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Set P

M.A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: March/April - 2025
Micro Economic Analysis (230110101)

Day & Date: Thursday, 15-May-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternative.

12

- 1) Micro economic analysis deals with the _____
 - a) Individual Consumption
 - b) Aggregate Income
 - c) Total Consumption
 - d) All the above
- 2) _____ is want satisfaction capacity.
 - a) Demand of goods
 - b) Transformation of goods
 - c) Sacrifice of goods
 - d) Utility
- 3) Indifference curve shows _____
 - a) Various combination of two inputs which produce same level of output.
 - b) Various combination of two goods which gives same level of satisfaction.
 - c) Various combination of two goods which gives same level of revenue.
 - d) None of them.
- 4) Production function shows relationship between the _____
 - a) Input and output
 - b) Factor-factor
 - c) Product-product
 - d) All of the above
- 5) _____ depicts tangency point of iso-quant and iso-cost line.
 - a) Production possibility curve
 - b) Least cost combination
 - c) Indifference curve
 - d) Pareto optimality
- 6) _____ represents ratio of percentage change in quantity demanded to percentage change in income.
 - a) Price Elasticity of Demand
 - b) Cross Elasticity of Demand
 - c) Income Elasticity of demand
 - d) All of the Above

- 7) Williamson's model is related to _____.
 - a) Consumer discretion
 - b) Managerial discretion
 - c) Households discretion
 - d) Limit pricing theory
- 8) Full cost pricing theory is introduced by _____.
 - a) Marris
 - b) Baumol
 - c) Hall And Hitch
 - d) Pareto
- 9) Under the imperfect market, the market in which few firms exist is called as _____.
 - a) Monopolistic market
 - b) Perfect competitive market
 - c) Monopoly market
 - d) None of them
- 10) Sales revenue maximization theory is developed by _____.
 - a) Edgeworth
 - b) Chamberlin
 - c) Baumol
 - d) Bain
- 11) _____ means additional amount of output to be produced by one more unit of factor in the production process.
 - a) Average Product
 - b) Total Product
 - c) Fixed product
 - d) Marginal product
- 12) Homogeneous products found in _____.
 - a) Perfect competitive market
 - b) Monopoly market
 - c) Oligopoly market
 - d) Monopolistic market

Q.2 Write Short Answer. (Any Four)**12**

- a) Define the consumer behavior.
- b) What is micro economic analysis?
- c) What is cardinal utility?
- d) Define the production function.
- e) What is elasticity of substitution?
- f) What is social welfare?

Q.3 Write Short Answer/Short notes. (Any Two)**12**

- a) What is consumer surplus?
- b) Explain the least cost combination of input graphically.
- c) What are the features of monopoly market?
- d) What is Bain's limit pricing theory?

Q.4 Write the detail answer. (Any One)**12**

- a) What is elasticity of demand? Explain the price elasticity of demand.

OR

- b) Explain the Baumol's sales revenue maximization theory.

Q.5 Write the detail answer.**12**

What is Indifference curve? Explain the properties of Indifference curve.

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Set P

**M.A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination:
March/April - 2025
Quantitative Technique for Economics (230110102)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 17-May-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Select the correct alternative.

12

- 1) Mode method comes under the _____.
 a) Dispersion analysis b) Correlation analysis
 c) Central tendency d) Regression analysis
- 2) Discrete series of data stands _____.
 a) Every Items comes individually
 b) Frequencies are given along with the value of variable in form of class interval
 c) Every Items comes with their corresponding frequency
 d) None of these
- 3) Most occurring value in set of data is _____.
 a) Mode b) Median
 c) Arithmetic mean d) Standard deviation
- 4) When the data is arranged, middle value in the set of observation is called as _____.
 a) Arithmetic mean b) Mode
 c) Median d) Harmonic mean
- 5) If $\Sigma X = 200$ and $n = 10$, then Arithmetic mean = ?
 a) 25 b) 20
 c) 10 d) 5
- 6) Range statistical method comes under the _____.
 a) Central tendency b) Dispersion analysis
 c) Correlation analysis d) Regression analysis
- 7) Symbol (σ) denotes _____.
 a) Arithmetic mean b) Mean
 c) Range d) Standard deviation
- 8) Multi-correlation analysis shows relationship between _____.
 a) Only one variable b) Only two variables
 c) More than two variables d) All the above

- 9) If the amount of change in one variable tends to bear constant ratio to the amount of change in the other variable, it is called as _____.
 - a) Linear program
 - b) Non-linear program
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) None of (a) and (b)
- 10) _____ Attempts to determine the degree of relationship between two or more than two variables.
 - a) Regression analysis
 - b) Correlation analysis
 - c) Dispersion analysis
 - d) Central tendency
- 11) Moving average method is superior than _____.
 - a) Free hand curve
 - b) Semi- average method
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) None of these
- 12) Index for base period is always taken as _____.
 - a) 100
 - b) 1
 - c) 200
 - d) 0

Q.2 Write short answers. (Any Four)

12

- 1) What is quantitative techniques?
- 2) What is central tendency?
- 3) What is cumulative frequency?
- 4) What is time series analysis?
- 5) What is index number?
- 6) What is range?

Q.3 Write short answer/Short notes. (Any Two)

12

- 1) Calculate the Arithmetic Mean of following given data.

X (Marks)	20	28	34	39	42	50	53	54	59	64
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- 2) Calculate the Range and co-efficient of range from following given data.**

(X) Weight of Students	45	47	47	49	50	53	58	59	60	61
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- 3)** Calculate the Semi-average method of following given data.

Years	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Production of Wheat (In MT)	21	24	27	35	38	43

- #### 4) What are the growth rate analysis?

Q.4 Write the detail answer. (Any One)**12**

- a) Calculate the standard deviation from following given data.

X	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	20	24	26
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OR

- b) Calculate the Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation from following given data.

X	2	4	6	8	10
Y	3	6	9	12	15

Q.5 Write the Detail Answer.**12**

Calculate the 3 yearly moving average from following given data.

Years	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Production of Rice (MT)	54	64	65	67	70	73	75	78	82	84

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Set **P**

**M. A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April - 2025
Agricultural Economics (230110103)**

Day & Date: Monday, 19-05-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Select the correct alternative.**12**

- 1) Agriculture economics deals with _____.
 - a) Problems related to agriculture sector
 - b) Problems related to industrial sector
 - c) Problems related to service sector
 - d) All the above
- 2) Agriculture economics focuses on _____.
 - a) Allocation of resources
 - b) Distribution of resources
 - c) Utilization of resources
 - d) All the above
- 3) Agriculture economics is an _____ phase of the social sciences of the economics.
 - a) Applied
 - b) Traditional
 - c) Moderate
 - d) None of these
- 4) Agriculture economics is _____.
 - a) Only social sciences
 - b) Only natural sciences
 - c) Both social and natural sciences
 - d) None of these
- 5) Optimal use of farm resources on an individual farm level, it is called as _____.
 - a) Macro economics
 - b) Agriculture economics
 - c) Farm management
 - d) None of these
- 6) Agriculture sector and industrial sector are.
 - a) Independent
 - b) interdependent
 - c) Supplementary
 - d) All the above

- 7) Increasing return to scale represents _____.
 - a) If all the inputs are doubled, output will be doubled.
 - b) If all the inputs are doubled, output will be less than doubled.
 - c) If all the inputs are doubled, output will be increases at the faster rate than double.
 - d) All above possibilities.
- 8) Cause of constant return to scale _____.
 - a) Indivisibility of factor of production
 - b) Higher degree of specialization
 - c) Dimensional relations
 - d) Technical and managerial indivisibilities
- 9) Production function is relationship between _____.
 - a) Input only
 - b) Output only
 - c) Input and output
 - d) None of input and output
- 10) Factor-factor relationship helps to
 - a) Identify least cost combination of inputs
 - b) Guide to use more amount of labour only
 - c) Guide to use more amount of capital only
 - d) Assist to use higher technology in the production process
- 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) Agriculture marketing function _____.
 - a) Assembling
 - b) Preparation for consumption
 - c) Distribution
 - d) All the above

Q.2 Write short answers. (Any Four)

12

- 1) Explain the agriculture economics
- 2) Explain the production function
- 3) What is ISO-quant curve?
- 4) What is product-product relationship?
- 5) What is agriculture price policy?
- 6) What is annual price fluctuation?

Q.3 Write short answer/ short notes. (Any Two)

12

- 1) What is scope of agriculture economics?
- 2) What is optimum product combination?
- 3) What is marketing functions?
- 4) What is income elasticity of demand?

Q.4 Write the detail answer. (Any One)

12

- a) What is role of agriculture sector in economic growth and development?

OR

- b) What is elasticity of demand? Explain the price elasticity of demand?

Q.5 Write Detailed Answers

12

What is agriculture marketing? Explain the various problems in agriculture marketing.

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M. A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: March/April - 2025
RM in Economics (230110105)

Day & Date: Saturday, 24-05-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Select the correct alternative.

12

- 1) Define social research _____.
 - a) Study of natural sciences
 - b) Study of human behaviour and society
 - c) Study of technology
 - d) Study of agriculture
- 2) What does the term variable refer to in research?
 - a) A fixed factor
 - b) A factor that can change
 - c) A constant measure
 - d) A hypothesis
- 3) State one purpose of analytical research _____.
 - a) To describe a population
 - b) To test cause-and-effect relationships
 - c) To explore unstudied topics
 - d) To generate new theories
- 4) Which type of sampling selects every element?
 - a) Random sampling
 - b) Systematic sampling
 - c) Cluster sampling
 - d) Quota sampling
- 5) Name an example of secondary data _____.
 - a) Personal interviews
 - b) Survey questionnaires
 - c) Published census reports
 - d) Participant observation
- 6) What are the two main categories of research objectives?
 - a) Primary and general
 - b) Qualitative and quantitative
 - c) General and specific
 - d) Theoretical and applied
- 7) Define purposive sampling _____.
 - a) Sampling based on random selection
 - b) Sampling based on the researcher's judgment
 - c) Sampling with fixed quotas
 - d) Sampling for stratified groups

- 8) Mention one limitation of surveys in data collection _____.
a) Cannot cover large populations
b) Lack of standardized questions
c) Responses may lack depth
d) Data cannot be analysed quantitatively
- 9) What is the purpose of the abstract in a research report?
a) To summarize the entire study
b) To introduce the problem in detail
c) To analyse research questions
d) To provide statistical results
- 10) Name a step involved in conducting a literature review _____.
a) Conducting surveys
b) Reviewing random texts
c) Evaluating existing sources critically
d) Developing hypotheses
- 11) What does the term case study mean in research methods?
a) Broad analysis of multiple cases
b) In-depth study of a single case or event
c) Random sampling of participants
d) Analysis of unrelated phenomena
- 12) Identify a key difference between primary and secondary data _____.
a) Primary data is always less reliable
b) Secondary data is always current
c) Primary data is collected firsthand
d) Secondary data is collected through interviews

Q.2 Write short answers. (Any Four)**12**

- 1) What is the importance of a research title?
- 2) List the types of probability sampling.
- 3) Explain the significance of ethical considerations in research.
- 4) What is the purpose of an abstract in a research report?
- 5) Describe the main features of cross-sectional surveys.
- 6) Define the term statistical report in secondary data.

