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**M.A. (Economics) (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov-2022
(CAMPUS)**

Micro Economic Analysis

Day & Date: Monday, 13-02-2023
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the options. 16

- 1) Micro economic analysis is dealt with _____.
 a) individual demand b) Individual consumption
 c) Individual income d) All the above
- 2) Summation of all individual utilities is known as _____.
 a) Total utility b) Marginal utility
 c) Average utility d) None of the above
- 3) _____ is the utility derived from last unit of goods.
 a) Marginal utility b) Total utility
 c) Utility d) None of the above
- 4) The _____ curve has convex shape which show the combination of two goods that gives same level of satisfaction.
 a) Production curve b) Indifference curve
 c) Demand curve d) Concave curve
- 5) _____ shows the effects of change in price of one good on purchasing of other goods.
 a) Income effect b) Substitution effect
 c) Price effect d) None of the above
- 6) In indifference curve consumer is in equilibrium when _____ fulfil the conditions.
 a) Indifference curve must have convex to the origin
 b) Indifference curve must intersect the budget line
 c) Indifference curve must be equal with budget line
 d) All of the above
- 7) The rate at which one good is sacrificed to have another good is known as _____.
 a) Substitution of goods b) Marginal rate of substitution
 c) Exchange rate d) None of the above
- 8) _____ is the cost which incurred on variable factors of production.
 a) Total variable cost b) Total cost
 c) Total fixed cost d) None of the above
- 9) Total fixed cost/ Total quantity of output shows _____.
 a) Total variable cost b) Average fixed cost
 c) Total fixed cost d) None of the above

- 10) _____ cost is the cost of last unit of production.
a) Total variable cost b) Total cost
c) Total fixed cost d) Marginal cost
- 11) _____ is the expresses the functional relationship between input and out.
a) Production function b) Production
c) Cost function d) Cost
- 12) Price = Average Revenue = Marginal Revenue is the condition observed in _____.
a) Monopolistic competition b) Monopoly market
c) Oligopoly market d) Perfect competition
- 13) _____ is the criteria for equilibrium of a monopoly firm.
a) Marginal cost = Marginal revenue
b) Total cost = Price
c) Total cost = Profit
d) Total Revenue = Total cost
- 14) The kinked demand curve can be observed in _____ market.
a) Oligopoly b) Monopoly
c) Monopolistic d) Adam Smith
- 15) Augustin Cournot have given _____ model.
a) Oligopoly b) Duopoly
c) Monopoly d) Monopolistic
- 16) Compensation Criteria of welfare is given by _____.
a) Bergson b) Pigou
c) Kaldor and Hicks d) Adam Smith

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

- 1) Subject matters of micro economic analysis
- 2) Ordinal utility
- 3) Extension and contraction of demand
- 4) Cross elasticity of demand
- 5) Indifference curve
- 6) Determinants of demand

Q.3 Answer the following Questions (Any Two)**16**

- 1) Explain the cardinal utility theory in detail.
- 2) Explain the law of returns to scale of production.
- 3) Explain the concepts of marginal revenue and marginal cost.
- 4) Explain the Kaldor and Hicks Compensation Criteria of Welfare

Q.4 Answer the following questions (Any One)**16**

- 1) Discuss the various features of monopoly and explain the short-term equilibrium of a firm under monopoly market.
- 2) What is oligopoly market? Explain the various characteristics of oligopoly market.

Q.5 Answer the following question.**16**

What is perfect competition? Discuss the short run and long run equilibrium of perfect competition in detail.

Seat No.	
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**M.A. (Economics) (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov -2022
(CAMPUS)**

Quantitative Techniques for Economics

Day & Date: Tuesday, 14-02-2023
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple Choice questions:

16

- 1) _____ Statistical method comes under the central tendency.
 - a) Arithmetic mean
 - b) Regression method
 - c) Standard deviation
 - d) Range method
- 2) Individual series of data is _____.
 - a) Every Items comes individually
 - b) Every Items comes with their corresponding frequency
 - c) Frequencies are given along with the value of variable in form of class interval
 - d) None of these
- 3) Sum of value of observation is divided by their total number of observation, it is called as _____.
 - a) Arithmetic mean
 - b) Medium
 - c) Mode
 - d) Harmonic mean
- 4) Most frequently occurring value in the series of data is called as _____.
 - a) Arithmetic mean
 - b) Dispersion
 - c) Mode
 - d) Harmonic mean
- 5) _____ statistical method based on all of the observations.
 - a) Arithmetic mean
 - b) Median
 - c) Mode
 - d) None of these
- 6) Medium divides given a data into _____.
 - a) Two part
 - b) Two equal part
 - c) Three part
 - d) Three equal part
- 7) The sum of the deviation about the mean is always _____.
 - a) Zero
 - b) one
 - c) Maximum
 - d) None of these
- 8) Variance is measured in _____.
 - a) Correlation analysis
 - b) Central tendency
 - c) Dispersion
 - d) Regression analysis
- 9) Quantitative techniques help to _____.
 - a) Provides tools for scientific research
 - b) Selects an appropriate strategy
 - c) To helps in decision making
 - d) All the above

