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**M.A. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
Micro Economic Analysis (MA24101)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 19-07-2023
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Right side digit shows the full marks.

Q.1 Select the correct option

16

- 1) _____ are the examples of micro economic analysis.
 - a) Individual demand
 - b) Individual consumption
 - c) Individual income
 - d) All the above
- 2) In _____ utility analysis utility is measured quantitatively.
 - a) Cardinal
 - b) Ordinal
 - c) Both ordinal and cardinal
 - d) None of the above
- 3) _____ is the condition which gives maximum utility to the consumer.
 - a) Marginal Utility = Price
 - b) Total Utility = Price
 - c) Marginal Utility = Total Utility
 - d) None of the above
- 4) The _____ curve shows the combination of two goods which gives same level of satisfaction.
 - a) Production curve
 - b) Indifference curve
 - c) Demand curve
 - d) Concave curve
- 5) _____ shows the effect of change in price of goods on purchasing of 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 marginal rate of substitution is always _____.
 - a) Decreasing
 - b) Increasing
 - c) Constant
 - d) None of the above
- 8) _____ is the desire to purchase backed by income at given price.
 - a) Expenditure
 - b) Demand
 - c) Supply
 - d) Income
- 9) _____ is the expresses the functional relationship between input and out.
 - a) Production function
 - b) Production
 - c) Cost function
 - d) Cost
- 10) Price = Average Revenue= Marginal Revenue is the condition observed in _____.
 - a) Monopolistic competition
 - b) Monopoly market
 - c) Oligopoly market
 - d) Perfect competition

- 11) _____ 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
- 12) The kinked demand curve can be observed in _____ market.
 - a) Oligopoly
 - b) Monopoly
 - c) Monopolistic
 - d) Adam Smith
- 13) Augustin Cournot have given _____ model.
 - a) Oligopoly
 - b) Duopoly
 - c) Monopoly
 - d) Monopolistic
- 14) Compensation Criteria of welfare is given by _____.
 - a) Bergson
 - b) Pigou
 - c) Kaldor and Hicks
 - d) Adam Smith
- 15) Summation of all individual welfare is called as _____.
 - a) Total Welfare
 - b) Social Welfare
 - c) Welfare
 - d) None of the above
- 16) Interaction points of production possibility curve and indifference curve of welfare is known as _____.
 - a) Point Bliss
 - b) Social Welfare Function
 - c) Grand Utility curve
 - d) None of the above

Q.2 Write short answer. (Any Four)

16

- 1) Scope of micro economic analysis
- 2) Marginal utility
- 3) Market demand
- 4) Elasticity of demand
- 5) Indifference curve
- 6) Determinants of demand

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

16

- 1) Explain the law of demand in detail.
- 2) Explain the traditional cost theory.
- 3) Explain the relationship between marginal cost and average 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 perfect competition and explain the short-term equilibrium of a firm under perfect competition.
- 2) What is monopoly market? Explain the various characteristics of monopoly market.

Q.5 What is oligopoly market? Explain equilibrium of oligopoly firm.

16

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M.A. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April -2023
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
Quantitative Techniques for Economics (MA13102)

Day & Date: Thursday, 20-07-2023
 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 is based on all the observation in the set of data.
 - a) Arithmetic mean
 - b) Median
 - c) Mode
 - d) All the above
- 2) Mode statistical method comes under the _____.
 - a) Dispersion analysis
 - b) Central tendency
 - c) Correlation analysis
 - d) Regression analysis
- 3) Continues series of data _____.
 - a) every item comes individual
 - b) every item comes with their corresponding frequency
 - c) every class interval comes with their corresponding frequency
 - d) none of these
- 4) Quantitative techniques help's to _____.
 - a) Provides tools for scientific research
 - b) Selects an appropriate strategy
 - c) To helps in decision making
 - d) All the above
- 5) Midpoint of the values after has been ordered from the smallest to largest is called as _____.
 - a) Arithmetic mean
 - b) Sample mean
 - c) Median
 - d) Mode
- 6) 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
- 7) Medium divides given a data into _____.
 - a) Two part
 - b) Three part
 - c) Two equal part
 - d) Three equal part
- 8) Range method comes under the _____.
 - a) Measures of Central tendency
 - b) Correlation analysis
 - c) Regression analysis
 - d) Dispersion analysis

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

16

- 1) Calculate the arithmetic mean of marks scored by students in 8 subjects given below: 61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68.
- 2) Calculate the median value of following given data.

X	36	39	41	40	36	37	38
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- 3) Calculate the Simple growth rate of following given data.

Years	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Production of Refrigerator "000"	250	300	350	400	450

- 4) What are the importance of index number?