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

- 1) How is the scope of research defined in a proposal?
- 2) Explain the relationship between research questions and objectives.
- 3) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using historical documents for data collection.
- 4) Explain the importance of setting research objectives.

Q.4 Write long answers. (Any One)

12

- a) Explain the role of social research in understanding complex societal issues.

OR

- b) Describe the importance and steps involved in formulating a research topic

Q.5 Write detailed answer.

12

Discuss the key techniques of sampling and their respective advantages and disadvantages.

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M. A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: March/April - 2025
Agri Business (230110106)

Day & Date: Monday, 26-May-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Multiple-choice Questions.

12

- 1) Which revolution is associated with milk production in India?
 a) Green Revolution b) White Revolution
 c) Blue Revolution d) Yellow Revolution

- 2) _____ is the aim of the Jal Jeevan Mission.
 a) Biogas production
 b) Providing tap water to rural households
 c) Promoting millets
 d) None of the above

- 3) Which state is a leader in horticulture production?
 a) Maharashtra b) Tamil Nadu
 c) Gujarat d) Karnataka

- 4) _____ crop was the focus of the Green Revolution.
 a) Cotton b) Wheat
 c) Tea d) Sugarcane

- 5) What does the Blue Revolution focus on?
 a) Grain production b) Livestock farming
 c) Fisheries and aquaculture d) Plantation crops

- 6) _____ is the key role of NABARD.
 a) Export subsidies
 b) Microfinance for rural development
 c) Setting market prices for crops
 d) Direct sale of crops

- 7) _____ is the key feature of drip irrigation.
 a) Increased evaporation b) Uniform water distribution
 c) High wastage of water d) Limited crop suitability

- 8) _____ is the role of MSP.
- a) To protect consumers from high prices
 - b) To ensure farmers get a minimum income
 - c) To promote industrial growth
 - d) None of the above
- 9) _____ is a primary challenge for agro-industries in India.
- a) Overproduction of goods
 - b) Lack of skilled labour
 - c) High technology adoption
 - d) Low export potential
- 10) _____ crop benefits most from tissue culture.
- a) Wheat
 - b) Banana
 - c) Cotton
 - d) Tea
- 11) What does WTO's Agreement on Agriculture aim to reduce?
- a) Tariffs and trade barriers
 - b) Minimum support prices
 - c) Domestic consumption of food grains
 - d) Local farming practices
- 12) Which scheme promotes the cultivation of millets?
- a) Jal Jeevan Mission
 - b) Millet Scheme
 - c) Blue Revolution
 - d) PM-FBY

Q.2 Write Short Notes. (Any Four)**12**

- 1) Define cooperative marketing with examples.
- 2) What are the benefits of drip irrigation in agriculture?
- 3) Write a note on the significance of the White Revolution.
- 4) Explain the challenges faced by the sugar industry in India.
- 5) What is the WTO's role in Indian agriculture?
- 6) Discuss the scope of agribusiness in India.

Q.3 Write Short Answer. (Any Two)**12**

- 1) What are the objectives of the Agricultural Price Policy?
- 2) Describe the terms of trade between agriculture and the non-agricultural sector.
- 3) Write about the challenges in rural agro-industries.
- 4) What is the role of NABARD in infrastructure development?

Q.4 Write Long Answers. (Any One)**12**

- 1) Explain the impact of the Green Revolution on Indian agriculture.
- OR.**
- 2) Discuss the role and challenges of cooperative credit in India.

Q.5 Write the Detail Answer.**12**

Write a detailed note on agricultural finance, focusing on NABARD and its functions.

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M. A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: March/April - 2025
Demography (230110107)

Day & Date: Monday, 26-May-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Choose the Correct Alternative.

12

- 1) _____ Is the number of people per unit of geographic area.
 a) Population density b) Urbanization
 c) Migration d) Demographic transition
- 2) The Word of "Population" was derived from _____.
 a) French b) Latin
 c) Greek d) None of theses
- 3) _____ Is the ratio of males to female.
 a) Fertility rate b) Mortality rate
 c) Population density d) Sex ratio
- 4) The mortality refers to _____.
 a) Death b) Birth
 c) Fertility d) None of these
- 5) Which of the following decade was found negative growth in India's population?
 a) 1901-11 b) 1911-21
 c) 1921-31 d) 1931-41
- 6) _____ state has highest population density in India.
 a) Bihar b) Haryana
 c) Punjab d) Maharashtra
- 7) According to _____, A large population is source of political, economic and military strength of a nation.
 a) Malthusian b) Ricardo
 c) Adam Smith d) Kautilya
- 8) According to _____, growth of dense population is generally favourable to the maintenance and increase of imperial power.
 a) Ibn Khaldin b) Dumont
 c) Kautilya d) None of theses

- 9) _____ suggests a shift from high fertility and mortality to low fertility and mortality.
a) Population transformation b) Population standardization
c) Demographic transition d) None of these
- 10) _____ Is the population size that is most likely to provide a good quality of life for everyone, both now and in the future?
a) Optimum Population b) Average population
c) Marginal population d) None of these
- 11) The “Law of migration theory” is introduced by _____.
a) Ernest George Ravenstein b) Frank W Notein
c) Everett lee d) Eisenstaedt
- 12) The Essay on “Principle of Population” was written by _____.
a) Malthus b) Adam Smith
c) Ricardio d) None of these

Q.2 Write Short Notes. (Any Four)**12**

- 1) What is demography?
- 2) What is optimum population?
- 3) What is demographic dividend?
- 4) What is infant mortality rate?
- 5) What is demographic transaction?
- 6) What is migration?

Q.3 Write Short Answer/Short notes (Any Two)**12**

- 1) Explain the various causes of population growth.
- 2) Explain the importance of population study.
- 3) Which factors are affecting upon the fertility rate.
- 4) What are the causes of migration?

Q.4 Write The Detail Answer (Any One)**12**

- 1) Explain the Malthusian theory of population growth.

OR.

- 2) What is population policy? Explain the importance of population policy.

Q.5 Write the Detail Answer.**12**

What is Urbanization? Explain the various causes of urbanization.

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Day & Date: Wednesday, 14-May-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

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

12

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- 7) According to Baumol, People keep optimum _____ of money for transaction purpose.
 - a) Inventory
 - b) Bond
 - c) Share
 - d) None of these
- 8) Transaction theory' of demand for emphasize the role of money as _
 - a) Store of value
 - b) Medium of exchange
 - c) Measures the value
 - d) All the above
- 9) 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
- 10) Four sector circular flow of income consists of _____
 - a) Firm-households-Financial sector- government
 - b) Firm-households-Government sector - foreign sector
 - c) Firm-households-Financial sector-Foreign sector
 - d) None of these
- 11) Measurement of National Income _____
 - a) Income method
 - b) Expenditure method
 - c) Output method
 - d) All the above
- 12) IS curve represents _____.
 - a) Investment-Saving curve
 - b) Income-Saving curve
 - c) Interest- Saving curve
 - d) Investment-Security curve

Q.2 Write short notes. (Any Four)

12

- 1) Explain the Input-Output Accounting Method.
- 2) Explain the Tobin's approach of demand for money.
- 3) Explain the velocity of money.
- 4) Explain the phases of business cycles.
- 5) Explain the Real Balance Effect.
- 6) Explain the Flow of funds accounting.

Q.3 Write short answers. (Any Two)

12

- 1) Explain the Baumol's approach demand for money.
- 2) Explain the Hicks business cycle theory.
- 3) Explain the four sector circular flow of income model in the economy.
- 4) What is Keynesian view of demand for money?

Q.4 Write the detail answers. (Any One)

12

a) What is Philips curve? Explain the short-run and long-run Philips curve?

OR

b) Critical evaluation of IS - LM Model.

Q.5 What is meant by inflation? Explain the measures to the control of inflation.

12

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Set **P**

M.A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - II) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: March/April - 2025
Econometrics (230110202)

Day & Date: Friday, 16-May-2025
 Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Select the correct alternative.**12**

- 1) What are Econometrics?
 - a) Study of economy only
 - b) Statistical methods to analyze economic data
 - c) Only mathematics in economics
 - d) Study of political systems
- 2) Which one is a branch of Econometrics?
 - a) Pure Mathematics
 - b) Theoretical and Applied Econometrics
 - c) Financial Accounting
 - d) Business Statistics
- 3) What does Probability measure?

a) Accuracy	b) Certainty
c) Likelihood of an event	d) Expenses
- 4) Which of the following is a probability distribution?

a) Line Chart	b) Histogram
c) Normal Distribution	d) Scatter Plot
- 5) What is 'Expectation' in statistics?

a) Future profit	b) Most common number
c) Average or mean value	d) Highest value
- 6) What is hypothesis testing?
 - a) Drawing graphs
 - b) Creating theories
 - c) Testing assumptions about data
 - d) Estimating future sales
- 7) Which test compares two means?

a) F-test	b) Z-test
c) T-test	d) ANOVA

- 8) Which type of error occurs when a true null hypothesis is rejected?
 - a) Type-I Error
 - b) Type-II Error
 - c) Zero Error
 - d) Estimation Error
- 9) What does OLS stand for?
 - a) Ordinary Least Squares
 - b) Overall Learning Strategy
 - c) Open Linear Study
 - d) Order Level Statistics
- 10) Which value shows how well the regression model fits the data?
 - a) T-value
 - b) R-squared
 - c) Z-score
 - d) Confidence Level
- 11) What is multiple linear regression?
 - a) Regression with one variable
 - b) Regression with many dependent variables
 - c) Regression with many independent variables
 - d) Random data analysis
- 12) Which method is used to estimate regression parameters?
 - a) Graphical method
 - b) Forecasting
 - c) OLS method
 - d) Sampling

Q.2 Write short notes. (Any Four) 12

- 1) Define the term "Econometrics".
- 2) Define individual hypothesis testing.
- 3) Define confidence interval.
- 4) Define the General Linear Model.
- 5) Mention features of Econometrics.
- 6) Define parameter estimation.

