Date: Monday, 18-11-2019
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 70

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) The Public Finance is dealt with _____.
 a) State's Public Debt b) State's Public Revenue
 c) State's Public Expenditure d) All the above
- 2) Private goods are those which have the quality of _____.
 a) Exclusion b) Divisibility
 c) Rival in consumption d) All the above
- 3) _____ is the merit goods.
 a) Education b) Pension Scheme
 c) Skill Development Scheme d) All the above
- 4) _____ is the country known for mixed economy.
 a) France b) United State of America
 c) Russia d) China
- 5) According to _____ its impossible to find out community Preferences from ranked individual preference.
 a) Kenneth Arrow b) Anthony Downs
 c) Johansson d) Karl Marx
- 6) _____ is the peculiar characteristic of the capitalistic economy.
 a) State Interference b) State ownership
 c) Private ownership d) None of the above
- 7) The voluntary exchange model was given by _____.
 a) Wicksell and Lindal b) Keneth Arrow
 c) Musgrave d) Dalton
- 8) _____ Starts from a "zero base" and every function within an organization is analyzed for its needs and costs.
 a) Revenue Budget b) Zero Budget
 c) Annual Budget d) All of the above
- 9) Laffer curve is a theoretical representation of the relationship between _____.
 a) Revenue raised by taxation and all possible rates of taxation
 b) Revenue raised by direct taxes and direct tax rates
 c) Revenue raised by indirect taxes and direct tax rates
 d) Expenditure of the government and all possible tax rates

- 10) According to Prof. Dalton _____ is the sacrifice of economic welfare which has to be made by the tax payer as a result of the payment of tax.
- a) Direct money burden b) Indirect money burden
 - c) Direct real burden d) Indirect real burden
- 11) _____ is known as indirect tax.
- a) Goods and Service Tax b) Income Tax
 - c) Corporation Tax d) Wealth Tax
- 12) _____ is the tax which is known as impact and burden of tax rest on same person.
- a) Indirect tax b) Direct tax
 - c) Excise duty d) Custom duty
- 13) _____ is the direct tax.
- a) Wealth Tax b) Goods and Service Tax
 - c) Excise duty d) Custom duty
- 14) Double taxation refers to _____.
- a) Taxation of the same earnings at two levels
 - b) Double taxation at two levels
 - c) Double taxation at one level
 - d) None of the above

Q.2 Write short notes. (Any Four)**16**

- a) Club goods
- b) Socialistic economy
- c) Merit goods
- d) Goods and service tax
- e) Budget
- f) Shifting of tax

Q.3 Write short answers. (Any Two)**12**

- a) Explain the various alternative concepts of incidence of tax.
- b) Explain Wagner's law of increasing state activities.
- c) Write a brief note on Finance of Commission of India.

Q.4 Answer any one of the following questions.**14**

What are role plays the government as an agent of economic growth?

OR

Explain in the principle of ability to pay in detail.

Q.5 Discuss an economic theory of democracy in detail.**14**

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M.A. (Semester - III) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019
Economics
MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Day & Date: Tuesday, 05-11-2019
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 70

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) When depreciation is deducted from GNP, the net value is _____.
 a) Net national production b) Net domestic product
 c) Gross national product d) Disposable income
- 2) The average income of the country is _____.
 a) Per capita income b) Disposable income
 c) Inflation rate d) Real national income
- 3) An example if income payment is interest rate. These are paid in exchange for _____.
 a) Human resources b) Capital
 c) Consumer spending d) None of these
- 4) Which shows equilibrium of national income?
 a) Consumption = Investment b) Saving = Investment
 c) Saving < Investment d) Saving > Investment
- 5) Investment is function of _____.
 a) Income b) Rate of interest
 c) Marginal efficiency of capital d) Both (B) and (C)
- 6) Aggregate demand is _____.
 a) Aggregate Saving b) Aggregate investment
 c) Aggregate income d) Aggregate expenditure
- 7) LM Stands _____.
 a) Liquidity-money curve b) Licence-money curve
 c) Long-money curve d) None of these
- 8) In IS-LM model, increases the propensity to save leads to a _____.
 a) Right ward shift of LM curve b) Right ward shift of IS curve
 c) Left ward shift of the LM curve d) Left ward shift of IS curve
- 9) An increases in money supply leads to _____.
 a) Rightward shift of IS curve b) Leftward shift of IS curve
 c) Leftward shift of LM curve d) Rightward shift of LM curve
- 10) The relevant variable in the demand for money function are _____.
 a) Consumption and GDP
 b) Consumption and investments
 c) Consumption and saving
 d) Consumption and nominal interest rate