Q.4 Answer the following question. (any 1 out of 2)

16

- 1) Determine the range and co-efficient of range for the following given data.

X	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
F	6	8	17	11	8

OR

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

Years	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Sales of Mixers "000"	90	100	105	105	109	112	114	116	118

Q.5 Answer the following question in details.

16

Calculate the Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation of following data.

Income "000" (X)	25	75	82	90	78	36	98	39	65	62
Saving "000" (Y)	6	7	6	9	9	5	9	5	6	6

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M.A. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
Agricultural Economics (MA13103)

Day & Date: Friday, 21-07-2023
 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 alternatives from the options.

16

- 1) Agriculture economics is dealing with
 - a) Problem related to economy
 - b) Problem related to industry sector
 - c) Problem related to Agriculture sector
 - d) Problem related to service sector
- 2) Indian agriculture is typically characterized as?
 - a) Land scare, labour surplus economy
 - b) Land surplus, land scare economy
 - c) Land surplus, labour surplus economy
 - d) None of these
- 3) Which sector is backbone of Indian economy _____?

a) Service sector	b) Agriculture sector
c) Financial sector	d) Tourism sector
- 4) 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
- 5) Seeds are considerate as _____ in agriculture production function.

a) Input	b) Output
c) Input and output	d) None of these
- 6) Production function measures the relationship between _____.
 - a) Input price and output price
 - b) Input prices and output in quantity
 - c) The quantity of input and input prices
 - d) Quantity of inputs and quantity of output
- 7) Average product is equal to marginal product when _____.
 - a) Average product is maximum
 - b) Average product is minimum
 - c) Marginal product is zero
 - d) None of these
- 8) Basic fundamental law of agriculture goods is _____.
 - a) Law of diminishing returns
 - b) Law of Equi-marginal utility returns
 - c) Law of substitution
 - d) Law of demand and supply

- 9) When the total product curve is falling the _____.
 - a) Marginal product of labour is zero
 - b) Marginal product of labour is negative
 - c) Average product of labour is increasing
 - d) Average product of labour must be negative
- 10) The price elasticity of demand is the percentage change in _____.
 - a) Quantity demanded divided by percentage change in price.
 - b) Price divided by percentage change in quantity demanded.
 - c) (A) and (B) both are correct.
 - d) (A) and (B) are incorrect.
- 11) A high value of cross-elasticity of demand indicates that the two commodities are _____.

a) Very good substitute	b) Poor substitute
c) Good complements	d) Poor complements
- 12) NAFED stands for _____.
 - a) National Agriculture and Fisheries Marketing Federation
 - b) National Agriculture Cooperative Marketing Federation
 - c) National Association of Fisheries Marketing Federation.
 - d) National Apex Federation.
- 13) NABARD helps to _____.

a) Development of agriculture	b) Development of rural area
c) Both (A) and (B)	d) None of these
- 14) Income elasticity of demand shows _____.
 - a) Responsiveness of the quantity demanded to change in price
 - b) Responsiveness of quantity demanded to change in quantity demanded of other relative goods.
 - c) Responsiveness of the quantity demanded to change in income
 - d) None of these
- 15) Symbol used for purity of agriculture goods is _____.

a) ISI	b) AGMARK
c) @	d) All the above
- 16) Agriculture development is based on _____.

a) Advance technology	b) Skilled labour
c) Easy access of market	d) All the above

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

16

- 1) Agriculture economics
- 2) Production function
- 3) Importance of advanced technology in agriculture sector
- 4) Price elasticity
- 5) Agriculture price policy
- 6) Cyclical fluctuation

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

16

- 1) Role of agriculture sector in economic development
- 2) Explain the factor-factor combination.
- 3) What is income elasticity of demand?
- 4) What are the functions of agriculture marketing?

Q.4 answer the following questions in details (any 1 out of 2) 16

1) What are the difference between the agriculture sector and industrial sector?

OR

2) Explain the law of diminishing returns to scale.

Q.5 Answer the following question in details 16

What are the major problems in agriculture marketing?

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M.A. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
Agri Business (MA13106)

Day & Date: Saturday, 22-07-2023
 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 alternatives from the options.