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

- 1) What is Probability? Give one simple example.
- 2) Define Expectation in statistics.
- 3) What is Hypothesis Testing?
- 4) What is a Confidence Interval?

Q.4 Write short answers. (Any One) 12

- 1) What is Hypothesis Testing? Explain the steps involved in testing a hypothesis.

OR

- 2) What is Simple Linear Regression? State its assumptions and uses.

Q.5 What is meant by Econometrics? Explain the scope and nature of econometrics. 12

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M.A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - II) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: March/April - 2025
Computer Application in Economics (230110203)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 20-05-2025
 Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Select the correct alternative.

12

- 1) Hardware is collection of _____.
 a) Virtual device b) Software
 c) Physical device d) Processer device

- 2) HDD mean _____.
 a) Hyper Disk Device b) Hi-Fi Drive Device
 c) Wi-Fi Drive Device d) Hard Disc Drive

- 3) ROM stands _____.
 a) Read only memory b) Rapid open memory
 c) Read one memory d) Rapid operating memory

- 4) HTML _____.
 a) HiTech Meaningful Language
 b) High Text Meaningful Language
 c) Hyper Text Makup Language
 d) HiTech Makup Language

- 5) LAN is an abbreviation of _____.
 a) Local Area Network b) Large Area Network
 c) Large Access Network d) Local Access Network

- 6) Device which is sending the signal and instruction to computer.
 a) Input device b) Output device
 c) Input/output device d) Software

- 7) The main function of the ALU is to _____.
 a) Perform Arithmetic and Logical operations
 b) Store the data and logical operations
 c) Control compute activities
 d) None of these

- 8) Mobile Screen is _____ device.
 a) Only input b) Only output
 c) Input and output d) None of these

- 9) Input device consists of _____.
a) Mouse
b) Slide changer
c) Touch screen
d) All the above
- 10) Which function of excel checks whether a condition is true or not?
a) Sum
b) If
c) Count
d) Average
- 11) 1 GB = _____
a) 1024 MB
b) 1024 KB
c) 1024 BYTES
d) 1024 TB
- 12) Touch screen of Mobile is _____ device.
a) Input
b) Output
c) Input and Output
d) None of these

Q.2 Write short notes. (Any Four)

12

- 1) Explain the concept of Hard Ware.
- 2) Importance of MS - Excel.
- 3) Explain the types of Computers.
- 4) Importance of graphical presentations.
- 5) Explain the merits of A. M.
- 6) Explain the concept of SGR & CGR.

Q.3 Write short answers. (Any Two)

12

- 1) What is input and output device?
- 2) Explain the difference between the primary memory and secondary memory.
- 3) Explain the importance of CPU.
- 4) Discuss the basic components of computer.

Q.4 Writ the detail answer. (Any One)

12

- a)** Explain the importance of computer application in Economics
- OR**
- b)** Discuss the merits and demerits Mean and Mode.

Q.5 Explain the history and development of computer.

12

Set

P

M. A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - II) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: March/April - 2025
Indian Economic Policy (230110206)

Day & Date: Thursday, 22-05-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Select the correct alternative.

12

- 1) Indian economy is _____.
a) Free economy b) Gandhian economy
c) Mixed economy d) Socialistic economy
- 2) Which one of the following is the task of the planning commission?
a) Preparation of plan b) Implementation of plan
c) Finance to the plan d) None of the above
- 3) The concept of five year plan in India was introduced by _____.
a) Indira Gandhi b) Rajiv Gandhi
c) Montek Singh Alhuvaliya d) Jawaharlal Nehru
- 4) Price policy helps to _____.
a) Meet the domestic consumption requirement
b) Price stability in the agriculture products
c) Remove the price differences between the two regions
d) All the above
- 5) PDS stands _____.
a) Private Distribution System
b) Public Distribution System
c) Permanent Distribution System
d) Partly Distribution System
- 6) Indian economy is _____.
a) Underdeveloped economy b) Developing economy
c) Developed economy d) Poor economy
- 7) AGMARK is related to _____.
a) Agriculture market b) Industrial marketing
c) Service sector marketing d) None of these

- 8) CACP stands _____.
a) Commission of Agriculture Cost and Prices
b) Committee on Aggregate Cost and Prices
c) Committee on Average Cost and Prices
d) None of these
- 9) SEBI Stands _____.
a) Securities and Exchange Bank in India.
b) Securities and Exchange Board for Investment
c) Securities and Exchange Board of India
d) None of These
- 10) In new economic policy, which sector mainly drives the growth in India.
a) Service sector
b) Industrial sector
c) Agriculture sector
d) Construction sector
- 11) Price that is announced before the sowing season is called as _____.
a) Fair price
b) Market price
c) Minimum support price
d) Issues price
- 12) Green revolution is _____.
a) Green Vegetation
b) High Yield Variety Programme
c) Grow more crops
d) Use of green manure

Q.2 Write short answers. (Any Four) 12

- 1) LPG Model
- 2) Importance of CACP
- 3) Function of SEBI
- 4) Agriculture Marketing
- 5) The Green revolution
- 6) Importance of public distribution system

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

- 1) Explain the function of NABARD in agriculture development.
- 2) What are the objectives of economic policy?
- 3) What are the problems of public sector enterprises in India?
- 4) Explain the importance of New Industrial Policy in India.

Q.4 Write the detail answers. (Any One) 12

- a) Explain the various problems of industrial development in India.

OR

- b) Explain the importance of agriculture price policy.

Q.5 Write the detail answer. 12

What is meant by agriculture marketing? Explain the various problems in agriculture marketing in India.

Seat No.	
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Day & Date: Thursday, 22-05-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

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

12

- Page 1 of 2

- 10) _____ is the type of insurance is regulated by IRDA.
a) General insurance b) Life insurance
c) Health insurance d) All of the above
- 11) _____ is the factor affects International Liquidity.
a) International trade b) Balance of payments
c) Exchange rates d) All of the above
- 12) _____ is the institution regulates International Financial Transactions.
a) Financial Stability Board
b) Bank for International Settlements
c) World Bank
d) IMF

Q.2 Write Short Notes. (Any Four)

12

- 1) Devaluation
- 2) Investment Bank.
- 3) Functions of Monetary Policy
- 4) Capital Market
- 5) Commercial Paper
- 6) Objectives of IRDA

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

12

- 1) Explain the role of Development Banks in India.
- 2) Explain the Secondary Market for Securities.
- 3) Explain the Commercial Bank's Credit creation & its Control.
- 4) Explain the structure of Financial System.

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

12

- a) Explain the Financial System and Economic Development.

OR

- b) Explain the need behind the establishment of SEBI.

Q.5 Answer the following question.

12

Briefly explain the difference between a Bank & Non-Banking Financial Institution.

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

M.A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - III) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: March/April - 2025
Public Finance (230110301)

Day & Date: Thursday, 15-May-2025
 Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Select the correct alternative. **12**

- 1) _____ stands the Incidence of a Tax.

a) Consumer	b) Both taxpayer and consumer
c) Taxpayer	d) Producer

- 2) _____ is the institution plays a crucial role in Federal Finance.

a) Ministry of finance	b) Legislature
c) Central bank	d) Planning commission

- 3) Government spending has the highest multiplier effect of _____.

a) Transfer payments	b) Interest payments
c) Current expenditure	d) Capital expenditure

- 4) Taxation on the budget multiplier effect of _____.

a) Decreases the multiplier effect
b) Uncertain
c) Increases the multiplier effect
d) No impact

- 5) _____ document outlines the central government's estimated Revenue and expenditure.

a) Budget proposal	b) Budget appropriation
c) Budget estimate	d) Budget report

- 6) Debt refinancing is _____.

a) Issuance of new debt
b) Payment of interest
c) Repayment of debt
d) Replacement of old debt with new debt

- 7) _____ is the main source of revenue for most Governments.

a) Non-tax revenue	b) Taxes
c) Borrowing	d) Foreign aid

- 8) Budget Multiplier formula is _____.
a) $k = 1 / MPC$ b) $k = 1 / (1 - MPC)$
c) $k = MPC / (1 - MPC)$ d) $k = 1 / (1 + MPC)$
- 9) Redemption of Public Debt is _____.
a) Issuance of new debt b) Refinancing debt
c) Repayment of debt principal d) Payment of interest on debt
- 10) The Wiseman-Peacock Hypothesis introduced was _____.
a) 1961 b) 1962
c) 1911 d) 1883
- 11) Implication of Wagner's Law for public policy is the _____.
a) Increase government expenditure
b) Privatize public services
c) Maintain current expenditure
d) Reduce government expenditure
- 12) _____ type of good is provided by the Government.
a) Public good b) Merit good
c) Common resource d) Private good

Q.2 Write short Notes. (Any Four)

12

- 1) Market Failure
- 2) Barriers in Collusion
- 3) Causes of Public Debt
- 4) Public Revenue
- 5) Merit Goods
- 6) Consumer Welfare

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

12

- 1) Explain the Sources of Public Revenue.
- 2) Explain the Federal Finance.
- 3) Explain the Central Government Budget.
- 4) Explain the Objectives of Regulation of Market.

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

12

- 1) Explain the Problems & Redemption of Public Debt.
- OR**
- 2) Explain the Wagner's Law of Increasing State Activities.

Q.5 Answer the following question.

12

Briefly Explain the Role of Government in a Mixed Economy.

Seat No.	
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M.A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - III) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: March/April – 2025
Mathematical Economics (230110302)

Day & Date: Saturday, 17-05-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives.