- 10) Standard deviation is listed under the _____.
 a) Central tendency analysis b) Correlation analysis
 c) Regression analysis d) Dispersion analysis
- 11) Standard Deviation is denoted by _____.
 a) Z b) N
 c) σ d) r
- 12) Symbol (r) represents _____.
 a) Correlation analysis b) Regression analysis
 c) Standard deviation d) Mode value
- 13) Capital (N) represents _____.
 a) Number of observation b) Sum of frequency
 c) Cumulative frequency d) None of these
- 14) The value of co-efficient of correlation varies between _____.
 a) 0 to 1 b) 0 to -1
 c) -1 to 1 d) -1 to 10
- 15) Rank based coefficient of correlation is introduced by _____.
 a) Karl Pearson b) Francis Galton
 c) John Pearson d) Spearman
- 16) Formula of simple growth rate is _____.
 a) $= (\text{Present Value} - \text{Past Value}) / (\text{Past Value}) * 100$
 b) $= (\text{Past Value} - \text{Present value}) / (\text{Present Value}) * 100$
 c) $= (\text{Past Value} - \text{Present Value}) / (\text{Past Value}) * 100$
 d) None of these

Q.2 Write short answers (any 4 out of 6)

16

- a) Quantitative techniques
 b) Discrete series of data
 c) Positive correlation
 d) Importance of growth rate analysis
 e) What is time series data?
 f) Importance of index number

Q.3 Answer the following questions (any 2 out of 4)

16

- a) Calculate the arithmetic mean of marks scored by students in 7 subjects given below: 61,68,69,63,70,60,78.
 b) Calculate the median value of following given data.

Week	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th
Temperature	35	38	40	39	35	36	37

- c) Calculate the Simple growth rate of following given data.

Years	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Sales of TV Units "000"	250	300	350	400	450

- d) What are the characteristics of index number?

Q.4 Answer the following question (any 1 out of 2)**16****a)** Determine the range and co-efficient of range for the following given data.

Electricity Consumption Per Month	50-100	100-150	150-200	200-250
No of Family	28	56	43	23

b) Calculate the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of following given data.

Years	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Production of Rice(MT)	95	105	106	105	104	109	112	116	118

Q.5 Answer the following question in details**16**

Calculate the Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation of following data on value of import of raw material and export of finished products.

Export Finished Products	10	11	14	14	20	22	16	12	15	13
Import Of raw material	12	14	15	16	21	26	21	15	16	14

Seat No.	
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Agriculture Economics

Max. Marks: 80

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives from the options.

16

- 1) Agriculture sector comes under the _____.
 - a) Primary sector
 - b) Secondary sector
 - c) Tertiary sector
 - d) None of these
- 2) Production function shows relationship between _____.
 - a) Price of input and price of output
 - b) Quantity of input and quality of output
 - c) Input price and output quantity
 - d) None of these
- 3) Long run is a period of time in which _____.
 - a) The quantities of all input can be varied
 - b) Only fixed input can be varied
 - c) Only variable input can be varied
 - d) None of these
- 4) Income elasticity of demand shows _____.
 - a) Responsiveness of the quantity demanded to change in income
 - b) Responsiveness of the quantity demanded to change in price
 - c) Responsiveness of quantity demanded to change in quantity demanded of other relative goods.
 - d) None of these
- 5) Agriculture sector deals with _____.
 - a) Problem related to industrial sector
 - b) Problem related to Agro-food industry
 - c) Problem related to agriculture sector
 - d) All the above
- 6) Economic goods produced by firms are called as _____.
 - a) Productivity
 - b) Innovation
 - c) Technological progress
 - d) Output
- 7) Return to scale refers to the change in output when _____.
 - a) All the inputs increase proportionally
 - b) Only one inputs increase, other input holding fixed
 - c) Use division of labour
 - d) None of these
- 8) Production is the function of _____.
 - a) Price
 - b) Expenditure
 - c) Inputs
 - d) None of these

- 9) Quantity of demanded is totally unresponsive to change in price is called as _____.
- a) Unitary elastic
 - b) Perfectly elastic demand curve
 - c) Perfectly inelastic demand curve
 - d) None of these
- 10) _____ is short run production function.
- a) Law of variable proportions
 - b) Law of demand
 - c) Returns to scale
 - d) All the above
- 11) Optimal use of farm resources on an individual farm level, it is called as _____.
- a) Macro economics
 - b) Farm management
 - c) Agriculture Marketing
 - d) None of these
- 12) Minimum support price is declared by _____.
- a) Department of economic affairs
 - b) Department of expenditure
 - c) Department of agriculture and cooperation
 - d) None of these
- 13) Apex institution for providing financial support to agriculture sector _____.
- a) SEBI
 - b) RBI
 - c) IBRD
 - d) NABARD
- 14) Functions of agriculture marketing _____.
- a) Buying and selling of agriculture products
 - b) Transportation and standardization
 - c) Processing and storage
 - d) All the above
- 15) Agriculture price policy protect to _____.
- a) Consumers
 - b) Farmers
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None a) and b)
- 16) Agriculture prices are _____.
- a) fixed
 - b) certain
 - c) uncertain
 - d) none of these

Q.2 Write Short Answers (Any Four)**16**

- 1) Explain the agriculture economics.
- 2) Nature of uncertainty in agriculture sector.
- 3) What is production function?
- 4) Income elasticity.
- 5) Minimum support price.
- 6) Agriculture marketing.

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two)**16**

- 1) Importance of advanced technology in agriculture sector.
- 2) Explain the expansion path.
- 3) What is price elasticity of demand?
- 4) What are the channels of agriculture marketing?

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

16

1) Explain the nature and scope of agriculture economics.

OR

2) What are the major problems in agriculture marketing in India? Measures for solving marketing problems

Q.5 What are the role of agriculture sector in economics development in India?