16

- 1) Terms of Trade =

a) $PX/PM \times 100$	b) $PM/PX \times 1000$
c) $PY/PX \times 100$	d) $MP/PX \times 100$
- 2) Land is considered to be _____.

a) Short-term asset	b) Long-term asset
c) Intermediate-term asset	d) Short-term liability
- 3) NAFED is _____ level co-operative marketing federation.

a) District	b) Town
c) National	d) All of these
- 4) First Indian Cotton Cloth Mill was established in _____.

a) 1819	b) 1818
c) 1920	d) 1864
- 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) _____ stands first in the sugar consumption.

a) China	b) Russia
c) India	d) None of the above
- 7) WTO established in _____.

a) 1950	b) 1995
c) 1960	d) 1975
- 8) TRIPS mean Trade Related _____ Property Rights.

a) International	b) Industrial
c) Innovation	d) Intellectual
- 9) _____ is related to Blue Revolution.

a) Food grain production	b) Milk Production
c) Oilseed production	d) Fish Production
- 10) NABARD means _____.

a) National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development	b) National Bank for Agriculture and Research Development
c) National Bank for Administration and Rural Development	d) None of the above

- 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) _____ stands first about the milk production in the world.
a) America
b) India
c) China
d) England
- 13) Regulated market is regulated and controlled by the _____
a) State government
b) Foreign agency
c) NABARD
d) None of these
- 14) NDDB means _____
a) National Dairy Development Board
b) National Disasters Development Board
c) National Dairy Design Board
d) None of the above
- 15) ICDP started in _____
a) 1970-71
b) 1980-81
c) 1965-67
d) 1964-65
- 16) _____ is the non-institutional financial source.
a) Commercial Bank
b) Moneylender
c) Cooperatives
d) Regional Rural Banks

Q.2 Write short answer. (any 4 out of 6)**16**

- 1) Non-farm sector
- 2) Mechanical technology
- 3) Nature of Agri business
- 4) Agro industries
- 5) Representative of Regulated market
- 6) Instruments of Agricultural Price Policy

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

- 1) What are the demerits of Green Revolution?
- 2) What are the structures of WTO?
- 3) What are the objectives of MSP?
- 4) Which are the sources of irrigation in Indian agriculture?

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

- 1) Explain the Advantages and Disadvantage of International Trade.
- 2) Explain the role of cotton and textile Industry in Indian Economy.

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

Explain the sources and types of Agricultural Finance in details.

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**M.A. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April-2023
Economics (CAMPUS)
Macro Economic Analysis (MA13201)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 19-07-2023
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) Macroeconomics studies _____
 - a) Principle of national income
 - b) Principle of produce
 - c) Principle of consumer
 - d) Principle of individual saving
- 2) General Price level, employment, output and income studies in _____
 - a) Micro economics analysis
 - b) Macroeconomics analysis
 - c) Public finance
 - d) All the above
- 3) Circular flow of Income in Two Sector economy consists of _____
 - a) Firm and Government
 - b) Firm and Foreign sector
 - c) Household and government
 - d) Household and Firm
- 4) National Income Accounting method involves _____
 - a) Social Income Accounting method
 - b) Input-output accounting method
 - c) Flow fund accounting method
 - d) All the above
- 5) Which of the following is the stock?
 - a) Wealth
 - b) Export
 - c) Import
 - d) Saving
- 6) Which of the following services are provided by Households to firm sector?
 - a) labour and land
 - b) capital
 - c) entrepreneur
 - d) all the above
- 7) 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
- 8) If increases the interest rate, demand for money will _____
 - a) Increases
 - b) Constant
 - c) Decreases
 - d) All the above
- 9) In general, LM curve is _____
 - a) upward sloping
 - b) downwards sloping
 - c) vertical sloping
 - d) horizontal sloping

- 10) IS curve stands _____
 - a) Income saving curve
 - b) Investment saving curve
 - c) Interest saving curve
 - d) All the above
- 11) Portfolio approach of demand for money was introduced by _____
 - a) Keynes
 - b) Hicks
 - c) Tobin
 - d) Samuelson
- 12) In Friedman's modern quantity theory, velocity depends upon
 - a) The ratio of actual income to permanent income
 - b) The ratio of interest rates to actual income
 - c) The ratio of prices to interest rates
 - d) Interest rate
- 13) The Phillips curve is a graphical depiction of the _____
 - a) Negative relationship between inflation and unemployment
 - b) Positive relationship between inflation and output
 - c) Negative relationship between inflation and CPI
 - d) None of these
- 14) The terms of business cycles refer to _____
 - a) Ups and downs in productions of goods
 - b) Increasing unemployment
 - c) Fluctuating in aggregate economic activity over time
 - d) Declining saving
- 15) Real balance theory of demand for money was introduced by _____
 - a) Tobin
 - b) Don Patinkin
 - c) Keynes
 - d) Baumol
- 16) Hicks theory of trade cycle is based on the _____
 - a) Only multiplier
 - b) Only acceleration
 - c) Interaction between multiplier and acceleration
 - d) None of these

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

16

- 1) Macroeconomic analysis
- 2) Circular flow of income in Two sector model
- 3) LM curve
- 4) Balance of payment income accounting method
- 5) Inflation
- 6) Fiscal Policy

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

16

- 1) Explain the social income account method.
- 2) What is the Keynesian theory of demand for money?
- 3) Describe the Tobin approach of demand for money
- 4) What is the adaptive expectation?