12

- 1) Linear function power of _____.
a) 1
b) 2
c) 0
d) 0.5
- 2) A mathematical expression in which all the variable are raise to the power one _____.
a) Quadratic Equation
b) Simultaneous Equation
c) Polynomial Equation
d) Linear Equation
- 3) Transpose of _____ matrix is original matrix.
a) Minor
b) Inverse
c) Co-factor
d) Transpose
- 4) The concept of multiplier was first developed by _____.
a) Adam Smith
b) R. F. Kahn
c) Milton Friedman
d) Paul Samuelson
- 5) A square matrix with determinant zero is called _____.
a) Nilpotent Matrix
b) Idempotent Matrix
c) Non - Singular Matrix
d) Singular Matrix
- 6) A unit matrix is also called as _____.
a) Square matrix
b) Unitary matrix
c) Identity matrix
d) Null matrix
- 7) Investment = f (?).
a) Output
b) Income
c) Consumption
d) Interest rate
- 8) In economics, desire backed by purchasing power is known as _____.
a) Utility
b) Demand
c) Supply
d) Consumption

- 9) Cross elasticity of demand is _____.
 a) Unitary for inferior goods
 b) Negative for substitute goods
 c) Negative for complementary good
 d) Positive for inferior goods
- 10) If the Other things remain constant, $D = f(?)$
 a) Quantity of goods
 b) Income of consumer
 c) Price level
 d) Propensity to save
- 11) In price effect, change in consumption of consumer due to _____.
 a) Change in price
 b) Change in income
 c) Change in consumer behavior
 d) All of the above
- 12) _____ shows relationship between the input and output.
 a) Indifference curve
 b) Production function
 c) Budget line
 d) Cost line

Q.2 Write short notes. (Any Four)**12**

- 1) Importance of mathematical economics.
- 2) Short run production function in mathematics economics.
- 3) Explain the consumption in mathematical economics.
- 4) Explain the meaning of matrix.
- 5) Explain the concept of elasticity of demand.
- 6) Explain the determents of investment in mathematical economics.

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

- 1) Find out determents of 3*3 matrix. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
- 2) If demand function is $Q = P^2$ then find ed?
When $P = 5$.
- 3) Explain the role of mathematics in economic analysis.
- 4) Explain the types of functions in mathematics economics.

Q.4 Write the detail answers. (Any One)**12**

- 1) Given utility function $U = xy^2$
 $(P_x = 2, P_y = 3 \text{ and } M = 9)$
 find optimal quantities consumed of two goods.
- 2) Explain the importance of mathematics in economic phenomenon.

Q.5 What is meant by matrix? Explain the properties of matrix addition.**12**

Max. Marks: 60

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives.

12

- Page 1 of 2

- 9) Speculative demand for money depends upon _____.
 - a) Saving
 - b) Demand for money
 - c) Interest rate
 - d) Level of income
- 10) Medium of exchange is _____ of Money.
 - a) Primary Function
 - b) Secondary Function
 - c) Contingent function
 - d) Other function
- 11) Secondary function of money is _____.
 - a) Medium of exchange
 - b) Measures of value
 - c) Store of value
 - d) All of the above
- 12) Which Factor will promote the saving?
 - a) increases the personal income
 - b) Increases the taxation
 - c) increases the credit facilities
 - d) none of the above

Q.2 Write short notes. (Any Four)

12

- 1) Stock of money.
- 2) MEC and MEI.
- 3) Supper multiplier.
- 4) Stabilization policy.
- 5) High Powered Money.
- 6) Types of Inflation.

Q.3 Write short answers. (Any Two)

12

- 1) Explain the determents of consumption function.
- 2) Discusses the theory of liquidity preference rate of interest.
- 3) Explain the importance of money in economic development.
- 4) Explain the fiscal policy and its importance of control of inflation.

Q.4 Write the Detail Answer. (Any One)

12

- 1) What is meant by money? Explain the functions of money.
- 2) Explain the features of Average Propensity to Consume (APC) and Marginal Propensity to Consume MPC

Q.5 What is meant by trade cycle? Explain the phases of trade cycle.

12

Seat No.	
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M.A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - III) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: March/April - 2025
Human Development (230110306)

Day & Date: Saturday, 24-May-2025
 Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Multiple-choice Questions.

12

- 1) Which component is NOT part of the Human Development Index?
 - a) Income
 - b) Education
 - c) Political Freedom
 - d) Life Expectancy
- 2) What does the term Economic Security mean?
 - a) Stable political governance
 - b) Access to basic income and resources
 - c) High economic growth
 - d) Equal employment rights
- 3) Which index adjusts HDI for gender inequality?
 - a) PQLI
 - b) GDI
 - c) HPI
 - d) GEM
- 4) _____ expanded the Capability Approach along with Amartya Sen.
 - a) Partha Dasgupta
 - b) Martha Nussbaum
 - c) Joseph Stiglitz
 - d) Jean Dreze
- 5) Which is the importance of Community Security?
 - a) Protecting community traditions and identity
 - b) Increasing political participation
 - c) Promoting individual freedom
 - d) Enhancing global trade
- 6) _____ is measured by the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM).
 - a) Economic Participation
 - b) Environmental Sustainability
 - c) Health Security
 - d) Employment Growth
- 7) _____ is a determinant of Human Capital Formation.
 - a) Climate Change
 - b) Family Support
 - c) Industrial Growth
 - d) Technological Advances

- 8) What is the critique of the Capability Approach?
 - a) Lack of a universal list of capabilities
 - b) Focus on economic inequality
 - c) Emphasis on urban development
 - d) Ignoring political rights
- 9) Which measure reflects years of schooling and literacy?
 - a) HDI
 - b) HPI
 - c) GDI
 - d) PQLI
- 10) _____ is considered a limitation of GDP as a measure of development.
 - a) Includes too many variables
 - b) Ignores non-material aspects of well-being
 - c) Focuses on cultural growth
 - d) Lacks global standards
- 11) _____ is a key factor in achieving Food Security.
 - a) Availability of food
 - b) High-income levels
 - c) Political Stability
 - d) Cultural Traditions
- 12) What does Political Security aim to protect?
 - a) Economic Policies
 - b) Human Rights
 - c) Infrastructure
 - d) Technological Access

Q.2 Write Short answers. (Any Four)**12**

- 1) Explain the concept of Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs).
- 2) What is meant by Community Security?
- 3) Describe the importance of gender budgeting in Human Development.
- 4) Highlight the difference between innate and acquired Human Capital.
- 5) What are the main components of the Human Development Index?
- 6) Define Political Security.

Q.3 Write Short Answers. (Any Two)**12**

- 1) What are the critiques of the Capability Approach?
- 2) Explain the differences between HDI and HPI.
- 3) Discuss the relevance of Amartya Sen's Capability Approach to rural settings.
- 4) How does environmental degradation impact Human Development?

Q.4 Write Long Answers. (Any One)**12**

- 1) Evaluate the significance of Health Security in achieving Human Development.

OR.

- 2) Discuss the factors influencing Human Capital Formation.

Q.5 Write Detailed Answers.**12**

Explain the process of computing the Human Development Index (HDI) with examples.

Set

P

M.A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - III) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: March/April - 2025
Economic s of Transport (230110307)

Day & Date: Saturday, 24-May-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Choose the Correct Alternative.

12

- 1)** Social Function of Transport is _____.
a) Urbanization b) Education
c) Cultural Interactions d) All the above
- 2)** _____ is current Railway Minister of India.
a) Narendra Modi b) Mukul Roy
c) Suresh Prabhu d) Ashwini Vaishnav
- 3)** The Directorate General of Civil Aviation is the primary function of _____.
a) Provide air traffic control b) Investigate accidents
c) Manage Airport d) Regulate Airline
- 4)** _____ is the environmental issue affects water transport.
a) Overfishing b) Climate change
c) Pollution d) All of the above
- 5)** MSRTC was established in _____.
a) 1950 b) 1960
c) 1970 d) 1952
- 6)** The Indian Railway network is divided into _____ Zones.
a) 9 b) 12
c) 14 d) 17
- 7)** The Primary disadvantage Road transport is _____.
a) Environmental pollution b) High maintenance costs
c) Congestion d) All of the above
- 8)** Route of First Train in India from _____.
a) Bombay to Thane b) Mumbai to Pune
c) Bombay to Dadar d) CST to Mumbai Central
- 9)** First Indian Airport in Private Sector constructing at _____.
a) Gujarat b) New Delhi
c) Mumbai d) West Bengal

- 10)** _____ Highway connects the Union Capital with State Capital of India.
- a) District b) State
c) National d) International
- 11)** _____ is the mode of transport is most fuel-efficient.
- a) Rail b) Water
c) Road d) Air
- 12)** Characteristics of Air Transport _____.
- a) Rapidity b) Unbroken Journey
c) Low track expenditure d) All the above

Q.2 Write Short Notes. (Any Four)

12

- 1) Classification of Transportation.
- 2) Civil Aviation.
- 3) Scope of Inland Transport.
- 4) Nature of Public Transport.
- 5) Indian railway Budget during 23-24.
- 6) Nature of Air Transport.

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

12

- 1) Explain the problems of Water Transport.
- 2) Explain the Nature of Ocean Transport.
- 3) Explain the Advantages and Limitations of Air Transport.
- 4) Explain classification of Goods in Railway.

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

12

- 1) Explain the role of Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation.
- OR.**
- 2) Explain the Railway Transport Development in India.

Q.5 Answer the following question.

12

Briefly discuss the Socio-economic, and Political functions of Transport and Communication.