16

Seat No.	
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**M.A. (Economics) (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov-2022
(CAMPUS)**

Macro Economic Analysis

Day & Date: Monday, 20-02-2023
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Choose the correct option**16**

- 1) Aggregate Income, output, investment and saving is studied in _____.
 a) Macroeconomic analysis b) Microeconomics analysis
 c) Both (A) and (B) d) None of (A) and (B)
- 2) Circular flow of Income in Two Sector economy consists of _____.
 a) Household and Firm b) Firm and Foreign sector
 c) Household and government d) Firm and Government
- 3) Which of the following is the stock?
 a) Export b) Import
 c) Wealth d) Saving
- 4) _____ is graphical representing liquidity of money and money supply.
 a) IS curve b) LM curve
 c) Both (A) and (B) d) None of (A) and (B)
- 5) According to Neo-classical, interest rate was determined by _____.
 a) Demand and supply of money
 b) Demand and supply of capital
 c) Demand and supply of loanable fund
 d) None of these
- 6) IS curve stands _____.
 a) Investment-saving curve
 b) Income-saving curve
 c) Liquidity-saving curve
 d) Leading saving curve
- 7) According to Keynes, transaction demand for money is function of _____.
 a) rate of interest
 b) income
 c) Marginal efficiency of capital
 d) Need of good and services
- 8) Circular flow of income in two sector economy with saving and investment _____ adding.
 a) Government b) Household
 c) Firm d) Financial market
- 9) Portfolio approach of demand for money was introduced by _____.
 a) Keynes b) Hicks
 c) Tobin d) Samuelson

- 10) The Phillips curve is a graphical depiction of the _____.
 - a) Negative relationship between inflation and CPI
 - b) Positive relationship between inflation and output
 - c) Negative relationship between inflation and unemployment
 - d) None of these
- 11) The terms of business cycles refers to _____.
 - a) Fluctuating in aggregate economic activity over time
 - b) Ups and downs in productions of goods
 - c) Increasing unemployment
 - d) Declining saving
- 12) Real balance theory of demand for money was introduced by _____.
 - a) Don Patinkin
 - b) Tobin
 - c) Keynes
 - d) Baumol
- 13) Input-output accounting method shows _____.
 - a) Countries interrelationship
 - b) Import-export interrelationship
 - c) Industrial interrelationship
 - d) None of these
- 14) Friedman's theory of demand for money is _____.
 - a) Totally Keynesian theory
 - b) Totally Non-Keynesian theory
 - c) Partly Keynesian and non-Keynesian theory
 - d) None of these
- 15) The baumol-Tobin analysis suggests that
 - a) Velocity is relatively constant
 - b) The transactions components of the demand for money is negatively related to the level of interest rate
 - c) The speculative motive is nonexistent
 - d) None of these
- 16) Neoclassical theory of demand for money was put forward by _____.
 - a) Marshall
 - b) Pigou
 - c) Both (A) and (B)
 - d) None of these

Q.2 Write short answer (Solve any 4 out of 6)

16

- 1) Meaning of macro-economic analysis
- 2) Input-output income accounting method.
- 3) Investment-saving curve
- 4) Liquidity preference
- 5) Deflation
- 6) Monetary policy

Q.3 Answer the following Questions (Any 2 out of 4)

16

- 1) Explain the two sector circular flow of income.
- 2) Describe the loanable fund theory
- 3) What in Friedman's quantity theory of money?
- 4) What is adaptive expectations?

Q.4 Answer the following questions (Any 1 out of 2) **16**

1) What is circular flow of income? Explain the four sector circular flow of income.

OR

2) Explain the Tobin approach of demand for money

Q.5 Answer the following question **16**

What is business cycle? Explain the different phases of business cycles.

Seat No.	
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Set	P
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**M.A. (Economics) (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov-2022
(CAMPUS)
Econometrics**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-02-2023
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Select the correct option

16

- 1) Econometrics is a measurement of _____.
 - a) Economic theories
 - b) Mathematical Model
 - c) Economic Concept
 - d) All of the above
- 2) _____ are related with methodologies of econometrics analysis.
 - a) To identify research issue
 - b) Select variables
 - c) Check data availability
 - d) All of the above
- 3) $C = f(Y)$ in this equation C is _____.
 - a) Dependent Variable
 - b) Independent Variable
 - c) Static Variable
 - d) Dynamic Variable
- 4) A model with one dependent variable and more than one independent variable is called _____.
 - a) Multiple regression model
 - b) Simple regression model
 - c) Two variable regression model
 - d) Both C and D
- 5) _____ are the types of the data.
 - a) Time series data
 - b) Cross-sectional data
 - c) Panel data
 - d) All of the above
- 6) In _____ data, values of one or more variables are collected for several sample units, or entities at the same point in time.
 - a) Time series data
 - b) Cross-sectional data
 - c) Panel data
 - d) All of the above
- 7) In this equation of $LFPR = B_1 + B_2UR + u$, UR is known as
 - a) Dependent Variable
 - b) Independent Variable
 - c) Dynamic Variable
 - d) Static Variable
- 8) _____ is known as primary source of data of information.
 - a) Questionnaire Method
 - b) Interview Method
 - c) Observation Method
 - d) All of the above

- 9) _____ is concerned with the study of the dependence of one variable, the dependent variable, on one or more other variables, the explanatory variables, with a view to estimating and/or predicting the (population) mean or average value of the former in terms of the known or fixed (in repeated sampling) values of the latter.
- a) Regression Analysis b) Correlation
c) Standard Deviation d) None of the above
- 10) _____ is known as educated guess based on the literature review.
- a) Research Problem b) Research Objective
c) Hypothesis d) Research Statement
- 11) _____ is a statement which states that there is no relationship between the variables.
- a) Hypothesis b) Null Hypothesis
c) Alternate Hypothesis d) None of the above
- 12) _____ is a statement which state that there is relationship between variable,
- a) Hypothesis b) Null Hypothesis
c) Alternate Hypothesis d) None of the above
- 13) Parametric test is applied when the _____.
- a) Population not normally distributed
b) Population normally distributed
c) Population Skewed distribution
d) None of the above
- 14) ANOVA is a _____.
- a) Parametric Test b) Non - Parametric Test
c) A and B d) None of the above
- 15) When sample size is small and population standard deviation is not available or unknown then _____ test is run to test the hypothesis.
- a) T-Test b) Z-Test
c) F- Test d) ANOVA
- 16) If the value of test statistics is greater than the table value the null hypothesis is _____
- a) Rejected
b) Not Rejected
c) Neither Rejected Nor Accepted
d) None of the above