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

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

OR

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

Q.5 Answer the following question 16

What is Phillip curve? Explain the Phillips curve in short run and long run period.

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M.A. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
Econometrics (MA13202)

Day & Date: Sunday, 23-07-2023
 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) _____ are related with methodologies of econometrics analysis.
 - a) To identify research issue
 - b) Select variables
 - c) Check data availability
 - d) All of the above
- 2) Econometrics is a measurement of _____.
 - a) Economic theories
 - b) Mathematical Model
 - c) Economic Concept
 - d) All of the above
- 3) 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
- 4) $D = f(P)$ in this equation D is _____.
 - a) Dependent Variable
 - b) Independent Variable
 - c) Static Variable
 - d) Dynamic Variable
- 5) A model with one dependent variable and more than one independent variable is called _____.
 - a) Multiple regression mode
 - b) Simple regression model
 - c) Two variable regression model
 - d) Both C and D
- 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) _____ are the types of the data.
 - a) Time series data
 - b) Cross-sectional data
 - c) Panel data
 - d) All of the above
- 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) _____ data that is recorded over consistent intervals of time.
 - a) Time series data
 - b) Cross-sectional data
 - c) Panel data
 - d) All of the above
- 13) _____ is a statement which state that there is relationship between variable,
 - a) Hypothesis
 - b) Null Hypothesis
 - c) Alternate Hypothesis
 - d) None of the above
- 14) Parametric test is applied when the_____.
 - a) Population not normally distributed
 - b) Population normally distributed
 - c) Population Skewed distribution
 - d) None of the above
- 15) ANOVA is a_____.
 - a) Parametric Test
 - b) Non - Parametric Test
 - c) A and B
 - d) None of the above
- 16) 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

Q.2 Write Short Answers (Any Four)

16

- 1) Concept of Econometrics
- 2) Independent Variable
- 3) Primary 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 simple 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)

16

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

X	Y
1	3
2	6
3	4
4	9
5	8

- 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.

16

Husband Age	Wife Age
26	21
28	28
30	29
31	31
35	26

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**M.A. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)**

Computer Applications in Economics (MA13205)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 25-07-2023
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) Computer system consists of _____.
 - a) Hardware
 - b) software
 - c) Physical device only
 - d) Hardware and software
- 2) CU stands _____.
 - a) Computer unit
 - b) Central unit
 - c) Control unit
 - d) None of these
- 3) ALU stands _____.
 - a) Arithmetic Logic Unit
 - b) Arithmetic Legal Unit
 - c) Arithmetic Local Unit
 - d) None of these
- 4) Programmers who write system software is called as _____.
 - a) Analysis software
 - b) Train programmer
 - c) System software
 - d) Design programmer
- 5) Set of program, which are written to perform specific tasks is called as _____.
 - a) System software
 - b) Application software
 - c) Operating software
 - d) None of these
- 6) Hardware is collection of _____.
 - a) Virtual device
 - b) Software
 - c) Physical device
 - d) Processer device
- 7) HDD mean _____.
 - a) Hyper Disk Device
 - b) Hi-Fi Drive Device
 - c) Wi-Fi Drive Device
 - d) Hard Disc Drive
- 8) ROM stands _____.
 - a) Read only memory
 - b) Rapid open memory
 - c) Read one memory
 - d) Rapid operating memory
- 9) _____ is controlling, integrating, and managing the individual hardware components.
 - a) Application software
 - b) Downloading software
 - c) Controlling software
 - d) System software
- 10) Characteristics of the computer is _____.
 - a) Speed
 - b) Quality of print
 - c) Quality of sound
 - d) Clarity of desktop
- 11) Undo, Redu and save command button found on _____.
 - a) Quick Access Bar
 - b) Status Bar
 - c) Formula for
 - d) None of these

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**M.A. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April-2023
(ECONOMICS) (CAMPUS)
Public Finance (MA13301)**