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

**M.A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - III) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April - 2025
Public Finance (MA13301)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 15-May-2025
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) _____ are made and available to all the members of society.
 - a) Public goods
 - b) Private goods
 - c) Personal goods
 - d) All the above
- 2) In socialistic economy resources are owned by _____.
 - a) Private Institutions
 - b) People of the country
 - c) Government Authority
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Public finance is dealt with _____.
 - a) Public Finance
 - b) Public Expenditure
 - c) Public Revenue
 - d) All of the above
- 4) _____ is the private good.
 - a) Private Schools
 - b) Public Health Care
 - c) Public Transport
 - d) Public Schools
- 5) Voluntary Exchange model was developed by _____.
 - a) Wicksell and Lindhal
 - b) Arthur Lewis
 - c) Anthony Downs
 - d) Kenneth Arrow
- 6) The law of increasing state expenditure is given by _____.
 - a) Arrow
 - b) Dalton
 - c) Wagner
 - d) Wiseman
- 7) According to Peacock-Wiseman Hypothesis public expenditure increases over time in a _____ manner.
 - a) Step by Step
 - b) Linear
 - c) Increasing
 - d) None of the above
- 8) Private and public sector are assigned significant role in _____.
 - a) Socialist economy
 - b) Mixed economy
 - c) Capitalist economy
 - d) All the above

- 9) 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
- 10) Reveal public choice is introduced by _____
 - a) Wagner's
 - b) Arrow
 - c) Wicshell
 - d) Wiseman-peacock
- 11) India's political structure is _____
 - a) Federal
 - b) Socialist
 - c) Dictatorship
 - d) None of the above
- 12) Taxes to be levied by central government are enumerated in _____
 - a) Union List
 - b) State List
 - c) Concurrent List
 - d) None of the above
- 13) Major objective of Tax of government is to _____
 - a) Raising the government revenue
 - b) Increasing government consumption
 - c) Increasing government production
 - d) None of theses
- 14) Fiscal federalism refers to _____
 - a) Sharing of political power in different layers of government
 - b) Implementing of different plan in different layers of government
 - c) Division of different economic activities and resources among the different layers.
 - d) none of these
- 15) Incidence of tax is _____
 - a) Final resting place of the burden tax
 - b) Sales tax
 - c) Import duties
 - d) Entrainment tax
- 16) Problem in allocation of resources is _____
 - a) Over allocation and underutilization of resources.
 - b) Lack of skills
 - c) Inadequate communication and collaboration
 - d) All the above

Q.2 Write Short Answer (Any 4 out of 6)

16

- a) What is public finance?
- b) Explain the public expenditure.
- c) Define the private goods.
- d) What is role in government in economic development?
- e) Define Laffer curve.
- f) Finance commission

- Q.3 Answer the following Questions (Any 2 out of 4) 16**
- a) Explain the government as agent for economic planning and development.
 - b) What is public goods?
 - c) Explain the Arrow impossible theorem.
 - d) Explain the zero-base budgeting.
- Q.4 Answer the following Questions In Details(Any 1 out of 2) 16**
- a) What is mixed economy? Explain the functions of government in modern mixed economy.
- OR**
- b) What is Wagner's law of increasing state activities?
- Q.5 Answer the following Question in Details. 16**
- What is difference between the capitalist and socialist economy.

Seat No.	
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Set P

**M.A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - III) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April - 2025
Mathematical Economics (MA13302)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 17-May-2025
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 form the option. 16

- 1) The uses mathematical tools to create economic theories and analyse economics problems is called as _____.
 a) Mathematical Economics b) Descriptive economics
 c) Exploratory economics d) None of theses
- 2) Utility is measured in _____.
 a) No of goods
 b) Level of satisfaction
 c) Utile
 d) Level of income
- 3) _____ is consumer willing to pay for particular product and services and actual pay for a products or less at the market place.
 a) Consumer opportunity cost b) Consumer Payment
 c) Consumer Scarification d) Consumer Surplus
- 4) _____ means additional amount of output to be produced by one more unit of factor in the production process.
 a) Total Product b) Average Product
 c) Marginal Product d) Fixed Product
- 5) Ordinal utility is measures utility in terms of _____.
 a) Number b) utile
 c) rank d) all of the above
- 6) If the Other things remain constant, $D = f(?)$
 a) Quantity of goods b) Income of consumer
 c) Price level d) Propensity to save
- 7) In price effect, change in consumption of consumer due to _____.
 a) Change in price
 b) Change in income
 c) Change in consumer behaviour
 d) All of the above

- 8) _____ shows relationship between the input and output.
- Indifference curve
 - Production function
 - Budget line
 - Cost line
- 9) Under the Monopoly Market, entry of new firm is _____.
- Free
 - Limited
 - Registered
 - Prohibited
- 10) Type of matrix is _____.
- Square matrix
 - Identity matrix
 - Diagonal matrix
 - All the above
- 11) Acceleration states _____.
- Investment increases when income increases
 - Investment increases when interest rate decline
 - Investment decline when marginal efficiency decline
 - Ratio of government spending to total national income
- 12) Investment is always equal to _____.
- Saving
 - Income
 - Consumption
 - None of these
- 13) Investment = $f(?)$.
- output
 - Income
 - Consumption
 - Interest rate
- 14) In economics, desire backed by purchasing power is know as _____.
- Utility
 - Demand
 - Supply
 - Consumption
- 15) Cross elasticity of demand is _____.
- Unitary for inferior goods
 - Negative for substitute goods
 - Negative for complementary good
 - Positive for inferior goods
- 16) _____ is rectangular array or table where number or elements are arranged in row and columns.
- Matrix
 - Moments
 - Standard deviation
 - Determinants

Q.2 Write Short Answer (Any Four)

16

- What is mathematical economics?
- What is utility function?
- What is short run production function?
- What is perfect completion?
- What is matrix?
- What is multiplier?

Q.3 Write Short Answer/Short Notes. (Any Two) 16

- 1) What is income effect?
- 2) Explain the homogeneous production function?
- 3) Explain the acceleration principles.
- 4) Explain the elasticity of demand

Q.4 Write The Detail Answer (Any One) 16

- a) If $Q = 20 - 6P$, what will be demand at $P = 5$, $P = 12$, $P = 16$?

OR

- b) What is matrix? Explain the various determinants of matrix.

Q.5 Answer the following question in detail. 16

If the consumption function is $C = 15 + 0.5 (Y)$ and $I = 50$, then at the equilibrium level, $Y = C + I$.

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**M.A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - III) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April - 2025
Research Methods in Economics (MA13305)**

Day & Date: Monday, 19-May-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Choose the Correct Alternative.

16

- 1) Social science research helps to _____ problem.

a) Formulate	b) Diagnose
c) Explain	d) Discuss
- 2) Research objectives are set at _____.
 - a) At the end of research
 - b) At the first stage of research
 - c) Middle stage of research
 - d) None of these
- 3) _____ is the first step of research process.
 - a) Collection of data
 - b) Editing and coding
 - c) Selection of research problem
 - d) None of these
- 4) Researcher must be _____.

a) Careful	b) Patient
c) Systematic	d) All the above
- 5) _____ is creating the network among the knowledge produces.

a) Knowledge society	b) Manager
c) Chain marketing	d) None of these
- 6) _____ is an activity of gathering, analysing and interpreting the information for a variety of social, economic and political purposes.
 - a) Physical Science Research
 - b) Political Science Research
 - c) Social Science Research
 - d) None of these
- 7) Advantages of the sampling method in the research is _____.

a) Save the time	b) Save the money
c) Save the energy	d) All the above

- 8) Fact finding study is called as _____.
 a) Action research b) Survey
 c) Pilot-study d) Pure research
- 9) _____ Sampling method comes under the Probability sampling methods.
 a) Quota sampling b) Snowball sampling
 c) Stratified sampling d) None of these
- 10) Sampling method is part of _____.
 a) Objective b) Research methodology
 c) Research problem d) None of these
- 11) Which data is originally collected for the investigation?
 a) Primary data b) Secondary data
 c) Both (A) and (B) d) None of (A) and (B)
- 12) _____ describes the current status of different variables.
 a) Fundamental research b) Descriptive research
 c) Action research d) Applied research
- 13) _____ means watching event and activities of the group by taking a part in those event and activities.
 a) direct observation b) indirect observation
 c) participant observation d) controlled observation
- 14) Main goal of research design is _____.
 a) provides blueprints b) select the research topic
 c) set the objectives d) all the above
- 15) _____ research studies variation in the phenomenon over a period of time.
 a) comparative research b) longitudinal research
 c) conceptual research d) fundamental research
- 16) Quality of the good researcher _____.
 a) Analytical Mind
 b) Curiosity and ability to stay calm
 c) Excellent writing and verbal communication skill
 d) All the above

Q.2 Write Short Answer (Any Four)

16

- 1) What is research method?
- 2) What is population?
- 3) What is sampling?
- 4) What is knowledge society?
- 5) What is research problem?
- 6) What is hypothesis?

- Q.3 Write Short Answer/Short notes. (Any Two) 16**
- 1) What is knowledge economy?
 - 2) What is literature review?
 - 3) What is the importance of objectives in research?
 - 4) What is stratified sampling? Give the suitable example
- Q.4 Write the Detail Answer (Any One) 16**
- 1) What is social science research? Explain the importance of social science research.
- OR**
- 2) What is primary data? Explain the various sources of primary data.
- Q.5 Write the Detail Answer. 16**
- What is research? Explain the various types of research.

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**M.A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - III) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April - 2025
Economics of Health & Healthcare (MA13306)**

Day & Date: Monday, 19-May-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Choose the Correct Alternative.