Q.2 Write Short Answers (Any Four)**16**

- 1) Econometrics
- 2) Dependent Variable
- 3) Data Collection Method
- 4) U Test
- 5) Simple Regression Model
- 6) Type-I error

Q.3 Answer the following questions (Any Two)**16**

- 1) Explain the scope of Econometrics.
- 2) Explain the various types of regression analysis.
- 3) Explain the T-Test in brief.
- 4) The marks obtained by 6 students in a class test are 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30. Find the arithmetic mean.

Q.4 Answer the following question (Any One)

- 1) Calculate regression equation of X on Y and Y on X from the following data by using least square method.

X	Y
1	2
2	5
3	3
4	8
5	7

- 2) Calculate X on Y and Y on X from the following data. Calculate value of Y when $X = 2$

X	Y
1	4
2	10
3	6
4	16
5	14

Q.5 Find the two regression equation from the following data and also estimate the age of husband when the age of is 26.

Husband Age	Wife Age
26	20
28	27
30	28
31	30
35	25

Seat No.	
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Set	P
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**M.A. (Economics) (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov-2022
(CAMPUS)**

Computer Applications in Economics

Day & Date: Wednesday, 22-02-2023
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives from the options.

16

- 1) WWW stands _____.
 - a) World Whole Web
 - b) Wide World Web
 - c) Web Wide World
 - d) World Wide Web
- 2) All the formulas begin with _____.
 - a) =
 - b) +
 - c) -
 - d) *
- 3) Which of the following thing is associated with excel?
 - a) Graphic program
 - b) Spreadsheet
 - c) Micro office
 - d) Words
- 4) The major function of the ALU is to _____.
 - a) Perform arithmetic and logical unit
 - b) Control compute activities
 - c) Store the data and information for future use
 - d) None of these
- 5) Operation of inserting and taking data out of program is called as _____.
 - a) Input operation
 - b) Output operation
 - c) Input and output operation
 - d) None of these
- 6) _____ is brain of the computer.
 - a) CUP
 - b) ALU
 - c) CPU
 - d) RAM
- 7) Keyboard consists of _____.
 - a) Only special keys
 - b) Only alpha keys
 - c) Only punctuation keys
 - d) All the above
- 8) Computer consists of _____.
 - a) Only hardware device
 - b) Only software device
 - c) Only control processing unit
 - d) Both hardware and software
- 9) Full form of CPU _____.
 - a) Central Product Unit
 - b) Central Productivity Unit
 - c) Central Processing Unit
 - d) None of these

- 10) The most common keyboard has at least ____ keys.
a) 104 b) 100
c) 90 d) 80
- 11) _____ control and coordinates computer components.
a) Control unit b) Arithmetic logical unit
c) Hardware device d) Software device
- 12) Touch screen of Mobile is _____ device.
a) Input b) Output
c) Input and Output d) None of these
- 13) CD _____
a) Compact Disk b) Complete Disk
c) Comprehensive Disk d) Computer device
- 14) RAM is memory which stores the data _____.
a) permanently
b) temporary
c) two day
d) as long as computer life
- 15) Edit active cell _____.
a) F1 b) F2
c) F3 d) F4
- 16) _____ is the signal received by the system?
a) Input b) Output
c) Input and output d) None of these

Q.2 Write short answers. (Any Four)

16

- 1) Importance of MS excel
- 2) Meaning of computer?
- 3) Random access memory
- 4) CPU
- 5) Spreadsheet
- 6) Line graph

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

16

- 1) What is basic components of computer?
- 2) Importance of graphical visualization of data in the presentation.
- 3) What is secondary memory? Give the example of secondary memory.
- 4) Role of operating system in computer.

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

16

- 1) What is computer? Explain the various types of computers.**

OR

- 2) What is input-output devices of computer? Gives the examples of input and output devices.

Q.5 Answer the following questions.

16

What is the software? Explain the system and application software.

Seat No.	
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Day & Date: Monday ,13-02-2023
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

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

16

- Page 1 of 3

- 10) Displacement effect is related to _____.
 - a) Daltan hypothesis
 - b) Peacock and Wiseman hypothesis
 - c) Keynes hypothesis
 - d) Wagner hypothesis
- 11) Equilibrium point of private goods is
 - a) Marginal labour is equal to marginal cost
 - b) Marginal benefits is equal to marginal cost to private consumers
 - c) Average benefits is equal to average cost to private consumers
 - d) none of these
- 12) Reveal public choice is introduced by _____.
 - a) Wicsell
 - b) Wagner's
 - c) Arrows
 - d) Wiseman-peacock
- 13) According to _____ public expenditure does not increase in a smooth and continuous manner, but in jerks step like fashion.
 - a) Wagner
 - b) Arrow
 - c) Wiseman and Peacock Hypothesis
 - d) Pareto
- 14) Arrow's impossibility theorem is _____.
 - a) Reasonable assumptions are essential for making social choice
 - b) Reasonable assumption are not essential for making social choice
 - c) There is always a way of making social choice
 - d) There is no perfect way of making social choice, given a set of reasonable assumption
- 15) $R=0$ states
 - a) Balance of payment is equilibrium
 - b) Domestic currency is undervalued
 - c) Domestic currency is overvalued
 - d) None of these
- 16) Fiscal federalism refers to _____.
 - a) Division of different economic activities and resources among the different layers.
 - b) Sharing of political power in different layers of government
 - c) Implementing of different plan in different layers of government
 - d) none of these