Day & Date: Monday ,10-07-2023
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) Goods and services are provided by private sector is called as _____.
a) Capitalist economy b) Mixed economy
c) Socialist economy d) Public economy
- 2) Private and public sector are assigned significant role in _____.
a) Socialist economy b) Mixed economy
c) Capitalist economy d) All the above
- 3) _____ are those goods which are made and available to all the members of society.
a) Private goods b) Public goods
c) Personal goods d) All the above
- 4) Price of private goods are determined by _____.
a) Market force b) Public force
c) Government d) Individual person
- 5) Equilibrium point of private goods is
a) Marginal benefits is equal to marginal cost to private consumers
b) Marginal labour is equal to marginal cost
c) Average benefits is equal to average cost to private consumers
d) none of these
- 6) Public goods are _____.
a) Free ridership b) Non-rivalry
c) Non-excluded d) All the above
- 7) Reveal public choice is introduced by _____.
a) Wicshell b) Wagner's
c) Arrow d) Wiseman-peacock
- 8) Ultimate aim of public finance is _____.
a) Provide goods and services b) Provide education facilities
c) Provides healthcare facilities d) Welfare of the people
- 9) Wagner's has introduced law of _____.
a) Absolute level of public expenditure
b) Increasing state activities
c) Voting system
d) Problem of preference revelation

- 10) According to _____ public expenditure does not increase in a smooth and continuous manner, but in jerks step like fashion.
- Wiseman and Peacock Hypothesis
 - Wagner
 - Arrow
 - Pareto
- 11) Move from older level of expenditure and taxation to a new level of expenditure and taxation is called as _____.
- Displacement effect
 - Expenditure effect
 - Concentration effect
 - None of these
- 12) Increasing the state and local government activities is called as _____.
- Concentration effect
 - State expenditure effect
 - Displacement effect
 - None of these
- 13) $R=0$ states
- Domestic currency is undervalued
 - Domestic currency is overvalued
 - Balance of payment is equilibrium
 - None of these
- 14) Arrow's impossibility theorem is _____.
- There is no perfect way of making social choice, given a set of reasonable assumption
 - Reasonable assumptions are essential for making social choice
 - Reasonable assumption are not essential for making social choice
 - There is always a way of making social choice
- 15) When expenditure exceeds total tax revenue, it is called _____.
- Balanced budget
 - Surplus budget
 - Deficit budget
 - None of these
- 16) Incidence of tax is _____.
- Final resting place of the burden tax
 - Sales tax
 - Import duties
 - Entrainment tax

Q.2 Write short answer: (any 4 out of 6)**16**

- Meaning of Public Finance
- Role of Public Expenditure
- Inspection Effect
- Private Goods
- Voluntary Exchange Model
- Finance Commission

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

- What are the functions of government in modern mixed economy?
- Explain the problems of preference revelation.
- What are the causes of public expenditure?
- What are the criteria for public investment?

Q.4 Answer the following questions in details: (any 1 out of 2) 16

1) What is mixed economy? Explain the characteristics of mixed economy.

OR

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

Q.5 Answer the following question in details: 16

Explain the capitalist and socialist economy.

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**M.A. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April-2023
(ECONOMICS) (CAMPUS)
Mathematical Economics (MA13302)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 11-07-2023
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 from the given questions. **16**

- 1) _____ is the general form of demand function.
 - a) $Q_x = a - bp$
 - b) $Q_x = a + bp$
 - c) $Q_x = a * bp$
 - d) $Q_x = a/bp$
- 2) _____ 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
- 3) _____ is a quantity form used to denote utility.
 - a) Utils
 - b) Satisfaction
 - c) Pleasure
 - d) None of the above
- 4) $D_x = f$ (Price, Income, Other commodity price, Tastes and habits) is classified as _____.
 - a) Bivariable function
 - b) Multivariable function
 - c) Constant function
 - d) Dynamic function
- 5) $D_x = f$ (Price) is classified as _____.
 - a) Bivariable function
 - b) Multivariable function
 - c) Constant function
 - d) Dynamic function
- 6) The value of variable is depending on the value of other variables is called as _____.
 - a) Independent variable
 - b) Dependent Variable
 - c) Constant Variable
 - d) Dynamic Variable
- 7) According to Cobb-Douglas production function When $\alpha + \beta$ is greater than 1, then returns will be _____.
 - a) Increasing
 - b) Decreasing
 - c) Constant
 - d) None of the above
- 8) The value of variable changes on their own is called as _____.
 - a) Independent Variable
 - b) Dependent Variable
 - c) Constant Variable
 - d) Dynamic Variable
- 9) _____ was developed by the game theory.
 - a) John von Neumann
 - b) Oskar Morgenstern
 - c) Both b) and c)
 - d) None of the above

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	12		
2	24		
3	36		
4	39		
5	39		
6	35		

- b) Discuss the Cobb-Douglas homogenous production function with their equations.
 c) Que 5 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 $C = 120 + 0.4 Y$. Derive saving function and find saving when $Y = 500$.
 b) Find out the Minimum of A and Minimum of B from the given table for optimal strategy.

Player A Strategy \ Player B Strategy	B1	B2	Minimum of A
A1	9	2	
A2	8	5	
A3	5	4	
Minimum of B			

Q.5 Following is the total cost and total revenue function of perfect competition.