16

- 1) _____ studies allocation of resources, efficiency, behaviour of healthcare market and system.

a) Micro economics	b) Macro Economics
c) Health Economics	d) All the above

- 2) _____ helps to evaluate the healthcare interventions.

a) Cost-effective method	
b) Zero-base budgeting	
c) Productivity evaluation method	
d) Herfindal Index	

- 3) _____ focus on the potential impact on the health outcomes, access to care, healthcare costs and equity.

a) Health structure	b) Health policy
c) Health organization	d) Health analysis

- 4) _____ examines the behaviour and dynamics of healthcare markets.

a) Healthcare structure	b) Healthcare analysis
c) Healthcare market	d) Healthcare policy

- 5) _____ Contributes to improve the efficiency and performance of healthcare system.

a) Health system efficiency	b) Health structure efficiency
c) Health system evaluation	d) None of these

- 6) Health is a valuable _____ Indicator that reflects the well-being and quality of life within society.

a) Social	b) Political
c) Economic	d) Cultural

- 7) _____ Determinates of health.

a) Income	b) Education
c) Housing	d) All the above

- 8) _____ Relationship between good health and productivity and economic, development.
 - a) Positive
 - b) Negative
 - c) Non-directional
 - d) None of theses
- 9) _____ is a combination of education, occupation, marital status and perceived social class and status.
 - a) Socio-economic status
 - b) Political status
 - c) Cultural status
 - d) None of these
- 10) _____ is an economic concept used to estimate the economic value of preventing statistical loss of life in various policy and regulatory contexts.
 - a) Value of a statistical life
 - b) Mobility
 - c) Mortality
 - d) All the above
- 11) Community Healthcare Centre comes under the _____.
 - a) Primary level
 - b) Secondary level
 - c) Tertiary level
 - d) Central level
- 12) _____ structure of Indian healthcare system.
 - a) One level
 - b) Two level
 - c) Three level
 - d) Four level
- 13) _____ measures of the value and benefit of health outcomes.
 - a) Healthcare System
 - b) Quality-Adjusted Life Year
 - c) Healthcare Centre
 - d) Quality Assessment life year
- 14) Determinants of health is _____.
 - a) Genetics
 - b) Behaviour
 - c) Medical care
 - d) All of the above
- 15) _____ Involves the planning, coordination and direction of healthcare system.
 - a) Hospital management
 - b) Reception
 - c) Organization
 - d) Structure
- 16) Malnutrition leads to _____.
 - a) Decline the efficiency of human
 - b) Decline the productivity of human
 - c) Low energy level
 - d) All the above possibilities

Q.2 Write Short Answer. (Any Four)

16

- 1) What is health policy?
- 2) What is health management?
- 3) What is health insurance?
- 4) What is cost of illness?
- 5) What is CHCs?
- 6) What is malnutrition?

- Q.3 Write Short Answer/Short notes. (Any Two) 16**
- 1) What is scope of health economics?
 - 2) What is impact of poverty on health?
 - 3) Explain the consumer intensive in healthcare.
 - 4) What are the sources of data on health and healthcare?
- Q.4 Write The Detail Answer. (Any One) 16**
- 1) Explain the health as social indicator.
- OR**
- 2) What is primary health Centre? Explain the role of PHCs in rural area.
- Q.5 Write the Detail Answer. 16**
- What is Health Economics? Explain the significance of health economics in healthcare system.

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M.A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - IV) (New/Old) (CBCS)
Examination: March/April - 2025
International Trade and Finance (MA13401)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 14-May-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Choose correct option.

12

- 1) _____ is the main Role of International Trade in Economic Growth.
 - a) To promote economic efficiency
 - b) To reduce poverty
 - c) To increase government revenue
 - d) To increase employment opportunities

- 2) _____ function of the Asian Development Bank's knowledge products.
 - a) To restrict trade
 - b) To provide research and analysis on development issues
 - c) To impose tariffs
 - d) To promote ignorance

- 3) _____ is an Example of a Non-Tariff Barrier that restricts Trade in Services.

a) Licensing requirement	b) Subsidy
c) Tariff	d) Quota

- 4) Full Form of ASEAN _____.
 - a) Association of Southeast Asian
 - b) Association of South Asian Nations
 - c) Association of Southwest Asian Nations
 - d) Association of Southern Asian nations

- 5) The main Feature of a Fixed Exchange Rate is _____.
 - a) managed by the central bank
 - b) allowed to float
 - c) fixed by the government
 - d) determined by supply & demand

- 6) The Challenge to Gaining from Trade is a _____.

a) Improved technology	b) Increased competition
c) Trade barriers	d) Global economic instability

- 7) Opportunity Cost is the _____.
 a) value of the next best alternative
 b) cost of producing a good
 c) benefit of exporting goods
 d) cost of importing goods
- 8) _____ is the Criticism of the Hicks-Ohlin Theory.
 a) It assumes perfect competition
 b) It ignores the role of technology
 c) It is too simplistic
 d) It is too complex
- 9) SAARC is established on _____.
 a) 8 December 1985 b) 8 December 1984
 c) 8 December 1983 d) 8 December 1982
- 10) _____ the impact of Tariffs and Quotas on National Income in the Long Run.
 a) Increase national income
 b) Decrease national income
 c) No impact on national income
 d) Increase economic growth
- 11) _____ is the Monetary Approach to Balance of Payment Adjustment.
 a) Focuses on fiscal policy
 b) Ignores monetary factors
 c) Focuses on trade policies
 d) Emphasizes monetary factors, such as money supply and interest rates
- 12) The European Union is _____.
 a) A regional economic integration organization
 b) A global economic institution
 c) A political organization
 d) A military alliance

Q.2 Write Short Notes. (Any Four)**12**

- 1) Objectives of the European Union
- 2) Components of Balance of Payment
- 3) Demerit of Flexible Exchange Rate
- 4) Concept of F.D.I.
- 5) Functions of the I.M.F.
- 6) Comparative Advantage Theory

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two)**12**

- 1) Functions of the Asian Development Bank.
- 2) Explain the World Trade Organization.
- 3) Criticism of Purchasing Power Parity Theory.
- 4) Explain the Role of the World Bank.

Q.4 Answer the following question in detail. (Any One) **12**

a) Explain the merit and demerits of Fixed Exchange Rate.

OR

b) Briefly explain the Types of Tariff & Quotas.

Q.5 Answer the following question in detail. **12**

Discuss the “International Trade as an Engine of Growth”.

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M. A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - IV) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: March/April – 2025
Economics of Growth and Development (MA13402)

Day & Date: Friday, 16-05-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Select the correct alternative.

12

- 1) India is a _____.
 a) Developing country b) Developed country
 c) Underdeveloped country d) None of the above

- 2) _____ is Surplus Value generated according to Marxist Theory.
 a) Market competition b) efficient use of capital
 c) Technological innovation d) exploitation of labour

- 3) The term Washington Consensus was introduced by _____.
 a) Kaldor b) Joan Williamson
 c) Bergson d) Peter Drake

- 4) The Unbalanced Growth Theory is deal with _____.
 a) Imbalance in distribution of income
 b) balance in investment
 c) Imbalance in investment
 d) None of the above

- 5) _____ is Technological progress affects Economic Growth.
 a) Increases productivity and innovation
 b) Decreases labour costs
 c) Reduces investment
 d) no impact

- 6) The main focus of the Harrod-Domar Model is _____.
 a) Fiscal policy
 b) International trade
 c) Inflation and unemployment
 d) Economic growth and development

- 7) _____ introduced the Theory of Rent.
 a) Thomas Malthus b) Adam Smith
 c) David Ricardo d) Karl Marx

- 8) Appropriate Technology is ____
a) Suitable for the local context b) labour-intensive
c) Capital-intensive d) modern and advanced
- 9) ____ curve that shows the relationship between Economic Growth and Income Inequality.
a) Lafer Curve b) Kuznets Curve
c) Lorenz Curve d) None of the Above
- 10) ____ are the stages of the Demographic Transition.
a) 2 stages b) 3 stages
c) 4 stages d) 6 stages
- 11) ____ assumption of the Neo-Classical Growth Model.
a) Diminishing returns to capital
b) Constant returns to capital
c) Increasing returns to capital
d) None of the above
- 12) HDI is composite index Calculated by considering ____.
a) Per Capita Income b) Education
c) Life expectancy d) All of the above

Q.2 Write short answers. (Any Four)**12**

- 1) Concept of Economic Growth & Development
- 2) Criticisms of Solow Model
- 3) Equilibrium Trap
- 4) Choice of Techniques
- 5) Instruments of Fiscal Policy
- 6) Decentralization & Inclusive Growth

Q.3 Answer the following question. (Any Two)**12**

- 1) Explain the Harrod-Domar Model.
- 2) Explain the Theory of Social Change.
- 3) Explain the appropriate Technology and Employment.
- 4) Explain the indicators of H.D.I.

Q.4 Answer the following question. (Any One)**12**

- 1) Briefly explain the Technological Progress.

OR

- 2) Briefly explain the Vicious Circle of Poverty.

Q.5 Answer the following question.**12**

Briefly Explain the Balanced and Un-balanced Theory of Development.

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M.A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - IV) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: March/April – 2025
Principle and Practice of Co-operation (230110403)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 20-05-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Choose the Correct Alternative.

12

- 1) _____ he is the “Father of Co-operative Movement in India”.
 - a) Frederic Nicholson
 - b) Lord Wavell
 - c) Lord Rippon
 - d) Lord Cornwallis
- 2) Full form of PACCS is _____.
 - a) Primary Agriculture Credit Co-operative Society
 - b) Prime Agriculture Co-operative Society
 - c) Premium Agriculture Co-operative Society
 - d) None of the above
- 3) _____ are the Problems facing Co-operatives in India.
 - a) Inefficient management and governance
 - b) Inadequate infrastructure and resources
 - c) Lack of awareness and education
 - d) All of the above
- 4) The Co-operative Movement in India was started in _____.
 - a) 1901
 - b) 1902
 - c) 1903
 - d) 1904
- 5) _____ is also known as ‘Agricultural and Rural Development Banks’.
 - a) Regional Rural Banks
 - b) Urban Co-operative Banks
 - c) Land Development Banks
 - d) Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operatives
- 6) Full form of N.C.D.C _____.
 - a) National Cooperative Development Corporation
 - b) National Cooperative Design Council
 - c) National Company Development Commission
 - d) None of the above

- 7) Shivajirao Patil Committee submitted its Report to the Government in _____.
 - a) 2005
 - b) 2006
 - c) 2008
 - d) 2009
- 8) District Central Co-operative Banks operates at the _____ level.
 - a) State
 - b) District
 - c) Rural
 - d) Local
- 9) _____ is the Value of Co-operation in achieving common Goals.
 - a) Builds strong relationships & trust
 - b) Promotes innovation & creativity
 - c) Increases efficiency & productivity
 - d) All of the above
- 10) The relationship between Co-operation and Trust is _____.
 - a) Trust facilitates Co-operation
 - b) Co-operation builds trust
 - c) Co-operation builds trust are unrelated
 - d) Cooperation can occur without trust
- 11) A major Problems facing Housing Co-operatives is the _____.
 - a) Insufficient funding
 - b) Inefficient management
 - c) Limited access to land
 - d) High construction costs
- 12) Co-operative Marketing Societies providing loans for farmers on the Security of _____.
 - a) Land
 - b) Cattle's
 - c) Agriculture produce
 - d) All of the above

Q.2 Write Short Notes. (Any Four)

12

- 1) Meaning of Co-operation.
- 2) Housing Co-operatives
- 3) Meaning of Micro Finance
- 4) Concept of Non-Credit Co-operative Society
- 5) Milk Co-operative Society
- 6) Objectives of NAB ARD

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

12

- 1) Explain the Progress and problems in Processing Co-operatives.
- 2) Explain the Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Societies.
- 3) Explain the Professionalism of Co-operative Management.
- 4) Explain the Progress and problems of State Co-operative Banks.