- 11) A rise in expected inflation will lead people to _____ their holdings of money.
 - a) Reduce
 - b) Increase
 - c) Holdings of money will remain unchanged
 - d) Sometimes increase their holdings only if interest rates increase.
- 12) Quantity theory of money explains that _____.
 - a) Value of money depends upon quantity of money
 - b) Rate of interest depends upon quantity of money
 - c) Quantity of investment depends upon quality of money
 - d) None of these
- 13) Inflation brings most benefit to which one of the following _____.
 - a) Government pension
 - b) Creditors
 - c) Saving bank account holders
 - d) Debtors
- 14) Stagflation implies a case of _____.
 - a) Galloping inflation
 - b) Recession plus inflation
 - c) Adverse balance of trade
 - d) Rising wages and employment

Q.2 Write short notes (Any Four)

16

- a) GNP at market price.
- b) Gross domestic product (GDP)
- c) Input-output accounting method
- d) Investment-saving curve
- e) Approach of Baumol toward the demand of business cycles
- f) Control of business cycle

Q.3 Attempt any two of the following questions.

12

- a) What is social income accounting method?
- b) Explain the Keynesian view on interest rate.
- c) Explain the Cambridge (Marshall) demand equation for money.
- d) What is inflation? How to control the inflation.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions.

14

What is Keynesian theory of demand for money?

OR

What is IS-LM curve? Explain the impact of increasing money supply on LM curve with the graph.

Q.5 What is business cycle? Explain the different phases of business cycle.

14

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Set **P**

M.A. (Semester - III) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019
Economics

RESEARCH METHODS IN ECONOMICS

Day & Date: Thursday, 07-11-2019
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 70

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below.

14

- 1) Research means _____.
 a) Searching again and again
 b) Finding the solution to any problem
 c) Working in a scientific way to search for truth
 d) All the above
- 2) The process of writing a research paper must be _____.
 a) Scientific
 b) Unscientific
 c) Original
 d) All of the above
- 3) Sampling advantages _____.
 a) Save the Time
 b) Save the Money
 c) Both (A) and (B)
 d) None of these
- 4) Social sciences research is _____ problem.
 a) Explain
 b) Diagnoses
 c) Recommend
 d) Formulate
- 5) Fact finding study is _____.
 a) Survey
 b) Pilot Study
 c) Action Research
 d) Pure Research
- 6) Good research study is always _____.
 a) Slow
 b) Fast
 c) Narrow
 d) Systematic and scientific
- 7) Major drawback of researchers in India is _____.
 a) Lack Of Sufficient Numbers Of Universities
 b) Lack Of Sufficient Research Guide
 c) Lack Of Sufficient Fund
 d) Lack Of Sufficient Training In Research
- 8) _____ is the first step of research process.
 a) Selection of the problem
 b) Collection of the data
 c) Set of hypothesis
 d) None of these
- 9) _____ is quality of good researcher.
 a) Scientific temper
 b) Age
 c) Money
 d) Time
- 10) Hypothesis is _____ research.
 a) Guide
 b) Misguide
 c) Alter
 d) None of these

- 11) Final steps in the research process is _____.
 a) Problem formulation b) Data collection
 c) Data analysis d) Report writing
- 12) Schedule is filled by _____.
 a) Respondents b) Surveyors
 c) Everybody d) None of these
- 13) Camera, tape recorder, videotape etc. are _____ device of observation.
 a) Casual b) Mechanical
 c) Manual d) None of these
- 14) A two way communication between an investigator and respondent is called as _____.
 a) Observation method b) Schedule method
 c) Interview method d) Simulation