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

- 1) Explain the meaning of public finance
- 2) Socialist economy
- 3) What is public goods?
- 4) What is concentration effect?
- 5) What is social cost benefits analysis?
- 6) Finance commission

Q.3 Answer the following Questions (Any Two)**16**

- 1) What is merit goods? Gives the examples.
- 2) What is the theory of club goods?
- 3) What is the laffer curve?
- 4) Role of government in economic growth and development?

Q.4 Answer the following questions (Any One)

16

1) What is the public expenditure? Explain the classification of public expenditure.

OR

2) Explain the Wagner's law of increasing state activities.

Q.5 Answer the following question in details

16

What is mixed economy? Explain the functions of government in modern mixed economy.

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

**M.A. (Economics) (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov -2022
(CAMPUS)**

Mathematical Economics

Day & Date: Tuesday, 14-02-2023
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple Choice questions:**16**

- 1) When the value of variable is determined outside the framework of the analysis is called as _____.
 a) Endogenous variable b) Exogenous variable
 c) Constant variable d) Dynamic variable
- 2) Responsiveness of demand to change in income is known as _____.
 a) Demand elasticity b) Price elasticity
 c) Income elasticity d) Cross elasticity
- 3) _____ is mathematical tool used for expressing the relationship between economic variables that have cause and effect relationship
 a) Variables b) Function
 c) Parameters d) Coefficients
- 4) $D_x = f(\text{Price})$ is classified as _____.
 a) Bivariable function b) Multivariable function
 c) Constant function d) Dynamic function
- 5) Responsiveness of demand to change in average price is known as _____.
 a) Demand elasticity b) Price elasticity
 c) Income elasticity d) Arc elasticity
- 6) Marginal Utility is _____.
 a) Utility derived from last unit of goods
 b) $TU_n - TU_{n-1}$
 c) $TU - AU$
 d) a) and b)
- 7) According to Cobb-Douglas production function When $\alpha + \beta$ is less than 1, then returns will be _____.
 a) Increasing b) Decreasing
 c) Constant d) None of the above
- 8) TR/Q is denoted by _____.
 a) Marginal cost b) Marginal revenue
 c) Average revenue d) Average cost
- 9) $\pi = TC - TR$ is known as _____.
 a) Profit b) Cost
 c) Total Cost d) Revenue

- 10) Consumption is the function of _____.
 a) Income b) Expenditure
 c) Income and Expenditure d) Saving
- 11) $Y = C + S$ equation indicates the _____.
 a) Income b) Expenditure
 c) Saving d) Investment
- 12) $C = \bar{C} + bY$ in this equation \bar{C} indicates _____.
 a) Propensity of consumption b) Autonomous consumption
 c) Real consumption d) Dynamic consumption
- 13) $J = \begin{bmatrix} 25 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 25 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 25 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 25 \end{bmatrix}$ The given matrix known as _____.
 a) Diagonal matrix b) Triangular matrix
 c) Scaler matrix d) None of the above
- 14) $\begin{bmatrix} A_1 & B_1 \\ A_2 & B_2 \end{bmatrix}$ is known as _____.
 a) First order matrix b) Second order matrix
 c) Third order matrix d) Forth order matrix
- 15) Transpose of matrix means _____.
 a) Interchange of rows and column
 b) Transfer of rows and column
 c) Exchange of rows and column
 d) All of the above
- 16) Pay-off is related with _____.
 a) Returns of the game
 b) Rewards of the game
 c) Outcome of the game
 d) All of the above

Q.2 Write short answers (any 4 out of 6)

16

a) When $Q = 45 - 4p$ and price = 25, calculate the quantity demand.

b) Do the following addition of matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 7 & 9 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 6 & 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

c) Do the multiplication of following matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

d) Calculate the arc elasticity from the given table

Price	Quantity Demand
14	6
12	8

e) When $MPC = 0.5$ and it is increases to 0.75 what will be the increment in national income. Do the appropriate calculation by using multiplier.

f) When total revenue of the firm is Rs. 500000 and quantity sold is 5000. Find out Average revenue of the firm.

Q.3 Answer the following questions (any 2 out of 4)**16**

- a) The variable factor and total production are given in below table. on the basis of given information find out the marginal production and average production.

Variable Factor	Total Production	Marginal Production	Average Production
1	10		
2	22		
3	36		
4	45		
5	45		
6	40		

- b) Discuss the Cobb-Douglas homogenous production function with their equations.
 c) Marginal utility = $25 - 2x$, Price = 5, $x = 10$ calculate the consumer surplus.
 d) Explain the utility theory in detail

Q.4 Answer the following question in detail. (any 1 out of 2)**16**

- a) If $C = 200 + 0.4 Y$. Derive saving function and find saving when $Y = 500$.

- b) $P = 1000/N - 10Q$

$$MR = 100/N - 20Q$$

$$TC = 200 + 2.5Q^2$$

$$MC = 5Q$$

With the help of above given information find out the price and quantity of output produced in monopolistic competition.