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

12

- 1) Briefly Explain the Development of Co-operative Movement in India.
- OR**
- 2) Briefly Explain the Evaluation of Principles & Values of Co-operation.

Q.5 Answer the following question.

12

Discuss the Vaidyanathan Committee Report.

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M.A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - IV) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: March/April – 2025
Indian Banking System (230110405)

Day & Date: Thursday, 22-May-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternative:

12

- 1) What is the primary function of the Reserve Bank of India?
 - a) Issuing passports
 - b) Issuing currency notes
 - c) Collecting taxes
 - d) Providing subsidies
- 2) Which of the following is a part of the Capital Market?

a) Treasury Bills	b) Call Money
c) Debentures	d) Certificate of Deposit
- 3) What does ICT stand for in banking?
 - a) International Credit Transfer
 - b) Indian Currency Transactions
 - c) Internal Credit Trust
 - d) Information and Communication Technology
- 4) Which of the following is NOT a function of Commercial Banks?

a) Accepting deposits	b) Granting loans
c) Issuing currency	d) Credit creation
- 5) Which organization regulates the Indian Banking System?

a) SEBI	b) RBI
c) IRDA	d) TRAI
- 6) Which is a type of ICT-based banking service?

a) Cash Payment	b) Branch Visit
c) Loan Approval	d) Credit Card
- 7) What is the full form of UPI?
 - a) Unified Payment Interface
 - b) Unique Personal Identification
 - c) Universal Payment Initiative
 - d) United Payment Integration

- 8) Which of these is a money market instrument?
 - a) Equity Shares
 - b) Treasury Bills
 - c) Debentures
 - d) Mutual Funds
- 9) NABARD mainly supports:
 - a) Urban Transport
 - b) Agricultural and Rural Development
 - c) Telecom Infrastructure
 - d) Real Estate
- 10) POS Stands for:
 - a) Point of Sale
 - b) Power of system
 - c) Process of Service
 - d) Payment of Spot
- 11) Cooperative banks are primarily established for:
 - a) Industrial development
 - b) Rural credit and development
 - c) Foreign exchange
 - d) Online banking
- 12) The Share Market is a part of:
 - a) Money Market
 - b) Capital Market
 - c) Unorganized Market
 - d) Black Market

Q.2 Write short notes. (Any Four)

12

- 1) Debit Card and Credit Card
- 2) Banks and Economic Development
- 3) Capital Market - Features and Components
- 4) ICT in Banking - Importance and Tools
- 5) Commercial Banks - Functions and Types
- 6) Financial Inclusion - Concept and Need in India

Q.3 Write short answers. (Any Two)

12

- 1) What is the role of the Reserve Bank of India in the Indian banking system?
- 2) Explain the main differences between Money Market and Capital Market.
- 3) What is ICT-based banking services? Give any two examples.
- 4) Write a short note on NABARD and its objectives.

Q.4 Write the detailed answer. (Any One)

12

- 1) Explain the structure of the Indian banking system. Discuss the role of each type of bank in the economic development of India.

OR

- 2) What is the role of ICT in modern banking? Explain how digital tools have transformed the Indian banking sector with suitable examples.**

Q.5 Write the detailed answer. (Compulsory)

12

Explain the functions of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and its importance in the Indian banking system.

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**M.A. (Economics Campus) (Semester IV) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination:
March/April – 2025
International Trade and Finance (230110401)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 14-May-2025
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) International trade is differ from domestic trade due to _____.
 a) Different government policies
 b) Easily immobility of factor of production
 c) Different trade restriction
 d) All the above
- 2) Law of absolute cost advantages were propounded by _____.
 a) Ricardo
 b) Tobin
 c) Adam Smith
 d) Milton Friedman
- 3) Trade contributes in _____.
 a) Increases growth of economy
 b) Increases employment opportunities
 c) Increases foreign exchange revenue
 d) All the above
- 4) _____ is a trade policy that does not restricts imports and exports of goods and services.
 a) Free trade
 b) Full trade
 c) Foreign trade
 d) None of the above
- 5) _____ refers to the ability of a party to produce a greater quantity of goods and services than competitors, using same amount of resources.
 a) Comparative advantages
 b) Absolute advantages
 c) Opportunities advantages
 d) None of these
- 6) Country will import the various goods and services, it's having _____ in its production cost.
 a) Less comparative cost advantages
 b) More comparative cost advantages
 c) Less opportunity cost
 d) More opportunity cost

- 7) Heckscher-Ohlin has introduced _____.
a) Modern theory of international trade
b) Community cost curve
c) Absolute cost advantage theory
d) Comparative cost advantages theory
- 8) _____ is the tax or duty to be paid on the particular import and exports.
a) Tariff
b) Export benefit
c) Import benefit
d) Quotas
e) Comparative cost advantages theory
- 9) In the balance of payment, uses the _____ entry system of accounting.
a) Single
b) Double
c) Multiple
d) None of these
- 10) Export is less than imports of goods is called as _____.
a) Capital deficit
b) Trade deficit
c) Credit deficit
d) Money deficit
- 11) Establishment of World Trade Organization (WTO) in _____.
a) January 1, 1994
b) January 1, 1995
c) January 1, 1996
d) January 1, 1997
- 12) SAARC stands _____.
a) South Asian Association for Regional Co-Operation
b) Society of Asian Association for regional co-operation
c) Short Asian Association for regional co-operation
d) None of these
- 13) _____ is rate at which one country's goods exchange against those of another.
a) Term of trade
b) Exchange rate
c) Cost ratio
d) None of these
- 14) International trade, WTO stands _____.
a) World Tax Organization
b) World Tariff Organization
c) World Trade Organization
d) World Terms Organization
- 15) Headquarter of EU is in _____.
a) Belgium
b) Estonia
c) Malta
d) Switzerland

- 16)** Which of the following is not objective of International Monetary Fund (IMF)?
- a) To enhance the international monetary cooperation.
 - b) To stabilize exchange rate
 - c) To promote balanced international trade
 - d) To provide to private sector

Q.2 Write short answers. (Any Four)

16

- 1) What is international trade?
- 2) Explain the trade as engine of growth.
- 3) What is free trade policy?
- 4) What is exchange rate?
- 5) Meaning of foreign direct investment.
- 6) European Union.

Q.3 Write Short Notes. (Any Two)

16

- 1) What are the measures of gain from trade?
- 2) What is balance of payment?
- 3) Explain the flexible exchange rate.
- 4) Explain the role of European Union.

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

16

- 1) Explain the detail theory of absolute cost advantage.

OR

- 2) What is tariff and quotas? Explain the various types of tariff and quotas.

Q.5 Answer the following questions in detail.

16

What is WTO? Explain the various functions of WTO.

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Set P

M.A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - IV) (New/Old) (CBCS)
Examination: March/April – 2025
Economics of Growth and Development (230110402)

Day & Date: Friday, 16-05-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Choose the Correct Alternative.

16

- 1) Economic development increases when _____.
 a) Improve the human development index
 b) Increases the per capital income
 c) Increases the production of various goods and services
 d) All the above
- 2) Process of increases the volume of production along with improvement in technology and rise in standard of living is called as _____.
 a) Economic growth b) Economic development
 c) Natural growth d) Warranted growth
- 3) The goods and services produced within the country are majorly considered for the calculation of _____.
 a) Gross Domesticl Product b) Net National income
 c) Net Domestic income d) Disposable Income
- 4) _____ is an extension of Keynesian model.
 a) Harrod model b) Domar Model
 c) Ramsay's model d) None of these
- 5) According to Adam Smith, _____ is the agents of economic growth.
 a) Farmers b) Producers
 c) Businessmen d) All the above
- 6) _____ is known as full capacity growth rate.
 a) Warranted Growth Rate b) Natural growth rate
 c) Actual growth rate d) None of these
- 7) The classical model of economic development emphasizes on _____.
 a) Free trade Policy b) Capital Accumulation
 c) Both (A) and (B) d) None of (A) and (B)

- 8) The basis rational of the theory of big push is premises on the ideas of _____.
a) Internal economies b) External Economies
c) Size of population d) All of the above
- 9) The “Wealth of Nation” book was written by _____.
a) David Ricardo b) Adam Smith
c) Marshall d) None of these
- 10) The concept of Economic Rent was introduced by _____.
a) Adam Smith b) David Ricardo
c) Dr. Marshall d) None of the above
- 11) The concept of Industrial Reserve Army was introduced by _____.
a) David Ricardo b) Karl Marx
c) Schumpeter d) Adam Smith
- 12) An Innovation means _____.
a) Introduction of new products
b) Introduction of new methods of production
c) Introduction of new market
d) All of the above
- 13) The theory of Vicious circle of poverty is given by _____.
a) Adam Smith b) Gunnar Myrdal
c) David Ricardo d) J.M. Keynes
- 14) The production method which uses more labor for the process of production known as _____.
a) Labor intensive technique b) Capital intensive technique
c) Neutral technique d) None of the above
- 15) The aggregate value of education, life expectancy and standard of living is known as _____.
a) Human Development Index
b) Human Poverty Index
c) Global Hunger Index
d) None of the above
- 16) 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 resources
d) Water resources

- Q.2 Write Short Answer. (Any four) 16**
- 1) Define the economic development.
 - 2) What is technological development?
 - 3) What is capital intensive method?
 - 4) What is fiscal policy?
 - 5) What is free trade policy?
 - 6) What is natural growth rate?
- Q.3 Write Short Answer/Short notes. (Any Two) 16**
- 1) Explain the various factors affecting upon the economic growth.
 - 2) What is balanced growth rate?
 - 3) What is vicious circle of poverty?
 - 4) What is role of monetary policy in developing countries?
- Q.4 Write the Detail Answer. (Any One) 16**
- 1) What is terms of trade between agriculture sector and industrial sector?
- OR**
- 2) What is neo-classical growth model?
- Q.5 Write the Detail Answer. 16**
- What is inclusive growth? Explain the importance of inclusive growth in India.