16

Total Revenue (TR) = $10Q$

Total Cost (TC) = $2000 + 3Q + 0.05Q^2$

Find out the equilibrium level and profit

Seat No.	
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M.A. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
Research Methods in Economics (MA13305)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 12-07-2023
 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) _____ 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
- 2) _____ is considered to be a study of methods.
 - a) Research Design
 - b) Sampling
 - c) Methodology
 - d) None of these
- 3) Quantitative Research measures the _____.
 - a) Quantity
 - b) Quality
 - c) Empathy
 - d) Sympathy
- 4) _____ Research is used to describe characteristics of phenomenon being studied.
 - a) Analytical
 - b) Fundamental
 - c) Empirical
 - d) Descriptive
- 5) Objectives should be present in _____ sequence.
 - a) Logical
 - b) Illogical
 - c) Incorrect
 - d) None of these
- 6) _____ is the blue print of the research.
 - a) Review of literature
 - b) Sampling
 - c) Research design
 - d) Hypothesis
- 7) _____ are characteristics of a good research design.
 - a) Objectivity
 - b) Reliability
 - c) Validity
 - d) All of these
- 8) According to the principle of _____ the experiment should be repeated more than once.
 - a) Randomization
 - b) Replication
 - c) Local Control
 - d) None of these
- 9) _____ is a characteristic of a good research topic.
 - a) Data unavailability
 - b) Inadequate
 - c) Significant
 - d) Unethical
- 10) Methods of primary data collection are _____.
 - a) Interview
 - b) Observation
 - c) Only a
 - d) Both (a) & (b)

- 11) _____ is collection of factual information.
 - a) Data
 - b) Analysis
 - c) Research Design
 - d) None of these
- 12) _____ data is original in nature.
 - a) Secondary
 - b) Primary
 - c) Tertiary
 - d) None of these
- 13) Preliminary pages include _____.
 - a) Cover page
 - b) Declaration
 - c) Acknowledgement
 - d) All of these
- 14) Research report should have _____ language.
 - a) Simple
 - b) Hard
 - c) Complicated
 - d) Difficult
- 15) _____ is the final stage of research.
 - a) Problem formulation
 - b) Sampling
 - c) Report writing
 - d) Analysis of data
- 16) _____ is a representative part of the population.
 - a) Sample
 - b) Research design
 - c) Hypothesis
 - d) None of these

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

16

- 1) Hypothesis in research.
- 2) Importance of Social Science Research.
- 3) Differentiate between Primary and Secondary data.
- 4) Importance of Objectives in Research.
- 5) Characteristics of good research design.
- 6) Explain preliminary pages of report writing.

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

16

- 1) Explain Review of Literature in detail.
- 2) Explain Data Collection and primary methods of data collection in detail.
- 3) Explain Sampling and Probability Sampling in detail.
- 4) Explain Report Writing in detail.

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

16

- 1) Explain Sampling and Types of Sampling in Detail.
- 2) Explain Experimental Research and elaborate its principles in detail.

Q.5 Answer the following questions in detail.

16

Explain Research Design and its types in detail.

Seat No.	
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**M.A. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
(ECONOMICS) (CAMPUS)
International Trade and Finance (MA13401)**

Day & Date: Monday, 10-07-2023
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) Trade between two countries can be useful if cost ratios of goods are _____.
 - a) Undetermined
 - b) Decreasing
 - c) Equal
 - d) Different
- 2) Which of the following is international trade?
 - a) Trade between countries
 - b) Trade between regions
 - c) Trade between provinces
 - d) Both (b) and (c)
- 3) _____ is the oldest International Trade theory.
 - a) Country Similarity Theory
 - b) Theory of Absolute Cost advantage
 - c) Product Life Cycle Theory
 - d) Mercantilism Theory
- 4) Which of the following theories suggests that firms seek to penetrate new markets over time?
 - a) Imperfect Market Theory
 - b) Product Cycle Theory
 - c) Theory of Comparative Advantage
 - d) None of the above
- 5) 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
- 6) International trade and domestic trade differ because of: _____.
 - a) Different government policies
 - b) Immobility of factors
 - c) Trade restrictions
 - d) All of the above
- 7) Govt. policy about exports and imports is called: _____.
 - a) Commercial policy
 - b) Fiscal policy
 - c) Monetary policy
 - d) Finance policy