Q.5 Find out the values of saving, ΔC , ΔY , ΔS , APS , MPS , MPC and APC .**16**

Income (Y)	Consumption (C)	Saving (S)	ΔC	ΔY	ΔS	APS	MPS	MPC	APC
0	60								
100	120								
200	180								
300	240								
400	300								
500	360								

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**M.A. (Economics) (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: Oct/Nov-2022
(CAMPUS)**

Research Methods in Economics

Day & Date: Wednesday, 15-02-2023

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives from the options.

16

- 1) _____ Research is used to describe characteristics of phenomenon being studied.
 - a) Analytical
 - b) Fundamental
 - c) Empirical
 - d) Descriptive
- 2) _____ helps in quick assessment of the situation.
 - a) Sampling
 - b) Data Analysis
 - c) Review of literature
 - d) None of these
- 3) _____ may be defined as careful, detailed study into a specific problem or issue using the scientific method.
 - a) Research
 - b) Economics
 - c) Geography
 - d) None of these
- 4) _____ sampling is an example of Non-Probability sampling.
 - a) Stratified Random
 - b) Simple Random
 - c) Qouta
 - d) Systematic Random
- 5) _____ is a characteristic of a good research topic.
 - a) Data unavailability
 - b) Inadequate
 - c) Significant
 - d) Unethical
- 6) _____ is a representative part of the population.
 - a) Sample
 - b) Research design
 - c) Hypothesis
 - d) None of these
- 7) _____ is the first step of research process.
 - a) Review of literature
 - b) Formulation of research problem
 - c) Analysis of data
 - d) Report writing
- 8) In _____ research design the phenomenon is studied at more than one time.
 - a) Longitudinal
 - b) Cross-sectional
 - c) Single point
 - d) None of these
- 9) The aggregate of all the units pertaining to study is called a _____.
 - a) Sample
 - b) Sampling
 - c) Population
 - d) None of these
- 10) _____ sampling is based on assumption.
 - a) Purposive
 - b) Quota
 - c) Snowball
 - d) None of these

- 11) _____ is the final stage of research.
a) Problem formulation b) Sampling
c) Report writing d) Analysis of data
- 12) _____ is collection of factual information.
a) Data b) Analysis
c) Research Design d) None of these
- 13) Objectives of a research should be _____.
a) Realistic b) Unrealistic
c) Unethical d) None of these
- 14) Secondary data resources include _____.
a) Diaries b) Public records
c) Unpublished biographies d) All of these
- 15) Research should follow _____ consideration.
a) Ethical b) Unethical
c) Dishonest d) None of these
- 16) _____ research design establishes a link between knowledge and social action.
a) Evaluatory b) Action
c) Descriptive d) Explanatory

Q.2 Write Short Answers (Any Four)**16**

- 1) Explain Chapterization in report writing.
- 2) Characteristics of good research design.
- 3) Differentiate between Primary and Secondary data.
- 4) Explain Knowledge Economy.
- 5) Importance of Social Science Research.
- 6) Give characteristics of good researcher.

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two)**16**

- 1) Explain the Observation method of primary data collection with its types.
- 2) Give difference between Research Methods and Methodology.
- 3) Explain Sampling and Probability Sampling in detail.
- 4) Explain Review of Literature in detail.

Q.4 Answer the following question in detail. (Any One)**16**

- 1) Explain in detail Research as an Empowering Profession.
- 2) Explain Experimental Research and elaborate its principles in detail.

Q.5 Answer the following questions in detail.**16**

Explain the steps of research process in detail.

Seat No.	
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**M.A. (Economics) (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov-2022
(CAMPUS)**

International Trade and Finance

Day & Date: Monday, 20-02-2023
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Select the correct option

16

- 1) Which of the following is international trade?
 - a) Trade between countries
 - b) Trade between regions
 - c) Trade between provinces
 - d) Both (b) and (c)
- 2) _____ is the oldest International Trade theory.
 - a) Country Similarity Theory
 - b) Theory of Absolute Cost advantage
 - c) Product Life Cycle Theory
 - d) Mercantilism Theory
- 3) International trade and domestic trade differ because of:
 - a) Different government policies
 - b) Immobility of factors
 - c) Trade restrictions
 - d) All of the above
- 4) International trade contributes and increases the world _____.
 - a) Population
 - b) Inflation
 - c) Economy
 - d) Trade Barriers
- 5) Domestic company limits it's operations to _____ political boundaries.
 - a) International
 - b) National
 - c) Transnational
 - d) Global
- 6) _____ refers to purchase of goods from a foreign country.
 - a) Foreign Trade
 - b) Export Trade
 - c) Import Trade
 - d) EXIM Trade
- 7) _____ refers to the sale of goods to one state to another state of a country.
 - a) Foreign Trade
 - b) Export Trade
 - c) Import Trade
 - d) Internal Trade
- 8) _____ refers to goods imported from one country and are exported to another country.
 - a) Third Party Trade
 - b) Entrepot trade
 - c) Export Trade
 - d) EXIM Trade
- 9) Foreign trade is an exchange of capital, goods, and services across _____.
 - a) International
 - b) National
 - c) Both A & B
 - d) None of these

- 10) If I am better at all types of production, I have the _____ in all forms of production.
a) Comparative advantage b) Specialization
c) Absolute advantage d) developed nation
- 11) The exchange of goods and services by sale or barter driven by the need for resources.
a) Fair Trade b) Globalization
c) Trade d) Standard of Living
- 12) Dumping refers to:
a) Reducing tariffs
b) Sale of goods abroad at a lower price, below their cost and price in their home market
c) Buying goods at low prices abroad and selling at higher prices locally
d) Expensive goods selling for low prices
- 13) The abbreviation SAARC stands for _____.
a) South American Association for Regional Cooperation
b) South African Association for Regional Cooperation
c) South ASEAN Association for Regional Cooperation
d) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
- 14) ASEAN stands for _____.
a) The Association of Southeast American Nations
b) The Association of Southeast Asian Nations
c) The Agreement of Southeast American Nations
d) The Agreement of Southeast Asian Nations
- 15) An import tariff is a tax or duty levied on _____ commodities.
a) Imported b) Exported
c) Transported d) Both A & B
- 16) An _____ is a tax or duty levied on exported commodities.
a) Import Tariff b) Export Tariff
c) Transport Tariff d) Free Trade Tariff (FTT)