Q.2 Write Short notes. (Any 4)**16**

- 1) Motives of research
- 2) Formulation of research problem
- 3) Hypothesis
- 4) Stratified sampling
- 5) Primary data
- 6) Census method

Q.3 Write short answer.(Any Two)**12**

- 1) Explain the objectives of research.
- 2) Explain the importance of review of literature in research.
- 3) What is sampling? Explain the advantages of sampling.
- 4) What is secondary data? Give the source of secondary data.

Q.4 Attempt any One of the following question.**14**

What is social science research? Explain the importance of social science research.

OR

What is interview method? Explain the various types of interview method.

Q.5 What is research design? Explain the different types of research design.**14**

Seat No.	
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M.A. (Semester - IV) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019
Economics
MONETARY ECONOMICS

Day & Date: Monday, 04-11-2019
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 70

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) Secondary function of money is _____.
 a) Medium of exchange b) Measure of Value
 c) Store of value d) All the above
- 2) According to _____, "Money is that money does".
 a) Walker b) D. H. Robertson
 c) Seligman d) None of these
- 3) M_3 stands _____.
 a) Narrow money b) Broad money
 c) None of (A) and (B) d) Both of (A) and (B)
- 4) Speculative demand for money based on _____.
 a) Level of income b) Saving
 c) Interest rate d) None of these
- 5) Relationship between the money supply and high powered money is determined by _____.
 a) Employment multiplier b) Output multiplier
 c) Money multiplier d) Income multiplier
- 6) Consumption function is function of _____.
 a) Saving b) Investment
 c) Income d) Rate of interest
- 7) Marginal propensity to consume (MPC) is _____.
 a) Shows how much income changes when consumption falls.
 b) Is always greater than one.
 c) Will be equal to one if the MPS is equal to one.
 d) Shows the proportion of an extra income that is spent on consumption.
- 8) The number of times a unit of money exchanges hands during period of time is called as _____.
 a) Velocity of circulation of money
 b) Speed of circulation of money
 c) Count of circulation money
 d) None of these
- 9) MPC always lies in between _____.
 a) 0 to 1 b) 1.1 to 100
 c) 100 to 1000 d) Infinite

- 10) Fisher's equation of exchange established _____.
 - a) Direct relationship between money and prices
 - b) Inverse relationship between money and prices
 - c) Direct and proportionate relationship between money and pieces
 - d) Inverse and proportionate relationship between money and prices
- 11) Deposit multiplier is _____.
 - a) Ratio of change in deposit to change in reserve
 - b) Ratio of change in total money to change in reserve
 - c) Ratio of change in reserve to change in deposit
 - d) None of these
- 12) Money multiplier is based on _____.
 - a) Narrow money
 - b) Cash money
 - c) High powered money
 - d) None of these
- 13) The trough of business cycles occurs when _____ hits its lowest point.
 - a) Inflation
 - b) The money supply
 - c) Aggregate economic activities
 - d) Unemployment rate
- 14) When aggregate economic activity is declining, the economy is said to be in _____.
 - a) Contraction
 - b) Expansion
 - c) Trough
 - d) Turning point

Q.2 Short Notes. (Any Four)**16**

- a) Near money
- b) Base money
- c) Cash-deposit ratio
- d) Precautionary motive of demand for money
- e) Investment - Saving curve
- f) Inflation

Q.3 Write short answers. (Any Two)**12**

- a) Explain the high powered money.
- b) What is acceleration?
- c) Which factors are determined investment?
- d) What is investment function?

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One)**14**

What is fisher transaction approach? Explain the relationship between quantity of money and price level.

OR

What is consumption function? Explain the APC and MPC graphically.