- 8) Market in which currencies buy and sell and their prices settle on is called the _____.
- a) International bond market
 - b) International capital market
 - c) Foreign exchange market
 - d) Eurocurrency market
- 9) International trade contributes and increases the world _____.
- a) Population
 - b) Inflation
 - c) Economy
 - d) Trade Barriers
- 10) Free international trade maximizes world output through _____.
- a) Countries reducing various taxes imposed.
 - b) Countries specializing in production of goods they are best suited for.
 - c) Perfect competition between countries and other special regions
 - d) The diluting the international business laws & conditions between countries.
- 11) Domestic company limits it's operations to _____ political boundaries.
- a) International
 - b) National
 - c) Transnational
 - d) Global
- 12) _____ refers to the tax imposed on imports.
- a) Imported Tax
 - b) Tariffs
 - c) Subsidies
 - d) Import Quotas
- 13) Voluntary export restraint is the opposite form of _____.
- a) Import quotas
 - b) International tariffs
 - c) Subsidies
 - d) Dumping
- 14) 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
- 15) The full form of WTO is _____.
- a) World Tariff Organization
 - b) World Trade Organization
 - c) Western Trade Organization
 - d) World Transport Organization
- 16) 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

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

- 1) Free trade
- 2) Balance of payment
- 3) Fixed Exchange Rate
- 4) Gold standard
- 5) Quotas
- 6) SAARC

- Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two) 16**
- 1) Explain the gains from international trade.
 - 2) Explain the opportunity cost theory of trade.
 - 3) Explain the economic effects of tariffs on national income and employment
 - 4) Explain the components of balance of trade in brief.
- Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One) 16**
- 1) Write an explanatory note on World Bank.
 - 2) Discuss various functions of world trade organization.
- Q.5 Explain the various gains of international trade. 16**

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**M.A. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)**

Economics of Growth and Development (MA13402)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 12-07-2023
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Right side digit shows the full marks.

Q.1 Select the correct option.

16

- 1) India is moving towards _____.
 - a) Capitalist economy
 - b) Mixed economy
 - c) Socialistic economy
 - d) Communist economy
- 2) Economic growth and development are same concept used interchangeably. This statement is _____.
 - a) True
 - b) False
 - c) Neither True nor False
 - d) None of the above
- 3) _____ are the basic pillar of the mixed economy.
 - a) Public
 - b) Private
 - c) Public and Private Both
 - 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) invisible hand gives the direction to the individuals to _____.
 - a) Maximize self interest
 - b) Motivate to decrease others welfare
 - c) Motivate to pursue national interest
 - d) None 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 balanced 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 is dealt with _____.
a) Regulation of money supply
b) Regulation of rate of tax
c) Regulation of Investment
d) None of the above
- 15) _____ are the instrument of instrument of monetary policy.
a) Repo rate
b) Cash reserve ratio
c) Open Market Operation
d) All 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) Economic growth and 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 factors of economic development.
- 2) Explain the Adam Smith 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 Karl Marx theory of development.
- 2) Explain the instruments of fiscal policy.

Q.5 Explain the Gunnar Myrdal's Vicious Circle of Poverty.**16**

Seat No.	
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M.A. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
Economics (CAMPUS)
Monetary Economics (MA13403)

Day & Date: Friday, 14-07-2023
 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) Secondary function of money is _____.
 a) Medium of exchange b) Measures of value
 c) Store of value d) All of the above
- 2) High powered money is known as _____.
 a) Excess money b) Reserve Money
 c) Dues money d) None of these
- 3) Factor affecting on supply of money _____.
 a) Open market operation b) Interest rate
 c) Level of income d) Change of GDP
- 4) If increases the supply of money in economy,
 a) Increases the general price level
 b) Increases the unemployment
 c) Increases the interest rate
 d) Falling the income
- 5) _____ is determined by equilibrium of Supply of money and demand for money.
 a) Income b) Saving
 c) Investment d) Interest rate
- 6) High powered money is represented by _____.
 a) H b) C
 c) C+H d) M
- 7) Transaction demand for money is based on _____.
 a) Level of interest rate b) Level of investment
 c) Level of saving d) Level of income
- 8) Speculative demand for money is based on _____.
 a) Level of interest rate b) Level of income
 c) Level of investment d) Level of saving
- 9) Concept of Liquidity preference theory of demand for money is propounded _____.
 a) Pigu b) J. M. Keynes
 c) Harrod d) Marshall
- 10) Consumption is function of _____.
 a) Saving b) Investment
 c) Income d) Interest rate

- 11) Marginal propensity to consume is always varies in between of _____.
 a) 0-1
 b) 0-10
 c) 0-100
 d) 0- infinity
- 12) Acceleration principle shows connection between _____.
 a) Changing income and consumption
 b) Changing consumption and capital investment
 c) Changing investment and interest
 d) Changing saving and interest rate
- 13) Super multiplier combines _____.
 a) Only multiplier
 b) Only acceleration
 c) Multiplier with acceleration
 d) None of these
- 14) LM curve shows the equilibrium in the
 a) Goods market
 b) Both a and b
 c) Money market
 d) None of a and b
- 15) Over investment theory of business cycle _____.
 a) Hayek's
 b) Keynes
 c) Samuelson's
 d) Hicks
- 16) The highest point of business cycles is referred to as the _____.
 a) Expansion
 b) Boom
 c) Trough
 d) Peak