Q.2 Write Short Answers. (Any Four)**16**

- 1) Trade as an engine of growth
- 2) Free trade
- 3) Opportunity cost
- 4) Gains from trade
- 5) Tariff
- 6) Quotas

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two)**16**

- 1) Explain the theory of absolute cost advantage theory.
- 2) Explain the comparative advantage theory of trade.
- 3) Explain the non-tariff barriers of trade.
- 4) Explain the concept of balance of payment in brief.

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One)**16**

- 1) Explain the SAARC and ASEAN organization.
- 2) Discuss the role of International Monetary Fund in international trade.

Q.5 Explain the WTO and Its impact on India's international trade.**16**

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

**M.A. (Economics) (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov-2022
(CAMPUS)**

Economic of Growth and Development

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-02-2023
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Select the correct option

16

- 1) According World Bank India is a _____.
 a) Developing country b) Developed country
 c) Underdeveloped country d) None of the above
- 2) _____ is more suitable for the India.
 a) Economic Growth b) Economic Development
 c) Warranted Growth d) Natural Growth
- 3) _____ are the important factors of economic development.
 a) Investment b) Capital Accumulation
 c) Human resource d) All of the above
- 4) According to Harrod _____ is determined by saving and investment ratio
 a) Actual growth rate b) Warranted growth rate
 c) Natural growth rate d) Induced growth rate
- 5) Division of Labour leads to _____.
 a) Increase in dexterity b) Save time
 c) New innovation d) All of the above
- 6) Rent is amount paid to the landowner for using _____.
 a) Land b) Money
 c) Machinery d) None of the above
- 7) According to David Ricardo _____ considered as the agents of economic development.
 a) Capitalist b) Farmers
 c) Traders d) All the above
- 8) The Industrial Reserve Army is coined by _____.
 a) Adam Smith b) David Ricardo
 c) Dr. Marshall d) Karl Marx
- 9) Sustainable Development means _____.
 a) Development of Underdeveloped countries
 b) Meeting the needs of present generation without compromising the needs of future generation
 c) Development of infrastructure
 d) Social welfare

- 10) According to Joan Robinson Golden Age equilibrium is defined as _____.
a) Full employment of labour
b) Full utilization of labour
c) Full employment of labour and full utilization of labour
d) Demand and supply of labour
- 11) The Unbalanced growth theory is dealt with _____.
a) Deliberate imbalance in investment
b) Deliberate balance in investment
c) Imbalance in distribution of income
d) None of the above
- 12) The term Washington Consensus was introduced by _____.
a) Bergson
b) Peter Drake
c) Kaldor
d) Joan Robinson
- 13) Fiscal Policy is related with _____.
a) Tax
b) Government Expenditure
c) Government Investment
d) All of the above
- 14) In India Monetary policy revised in every _____.
a) Three Month
b) Four Month
c) Two Month
d) None of the above
- 15) Repo rate is the instrument of _____.
a) Monetary policy
b) Fiscal policy
c) Trade policy
d) None of the above
- 16) _____ is the governor of Reserve Bank of India.
a) Shashikanta Das
b) Raghuram Rajan
c) Y.V. Reddy
d) Bimal Jalan

Q.2 Write Short Answers (Any Four)**16**

- 1) Factors of economic development
- 2) Mixed economy
- 3) Capital Accumulation
- 4) Natural Growth Rate
- 5) Invisible hand
- 6) Niti Aayog

Q.3 Answer the following questions (Any Two)**16**

- 1) Explain the difference between economic growth and development.
- 2) Explain the David Ricardo's theory of economic development.
- 3) Explain the theory of rent.
- 4) Explain the concept of Human Development Index.

Q.4 Answer the following question (Any One)**16**

- 1) Explain the Domer's Growth Model.
- 2) Explain the instruments of fiscal policy.

Q.5 Explain the Kuznets Curve in detail.**16**

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Set **P**

**M.A. (Economics) (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov-2022
(CAMPUS)**

Monetary Economics

Day & Date: Wednesday, 22-02-2023
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Choose the correct option.**16**

- 1) Medium of exchange is _____ of Money.
 - a) Primary Function
 - b) Secondary Function
 - c) Contingent function
 - d) Other function
- 2) Money is _____.
 - a) Not most liquid assets
 - b) Most liquid Assets
 - c) Both A and B
 - d) None of A and B
- 3) Saving Account in the bank represents _____.
 - a) Value of Money
 - b) Medium of exchange
 - c) Store the value
 - d) No one of the above
- 4) _____ is a medium of exchange.
 - a) Currency
 - b) Near money
 - c) Foreign exchange
 - d) All the above
- 5) Narrow money consists of _____.
 - a) M_1
 - b) M_2
 - c) $M_1 + M_2$
 - d) None of these
- 6) According to Fisher, demand for money is based on _____.
 - a) Transaction approach
 - b) Speculative approach
 - c) Saving approach
 - d) Investment approach
- 7) If the money supply in the economy decreases,
 - a) Price level increases
 - b) Saving increase
 - c) Price level decreases
 - d) None of the above
- 8) In Liquidity preference theory, rate of interest is determined by _____.
 - a) Demand for money to hold and supply of money
 - b) Demand for saving and supply of saving
 - c) Demand for money and level of income
 - d) Demand for money and supply of capital
- 9) According to Cash balance theory of demand for money, demand for money is proportional function of _____.
 - a) Price level
 - b) Investment level
 - c) Nominal income
 - d) None of these
- 10) Monetary policy of the country is implemented by _____.
 - a) Commercial Bank
 - b) Central Bank
 - c) Financial Agencies
 - d) Specialized Banks