Q.5 Explain the different phases of business cycles.**14**

Seat No.	
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ECONOMICS OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Max. Marks: 70

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

14

- 1) _____ is known as increment in indicators like GNP, GDP and PCI.
a) Economic Growth b) Warranted growth rate
c) Economic Development d) None of the above
- 2) _____ is happened with developing counters.
a) Economic Growth b) Warranted growth rate
c) Natural growth rate d) Economic Development
- 3) _____ of the following is known as full capacity growth rate.
a) Actual growth rate (G) b) Warranted growth rate (Gw)
c) Natural growth rate (Gn) d) None of the above
- 4) _____ is an extension of Keynesian Model.
a) Harrod Model. b) Domar Model
c) Harrod and Domar Model d) None of the above
- 5) According to Domar _____ is determined by investment through multiplier.
a) Income b) Investment
c) Capital Formation d) Human Development
- 6) According to Joan Robinson capital formation is determined by _____.
a) Investment b) Distribution of Income
c) Quantum of Production d) Investment and Savings
- 7) According Adam Smith _____ are the agents of economic growth.
a) Farmers, Producer and Businessmen
b) Farmers, Producer and Capitalist
c) Farmers, Producer and Bankers
d) Farmers, Producer and Investor
- 8) According to David Ricardo the total land was distributed among the _____.
a) Landlord b) Capitalist
c) Labour d) All the above
- 9) According to David Ricardo the wage rate is determined by _____.
a) Wage Fund b) Amount of Capital
c) Labour Fund d) Productivity of Labour
- 10) _____ is the ratio of constant capital to variable capital.
a) Organic composition of Capital b) Capital Output Ratio
c) Capital Ratio d) Productivity of Capital
- 11) The Gini coefficient is related with _____.
a) Income equality b) Income inequality
c) Economic development d) Economic growth

- 12) According to Nelson there is high correlation between _____.
 - a) The level of per capita income and rate of population growth
 - b) The level of total income and rate of population growth low
 - c) The level of total expenditure and rate of population growth
 - d) None of the above
- 13) The term 'Washington Consensus' was firstly used by _____.
 - a) John Williamson
 - b) Peter Drake
 - c) John Maynard Keynes
 - d) Joan Robinson
- 14) _____ are those which do not raise national income.
 - a) Positive Sum Incentives
 - b) Zero Sum Incentives
 - c) Spread Effect
 - d) All the above

Q.2 Write short notes. (Any Four)

16

- a) Gross Domestic Product
- b) Capital Output Ratio
- c) Low level equilibrium trap
- d) Spread Effect
- e) Repo Rate
- f) Indirect Tax

Q.3 Write short answer. (Any Two)

12

- Explain the difference between Economic Growth and Economic Development.
- Explain the Solow's neo classical model of development.
- What is Human Development Index?
- Explain the balanced growth theory.

Q.4 Answer the following question. (Any One)

14

- Discuss the Inclusive Growth Model.
- Explain the role of monetary and fiscal policy in stabilizing the economy.

Q.5 Explain in detail the Washington Consensus.

14

**Seat
No.**

Max. Marks: 70

- Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3) Calculator is permitted.

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below.

14

- 1) Monomial _____.
a) Two variable
b) Three variable
c) One variable
d) More than one variable
- 2) Transpose of _____ matrix is original matrix.
a) Minor
b) Inverse
c) Co-factor
d) Transpose
- 3) _____ is known for equality between price, marginal revenue and average revenue.
a) Perfect competition
b) Oligopoly market
c) Monopolistic Competition
d) Monopoly Market
- 4) For converting the less than equal to constraint in an L.P problem we introduce _____.
a) Surplus variable
b) Slack variable
c) Dependent variable
d) None
- 5) A mathematical expression in which all the variable are raise to the power one _____.
a) Linear Equation
b) Quadratic Equation
c) Simultaneous Equation
d) None
- 6) The kinked demand curve exists in _____.
a) Monopoly
b) Monopolistic Competition
c) Oligopoly
d) Perfect Competition
- 7) Total fixed cost curve is parallel to _____.
a) x- axis
b) y- axis
c) Tr
d) Not parallel
- 8) A square matrix A is said to be idempotent matrix, if _____.
a) $A^2 = A$
b) $A^n = 0$
c) $A^2 = I$
d) Singular $|A| = 0$
- 9) A unit matrix is also called as _____.
a) Null matrix
b) Unitary and Null matrix
c) Identity matrix
d) Square matrix
- 10) If $[A]_{3 \times 5}$ and $[B]_{5 \times 2}$ then $[A] \times [B]$ is equal to order _____.
a) 3×2
b) 5×5
c) 3×5
d) 5×2