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**M.A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - IV) (New/Old) (CBCS) Examination:
March/April – 2025
Monetary Economics (MA13403)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 20-05-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Choose the Correct Alternative.

16

- 1) Primary function of Money _____.
 a) Medium of exchange b) Store of the value
 c) Transfer of value d) Standard of deferred payment
- 2) Capital is _____.
 a) Man-made things b) Natural resources
 c) (A) and (B) d) None of these
- 3) High powered money is known as _____.
 a) Excess money b) Reserve Money
 c) Dues money d) None of these
- 4) Factor affecting on supply of money _____.
 a) Interest rate b) Level of income
 c) Open market operation d) Change of GDP
- 5) _____ is determined by equilibrium of Supply of money and demand for money.
 a) Income b) Saving
 c) Investment d) Interest rate
- 6) Value of Money multiplier is based on _____.
 a) Income b) Reserve ratio (monetary base)
 c) Investment d) Employment
- 7) Concept of Liquidity preference theory of demand for money is propounded _____.
 a) J.M Keynes b) Pigu
 c) Harrod d) Marshall
- 8) Fisher's approach of demand for money is based on _____.
 a) Medium of exchange b) Store of value
 c) None of these d) Transaction

- 9) Relationship between precautionary motive of demand for money and level of income is _____.
 - a) Negative
 - b) No relation
 - c) Positive
 - d) Strong negative relation
- 10) Level of investment is based on _____.
 - a) Interest rate
 - b) Saving
 - c) Income
 - d) Consumption
- 11) Friedman's theory of demand for money is function of _____.
 - a) Return on equity
 - b) Return on bond
 - c) Wealth
 - d) All the above
- 12) If increases the rate of interest, saving will _____.
 - a) Increases
 - b) Decreases
 - c) No change
 - d) none of these
- 13) Marginal Propensity to Saving is ratio of _____.
 - a) Change in Consumption To Change in Income
 - b) Change in Investment To Change in Income
 - c) Change in Saving To Change in Income
 - d) Change in Income to Change in saving
- 14) LM curve shows the equilibrium in the _____.
 - a) Money market
 - b) Goods market
 - c) Both (A) and (B)
 - d) None of (A) and (B)
- 15) Innovation theory of business cycle is developed by _____.
 - a) Keynes
 - b) Schumpeter
 - c) Pigou
 - d) Nicholas Kaldor
- 16) Peak and trough of the business cycles are known collectively as _____.
 - a) Volatility
 - b) Turning points
 - c) Equilibrium points
 - d) Real business cycles events

Q.2 Write Short Answer. (Any four)**16**

- 1) What is monetary economics?
- 2) What is velocity of money?
- 3) What is high powered money?
- 4) What is IS curve?
- 5) What is Autonomous Investment?
- 6) What is Demand for Money?

Q.3 Write Short Answer/Short notes. (Any Two)**16**

- 1) What is money multiplier?
- 2) Explain the liquidity preference theory.
- 3) What is Consumption Function?
- 4) What are the objective of stabilization policy?

Q.4 Write The Detail Answer. (Any One) **16**

1) What is money? Explain the various functions of money.

OR

2) What is investment function? Explain the MPI and API graphically.

Q.5 Write the Detail Answer. **16**

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

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M.A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - IV) (New/Old) (CBCS)
Examination: March/April – 2025
Principle and Practice of Co-operation (MA13406)

Day & Date: Thursday, 22-05-2025
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) NABARD supervises and conducts statutory inspection of _____ banks.

 - a) DCCB
 - b) SCB
 - c) RRB
 - d) All of the above
- 2) _____ provides training facilities to the institutions working in the field of rural upliftment.

 - a) NABARD
 - b) RRB
 - c) DCB
 - d) RBI
- 3) The purpose of Rural Infrastructural Development fund is _____.

 - a) To promote Innovation agriculture
 - b) To promote Innovation in rural development
 - c) To promote pace of development of rural area
 - d) All of the above
- 4) Primary Agriculture and Marketing Societies gets its major capital from _____.

 - a) State cooperative Bank
 - b) District Central Cooperative Bank
 - c) RBI
 - d) NABARD
- 5) SHG Bank Linkage Program was started by _____.

 - a) RBI
 - b) NABARD
 - c) DCB
 - d) SCB
- 6) Who have set up the Rural Innovation Fund?

 - a) RBI
 - b) HDFC
 - c) NABARD
 - d) SCB
- 7) National Cooperative Housing Federation of India established in _____.

 - a) 1969
 - b) 1975
 - c) 1968
 - d) 1986
- 8) The area of operation of _____ is limited to the notified by the government of India covering one or more districts in the state.

 - a) NABARD
 - b) Reserve Bank of India
 - c) State Cooperative Bank
 - d) Regional Rural Bank

- 9) _____ is a commercial bank.
 a) ICICI
 b) District central cooperative bank
 c) Primary agriculture cooperative credit society
 d) None of the above
- 10) _____ is to supply goods with correct weight and standard quality for given price.
 a) Farming Society
 b) Labor Cooperative Society
 c) Consumer Cooperative Society
 d) Housing Society
- 11) The Long form of RRB is _____.
 a) Regional Rural Bank b) Rural Regional Bank
 c) Regional Refinance Bank d) None of the above
- 12) The East Punjab conservation of Manures Act was passed in _____.
 a) 1932 b) 1945
 c) 1947 d) 1949
- 13) Minimum _____ members are essential to form the Cooperative Society.
 a) 5 b) 10
 c) 12 d) 15
- 14) National Cooperative Consumer Federation of India set up in _____.
 a) 1962 b) 1965
 c) 1999 d) 2000
- 15) The art of _____ is more difficult than the art of production.
 a) Farming b) Marketing
 c) Implement d) Investment
- 16) _____ is a form of organization for the employment of group of workers.
 a) Housing co-operation b) Farming co-operative
 c) Labor co-operative d) consumer co-operative

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

- 1) Concept of Cooperation.
- 2) Structure of Cooperative Bank.
- 3) Consumer Cooperatives.
- 4) Cooperative Farming.
- 5) Dairy Cooperatives.
- 6) Principles of cooperation.

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

- 1) Explain the development cooperative movement in India.
- 2) Explain the functions of District Central Cooperative Bank.
- 3) Explain the functions of Housing Cooperative Society.
- 4) Explain the challenges of processing cooperative society.

Q.4 Write answer the following. (Any One) 16

1) What is NAFED? What role it play in agricultural marketing in detail?

OR

2) Discuss the various functions performed by Regional Rural Banks.

Q.5 Answer the following questions in detail. 16

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

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M.A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - IV) (New/Old) (CBCS)
Examination: March/April – 2025
Economics of Industry and Labour (MA13407)

Day & Date: Thursday, 22-05-2025
 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) Long term finance are provided to industries whose maturity period will exceed.

a) 2 years	b) 4 years
c) 5 years	d) 3 years

- 2) Which among the following is the example of external source of industrial finance

a) ICICI	b) FDI
c) SBI	d) RBI

- 3) Industrial Economics is also known as _____.

a) Business Economics
b) Economics of Industry
c) Economics of industrial management
d) All the above

- 4) "Industrial Economics" was adopted in the early _____.

a) Thirties	b) Nineties
c) Fifties	d) None of these

- 5) The study of structure of firm and market is called as _____.

a) Industrial Organization	b) Industrial management
c) Industrial Pyramid	d) None of these

- 6) 'Theory of location of industries' was published by

a) Sargent Florence	b) August Losch
c) Alfred Weber	d) Alfred Marshal

- 7) Which of the following is example of pure raw materials

a) Cotton	b) Gold
c) Coal	d) Silver

- 8) The paradigm of labour market economics is based on the _____.
a) Principles of marginalize
b) Principles of cooperation
c) Principles of non-profit making
d) None of these
- 9) _____ is government interventions that helps citizens facing difficulties in the labour market.
a) Capital market policies
b) Welfare policies
c) Skill enhancement policies
d) Labour market policies
- 10) _____ is negotiation process between employers and unions to determines employment terms and conditions.
a) Collective bargaining b) Strategic plan
c) Labour market policy d) None of these
- 11) The geographical site selected by a firm to perform it's economic functions is called as _____.
a) Economic Location b) Profitability Location
c) Industrial Location d) Productivity Location
- 12) Which was the first Iron and Steel plant in India
a) Patna b) Birla
c) Rourkela d) Tisco
- 13) The term liberalisation under New Industrial policy implies
a) Reduction of government control
b) Reduction of the role of private sector
c) Reduction of trade relations with other countries
d) Increase of the role of private sector
- 14) The MRTP Act was introduced under
a) Industrial Policy Statement, 1977
b) Industrial Policy Statement, 1980
c) New Industrial Policy, 1991
d) Industrial Policy Statement, 2000
- 15) LPG policies were the main goals of
a) New Industrial Policy, 1991
b) Industrial Policy Resolution, 1948
c) Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956 (IPR 1956)
d) Industrial Policy Resolution, 1978
- 16) B. I. F. R. implies
a) Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction
b) Board for Investment and Financial Restructuring
c) Board for Institutional and Financial Reconstruction
d) Board for Investment and Financial Regulation

- Q.2 Write short notes. (Any Four)** **16**
- 1) Nature of Economic of Industry and Labour.
 - 2) The Minimum wages act.
 - 3) Problems of small scale Industries.
 - 4) New Industrial Policy.
 - 5) The classification of Industries.
 - 6) Problems of industrial labour.
- Q.3 Write short answers. (Any Two)** **16**
- 1) Role of Industries in Economic development.
 - 2) Impact of multinational companies on Indian Industries.
 - 3) Explain the labour welfare practices in India.
 - 4) Discuss the Alfred Weber's theory of Industrial location
- Q.4 Write the detail answer (Any One)** **16**
- 1) Explain problems of Cotton textile industry.
- OR**
- 2) Explain the various characteristics of labour market in India?
- Q.5 What is Industrial Productivity? Explain the factors determining of Industrial productivity.** **16**