Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below.  
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)  
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.  
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.  
What are the characteristic of indifference curve?
   OR
   Explain the consumer surplus theory.

Q.5 Explain the law of variable of proportion in detail.
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) \( \Sigma \)              d) \( \Sigma \)

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) \( \frac{\sigma}{\bar{x}} \times 100 \)  
   b) \( \frac{\bar{x}}{\sigma} \times 100 \)  
   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)
   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.
   a) Calculate the Median value from following given a data.  
      \[
      \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
      \hline
      X & 800 & 1000 & 1500 & 1800 & 2000 & 2500 \\
      F & 16 & 24 & 26 & 30 & 20 & 6 \\
      \hline
      \end{array}
      \]
   b) Calculate the Range and Co-Efficient of Range given a monthly expenditure of 10 students.  
      \[
      \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
      \hline
      X & 250 & 300 & 340 & 430 & 490 & 510 & 630 & 780 & 840 & 980 \\
      \hline
      \end{array}
      \]
   c) Calculate the co-efficient of correlation.  
      \[
      \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
      \hline
      X & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\
      Y & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 \\
      \hline
      \end{array}
      \]
   d) Calculate the spearman rank correlation from following given a data.  
      \[
      \begin{array}{|l|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
      \hline
      Marks of English & 35 & 30 & 22 & 41 & 19 & 10 \\
      Marks of Math & 45 & 09 & 10 & 12 & 25 & 30 \\
      \hline
      \end{array}
      \]

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following question.
   a) Calculate the mode value from following given a data.  
      \[
      \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
      \hline
      Items (X) & 0-5 & 5-10 & 10-15 & 15-20 & 20-25 \\
      Frequency (F) & 10 & 15 & 25 & 20 & 12 \\
      \hline
      \end{array}
      \]
b) Calculate the Standard Deviation and variance from following given data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>X</th>
<th>10-20</th>
<th>20-30</th>
<th>30-40</th>
<th>40-50</th>
<th>50-60</th>
<th>60-70</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q.5 From following data obtain the regression equation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advertisement Cost (in thousands) (x)</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>30</th>
<th>35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Sales in lakhs) (y)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
M.A. (Semester - I) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019
Economics
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Day & Date: Thursday, 07-11-2019
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) Which sector is backbone of Indian economy _____.
   a) Service sector  b) Financial sector
   c) Tourism sector  d) Agriculture sector

2) Agriculture economics is dealing with _____.
   a) Problem related to economy
   b) Problem related to industry sector
   c) Problem related to service sector
   d) Problem related to agriculture sector

3) Optimal use of farm resources on an individual farm level, it is called as _____.
   a) Farm management  b) Macro economics
   c) Agriculture Marketing  d) None of these

4) Indian agriculture is typically characterized as?
   a) Land surplus, land scare economy
   b) Land surplus, labour surplus economy
   c) Land scare, labour surplus economy
   d) None of these

5) Payment made to labour for its assistance to production, is called as _____.
   a) Rent  b) Wage
   c) Interest  d) None of these

6) Per hectare calculated cost is known as _____.
   a) Cost of cultivation  b) Cost of production
   c) Cost of farming  d) Total cost

7) Production is function of _____.
   a) Input  b) Output
   c) Input and output  d) None of these

8) The relationship between cost function and production function is _____.
   a) Positive  b) Negative
   c) Increases  d) None of these

9) When total production is highest marginal product will be?
   a) Minimum  b) Maximum
   c) Zero  d) Increasing
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 in 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.
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*100  
   b) PM/PX*1000  
   c) PY/PX*100  
   d) MP/PX*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
Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below.  
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)
   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)
   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)
   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.
M.A. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019
Economics
QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES FOR ECONOMICS - II

Day & Date: Wednesday, 06-11-2019
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) An orderly set to data arranged in accordance with their time is called as ________.
   a) Time series  b) Arithmetic  c) Harmonic mean  d) None of these

2) In time series analysis, trend value is calculated by ________.
   a) Free hand curve  b) Semi-average method  c) Moving average method  d) All the above

3) In time series analysis, data consists of ________.
   a) Short term  b) Long term  c) Irregular term  d) All the above

4) In semi-average method, data is divided into ________.
   a) Two part  b) Two equal part  c) Three part  d) Three equal part

5) Seasonal variation are ________.
   a) Sudden  b) Short run  c) Long run  d) None of these

6) Formula of calculation Simple Growth Rate is ________.
   a) = ( Present Value - Past Value) / ( Past Value) *100
   b) = ( Past Value - Present Value) / ( Present Value) * 100
   c) = ( Past Value - Present Value) / ( Present Value) * 100
   d) None of these

7) In moving average method, we cannot find trend value of some ________.
   a) Starting value  b) Ending value  c) Starting and ending value  d) Middle value

8) Characteristics of Index number ________.
   a) Expressed in number  b) Expressed in Average  c) Expressed in percentage  d) All the above