- 11) Profit maximizing level of output _____.
 a) $AC = \frac{Tc}{a}$ b) $\Pi = TR - Tc$
 c) $\frac{MU_x}{MU_y} = \frac{P_x}{P_y}$ d) None
- 12) Perfectly inelastic Demand _____.
 a) $E_p = \infty$ b) $E_p = 1$
 c) $E_p > 1$ d) $E_p = 0$
- 13) Polynomials
 a) More than one variable b) One variable
 c) Two variable d) Three variable
- 14) The concept of multiplier was first developed by _____.
 a) Adam Smith b) R.F.Kahn
 c) Milton Friedman d) Paul Samuelson

Q.2 Short Notes:(Any Four)

16

- a) Types of Equation
 b) Features of Oligopoly
 c) Cobb-Douglas production function and its properties.
 d) What is meant by Game Theory of write its characteristics?
 e) Features of monopoly
 f) Types of matrix

Q.3 Short notes: (any two)

12

- a) Explain the linear programming problem with suitable example.
 b) The quantity demand and quantities supplied is given by the equation.
 $QD = 20 - 2P$ and
 $QS = 5 + 3P$
 Find the equilibrium price & quantities
 c) Show that $A(BC) = (AB)C$
 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \\ 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 8 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
 d) Explain the types of matrix with suitable example.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions.

14

The Prices of two products namely butter and Jam (P_j) are given by the following equations.

(P_b – price of the Butter) , (P_j = Price of the Jam)

$$9P_b - 4P_j = 10 \quad \text{_____ (I)}$$

$$-P_b + 6P_j = 18 \quad \text{_____ (II)}$$

Find the equilibrium price of the two products.

OR

Suppose the long run total cost function (LTC) = $Q^3 - 10Q^2 + 36Q$. Find out the long run equilibrium price in the competitive market.

Q.5 Solve the following equation of two commodity model

14

$$Qd_1 = 14 - CP_1 + P_2$$

$$QS_1 = -5 + 10P_1$$

&

$$Qd_2 = 13 + P_1 - 3P_2$$

$$QS_2 = -5 + CP_2$$

Seat No.	
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- 11) NAFED established in _____.
a) 1995
b) 2 October 1958
c) 1918
d) 4 October 1968
- 12) One of the most important roles of co-operative marketing is _____.
a) Decrease the farm income
b) support agent
c) Increase in farm income
d) none of these
- 13) RTGS means _____.
a) Real Time Gross Settlement
b) Real Time Growth Service
c) Real Term Gross Settlement
d) None of these
- 14) _____ is non-credit Cooperative Society.
a) State Cooperative Society
b) District Credit Cooperative Society
c) Housing Society
d) Primary Agriculture Credit Society

Q.2 Answer the following question.(Any Four)

16

- Principle of Co-operation.
- Value of Co-operation.
- NAFED.
- Globalization.
- Structure of Co-operative society.
- Housing Cooperative Society.

Q.3 Answer the following question.(Any Two)

12

- What are the essential principles in Cooperative Society?
- What are the Problems of Primary Agricultural Cooperative Society?
- Why Professionalization skill is important in co-operative management?
- What are the challenges of processing Cooperative Society?

Q.4 Answer the following question.(Any One)

14

- a) What is the meaning, types and importance of Non Credit Co-operative Society?
- b) What are the Recommendations of Shivajirao patil committees?

Q.5 Answer the following question.

14

Explain the meaning, types and importance of Credit Cooperative Society in India.