Q.2 Write short answer. (Solve any 4 out of 6) 16

- 1) Monetary economics
- 2) Money multiplier
- 3) Liquidity preference
- 4) Investment function
- 5) Determinants of interest rate
- 6) Price stability

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

- 1) What is high powered money?
- 2) Explain the Don Patinkin's real balance effect.
- 3) Explain the consumption function.
- 4) Explain the Schumpeter theory of business cycle.

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

- 1) Explain the fisher cash transaction approach.

Or

- 2) Explain the various functions of money.

Q.5 Answer the following question. 16
 What is business cycle? Explain the different phases of business cycle.

Seat No.	
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**M.A. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
Principles and Practice of Co-Operation (MA13406)**

Day & Date: Sunday, 16-07-2023
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) "State within state" is called as _____.
 - a) Government
 - b) Cooperation
 - c) Capitalization
 - d) Socialization
- 2) CCW stands _____.
 - a) Consumer corporative worldwide
 - b) Consumer cooperative Wild life
 - c) Consumer cooperative worldwide
 - d) All the above
- 3) ICAD stands _____.
 - a) International cooperative agriculture organization
 - b) International cooperative artisan organization
 - c) International corporative association organization
 - d) International cooperative arts organization
- 4) The cooperative credit society's act was passed in _____.
 - a) 1906
 - b) 1904
 - c) 1900
 - d) 1956
- 5) In 1970, RBI set up the _____ for the review of rural credit system.
 - a) National Cooperative Development Corporation
 - b) All India Rural Credit Review Committee
 - c) Committee of Direction of The Rural Credit Survey
 - d) All of The Above
- 6) PACS stands _____.
 - a) Primary agriculture credit society
 - b) Primary association of credit society
 - c) Primary association of credit societies
 - d) None of theses
- 7) NAFED stands _____.
 - a) National Association of cooperative marketing federation
 - b) National agriculture cooperative marketing of fisheries
 - c) National Association cooperative marketing of fisheries
 - d) National agriculture cooperative marketing federation
- 8) The first dairy cooperative society was registered in 1993 at _____.
 - a) Allahabad in UP
 - b) Ahmadabad in Gujrat
 - c) Aurangabad in Maharashtra
 - d) None of these

- 9) The operation of flood programs is related to _____.
a) Agriculture Cooperative b) Dairy Cooperative
c) Sericulture cooperative d) Fisheries cooperative
- 10) _____ is the apex organization for the coordinating, guiding and promoting cooperative housing activities in India.
a) National cooperative credit society
b) National co-operative marketing societies
c) National financial institutions
d) National co-operative housing Society
- 11) National co-operative development corporation (NCDC) was set up in _____.
a) 1963 b) 1973
c) 1983 d) 1993
- 12) _____ Bank is also acts as balancing Centre and clearing house for the central cooperative banks.
a) State Cooperative Banks
b) District Central Cooperative Banks
c) Primary agriculture credit societies
d) All the above
- 13) The word _____ Literally means to work together or act together.
a) Organization b) Company
c) Co-operative d) Association
- 14) 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
- 15) _____ is providing the short-term and long term credit to the agriculture sectors.
a) Primary consumer co-operative societies
b) Primary housing co-operative societies
c) Primary agriculture co-operative societies
d) Primary labour co-operative societies
- 16) Characteristics of Cooperation _____.
a) Voluntary members
b) Democratic control
c) Absence of exploitation
d) All the above

Q.2 Write short answer. (Solve any 4 out of 6)**16**

- 1) Meaning of cooperation
- 2) Role of cooperation in dynamic economy
- 3) Characteristics of cooperation principles
- 4) Urban Co-operative societies
- 5) Labour co-operative
- 6) Vaidyanathan committee report

- Q.3 Answer the following Questions. (Any 2 out of 4) 16**
- 1) Explain the principles and values of cooperation.
 - 2) Objectives of State co-operative banks.
 - 3) Role of processing co-operative organization.
 - 4) Explain the professionalization of co-operative management.
- Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any 1 out of 2) 16**
- 1) What is cooperative movement? Explain the development of the cooperative movement in Maharashtra state.
- OR**
- 2) Explain the structure of Co-operative credit supply in India.
- Q.5 Answer the following question. 16**
- Explain the various challenges of globalization in front of co-operative movement in India.