- 11) Number of time unit of money exchange from one hand to other hands during a unit of time is known as _____.
 - a) Speed of circulation of money
 - b) Velocity of circulation of money
 - c) Count of circulation of money
 - d) None of these
- 12) IS curve represents _____.
 - a) Income-Saving curve
 - b) Interest rate-saving curve
 - c) Investment- saving curve
 - d) None of these
- 13) Consumption is function of _____.
 - a) Income
 - b) Interest rate
 - c) Saving
 - d) Marginal efficiency of capital
- 14) Value of Multiplier is based on _____.
 - a) Marginal Propensity to Consume
 - b) Level of Income
 - c) Level of Investment
 - d) None of these
- 15) Innovation theory of business cycle is developed by _____.
 - a) Schumpeter
 - b) Keynes
 - c) Pigou
 - d) Nicholas Kaldor
- 16) Fall in interest rate at _____.
 - a) Recovery
 - b) Contraction
 - c) Depression
 - d) Boom

Q.2 Write short answer. (Solve any 4 out of 6)

16

- 1) Stock of money
- 2) High powered money
- 3) Liquidity trap
- 4) Monetary Economics
- 5) IS curve
- 6) Stabilization policy

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any 2 out of 4)

16

- 1) Which factors are affecting on the supply of money?
- 2) What is cash balance effect?
- 3) Consumption function
- 4) What is Schumpeter theory of business cycle?

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any 1 out of 2)

16

- 1) Explain the Milton Friedman quantity theory of money.

Or

- 2) What is business cycle? Explain the different phases of business cycle?

Q.5 Answer the following question.

16

What is Money? Explain the various functions of Money.

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

**M.A. (Economics) (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov-2022
(CAMPUS)**

Principles and Practice of Co-Operation

Day & Date: Thursday, 23-02-2023
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Choose the correct option**16**

- 1) The operation of flood programs is related to _____.
 a) Dairy Cooperative
 b) Agriculture Cooperative
 c) Sericulture cooperative
 d) Fisheries cooperative
- 2) _____ is the apex organization for the coordinating, guiding and promoting cooperative housing activities in India.
 a) National cooperative credit society.
 b) National co-operative housing Society
 c) National co-operative marketing societies
 d) National financial institutions
- 3) CCW stands _____.
 a) Consumer cooperative worldwide
 b) Consumer corporative worldwide
 c) Consumer cooperative Wild life
 d) All the above
- 4) ICAD stands
 a) International cooperative artisan organization
 b) International corporative association organization
 c) International cooperative agriculture organization
 d) International cooperative arts organization
- 5) The cooperative credit society's act was passed in _____.
 a) 1906
 b) 1904
 c) 1900
 d) 1956
- 6) National co-operative development corporation (NCDC) was set up in _____.
 a) 1963
 b) 1973
 c) 1983
 d) 1993
- 7) Role of consumer cooperative store.
 a) Eliminate the middleman.
 b) Provided the goods at discounted group
 c) Profits earned are not spent on unproductive investment
 d) All the above

- 8) _____ is providing the short-term and long term credit to the agriculture sectors.
- Primary consumer co-operative societies
 - Primary housing co-operative societies
 - Primary labour co-operative societies
 - Primary agriculture co-operative societies
- 9) _____ Bank is also acts as balancing Centre and clearing house for the central cooperative banks.
- Primary agriculture credit societies
 - District Central Cooperative Banks
 - State Cooperative Banks
 - All the above
- 10) _____ was the first cooperative society registered under the cooperative societies act 1904.
- Grand road Society, 1914.
 - Agriculture credit cooperative society, 1905
 - Housing cooperative society, 1914
 - None of these
- 11) _____ Structure follows by Cooperative societies.
- Federal
 - Centralized
 - Unitary
 - Decentralized
- 12) First co-operative movement is started in _____.
- Maharashtra
 - England
 - Germany
 - Bangladesh
- 13) The members of co-operative society have _____
- Joint liability
 - Unlimited liability
 - Limited liability
 - All the above
- 14) Apex Society represents _____.
- Village level
 - District level
 - State level
 - None of the above
- 15) Characteristics of Cooperation _____.
- Voluntary members
 - Democratic control
 - Absence of exploitation
 - All the above
- 16) The urban credit cooperatives are also known as _____
- National banks
 - Urban cooperative banks
 - Cooperative banks
 - None of the above

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

- Co-operation
- Cooperative movement in India
- Urban co-operative banks
- Shivaji Patil committee
- Processing co-operatives
- Labour cooperatives

- Q.3 Answer the following Questions (Any Two)** **16**
- 1) Role of cooperation in a dynamic competitive economy.
 - 2) Explain the development of the cooperative movement.
 - 3) Explain the housing cooperative society
 - 4) What is the role of co-operative movement in the planning process?
- Q.4 Answer the following questions (Any One)** **16**
- 1) Describe the development of cooperative movement in India.
- OR**
- 2) What is Primary Agriculture Credit Co-operative societies? Explain the various problems in the Primary Agriculture Credit Co-operative societies.
- Q.5 Answer the following question** **16**
- Explain the various challenges of globalization in front of co-operative movement in India.