9) Laspeyre’s index number is based ________.
   a) Base year quantity  b) Current year quantity  c) Both (A) and (B)  d) None of (A) and (B)

10) Drobish and Bowley’s method is based on ________.
    a) Laspeyre And Paasche’s Formula  b) Paasche’s And Kelly’s Formula  
    c) Laspeyre And Fisher’s Formula  d) Only Paasche’s Formula
11) Formula for calculation of degree circles ________.
   a) \( = \frac{\text{compound value}}{\text{total value}} + 360 \)
   b) \( = \frac{\text{compound value}}{\text{total value}} \times 100 \)
   c) \( = \frac{\text{compound value}}{\text{total value}} \times 360 \)
   d) \( = \frac{\text{compound value} + \text{total value}}{} \times 360 \)

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales (000)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   b) Calculate the Sample Growth Rate from following data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales (Million tons)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Price</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Profit (Million)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q.4 Descriptive types questions solve. (Any One)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production (million tons)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Price (Per Kg)</th>
<th>Quantity (thousand)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales (Million)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
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M.A. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019
Economics
COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN ECONOMICS

Day & Date: Friday, 08-11-2019
Max. Marks: 70
Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM

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)  
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.  
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.  
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.
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) Kenneth 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)  
   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)  
   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.  
   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.
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 being 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
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)  
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)  
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? Gives the source of secondary data.  

Q.4 Attempt any One of the following question.  
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.  
Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below.  

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) M₃ 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 prices
   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)
   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)
   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)
   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.
Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below.  

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

Q.4 Answer the following question. (Any One)
   a) Discuss the Inclusive Growth Model.
   b) Explain the role of monetary and fiscal policy in stabilizing the economy.

Q.5 Explain in detail the Washington Consensus.
M.A. (Semester - IV) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019
Economics
MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS

Day & Date: Friday, 08-11-2019
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.
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) \( A^2 = T \)           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) \( 3 \times 2 \)       b) \( 5 \times 5 \)
    c) \( 3 \times 5 \)       d) \( 5 \times 2 \)
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)  
   a) Types of Equation  
   b) Featured of Oligopoly  
   c) Cobb-Douglas production function and its properties.  
   d) What is mean by Game Theory of write its characteristics?  
   e) Features of monopoly  
   f) Types of matrix

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

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions.  
   The Prices of two products namely butter and Jam \( (P_j) \) are given by the following equations.  
   \( (P_b - \text{price of the Butter}) , (P_j = \text{Price of the Jam}) \)  
   \( 9P_b - 4P_j = 10 \) _________ (I)  
   \( -P_b + CP_j = 18 \) _________ (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  
   \( Qd_1 = 14 - CP_1 + P_2 \)  
   \( QS_1 = -5 + 10P_1 \)  
   \&  
   \( Qd_2 = 13 + P_1 - 3P_2 \)  
   \( QS_2 = -5 + CP_2 \)
Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

1) ______ is one of the most important principles in Cooperative Society.
   a) Ego       b) Property     c) Selfish     d) Equality

2) The seeds of Cooperative movement in India were sown in ______.
   a) 1901     b) 1902       c) 1903       d) 1904

3) The art of ______ is more difficult than the art of production.
   a) Farming   b) Marketing   c) Implement   d) Investment

4) ______ is a form of organization for the employment of group of workers.
   a) Housing co-operation     b) Farming co-operative
   c) Labor co-operative       d) consumer co-operative

5) ______ current managing director of Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank.
   a) Ashok B. Magdum           b) K. N. Tambe
   c) Dr. A. R. Deshmukh      d) Dr. M. L. Sukhdev

6) Minimum ______ members are essential to form Cooperative Society.
   a) 5     b) 10       c) 12       d) 15

7) HUDCO refers to ______.
   a) Housing and Urban development community.
   b) Housing United development committee council.
   c) Holding and Union development council.
   d) Housing and Urban Development Corporation

8) ______ is the characteristic of the Housing society.
   a) Farming       b) Infrastructure facilities
   c) Employment   d) None of these

9) ______ has been recognized as an effective instrument for the economic development.
   a) Co-operation     b) Co-operative movement
   c) Politics       d) None of these

10) Maharashtra co-operative society act were passed on ______.
    a) 1950     b) 1975       c) 1960       d) 2001
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)
   a) Principle of Co-operation.
   b) Value of Co-operation.
   c) NAFED.
   d) Globalization.
   e) Structure of Co-operative society.
   f) Housing Cooperative Society.

Q.3 Answer the following question.(Any Two)
   a) What are the essential principles in Cooperative Society?
   b) What are the Problems of Primary Agricultural Cooperative Society?
   c) Why Professionalization skill is important in co-operative management?
   d) What are the challenges of processing Cooperative Society?

Q.4 Answer the following question.(Any One)
   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.
   Explain the meaning, types and importance of Credit Cooperative Society in India.