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

Day & Date: Wednesday, 29-10-2025
 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 from the options. 12

- 1) Micro economic analysis deals with the _____.
 a) Individual Consumption b) Aggregate Income
 c) Both a and b d) None of a and b

- 2) _____ Represents ratio of percentage change in quantity demanded to percentage change in their price.
 a) Income Elasticity of demand
 b) Price Elasticity of Demand
 c) Cross Elasticity of Demand
 d) All of the Above

- 3) _____ 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

- 4) If one input is variable and other inputs keep constant, the firm's production exhibits _____.
 a) Long run production function
 b) Law of variable proportions
 c) Law of returns to scale
 d) None of them

- 5) Sales revenue maximization theory is developed by _____.
 a) Baumol b) Edgeworth
 c) Chamberlin d) Bain

- 6) _____ is difference between the willing to pay and actual pay.
 a) Consumer analysis b) Consumer surplus
 c) Consumer loss d) Cardinal utility

- 7) Micro Economic Analysis consists of _____.
a) Theory of Consumer Behaviour
b) Theory of Inflation
c) Theory of demand for and Supply of Money
d) All of the above
- 8) 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 revenue.
c) Various combination of two goods which gives same level of satisfaction.
d) None of them
- 9) Homogeneous products found in _____.
a) Perfect competitive market
b) Monopoly market
c) Oligopoly market
d) Monopolistic market
- 10) Production function is shown relationship between the _____.
a) Factor-factor
b) Product-product
c) Input and output
d) All of the above
- 11) Full cost pricing theory is introduced by _____.
a) Hall and Hitch
b) Marris
c) Baumol
d) Pareto
- 12) Under the imperfect market, the market in which few firms exist is called as _____.
a) Perfect competitive market
b) Monopolistic market
c) Monopoly market
d) None of them

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

- a) What is micro economic analysis?
- b) What is utility?
- c) Explain the elasticity of substitution.
- d) What is monopoly market structure?
- e) What is production function?
- f) What is compensation criteria?

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

- a) What is consumer surplus theory?
- b) Explain the law of production.
- c) What are the features of monopolistic competition?
- d) Explain the Bain's limit pricing theory.

- Q.4 Answer the following question in detail. (Any One) 12**
a) Explain the properties of indifference curve graphically.
OR
b) Explain the Marris model of managerial enterprise.
- Q.5 Answer the following question in detail. 12**
Explain the Baumol's sales revenue maximization theory.

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

Max. Marks: 60

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

12

- 1) Index number provides method of measure of _____.
 - a) Inflation
 - b) Output
 - c) Employment
 - d) None of these
- 2) Characteristics of index number _____.
 - a) Expressed in number
 - b) Expressed in an average
 - c) Special types of average
 - d) All the above
- 3) Objectives of index number _____.
 - a) Helps in studying trends tendencies
 - b) Helps in comparison in two commodities
 - c) Helps in comparison in employment level
 - d) None of these
- 4) Index number is expressed in _____.
 - a) Ratio
 - b) Squares
 - c) Percentage
 - d) Combination
- 5) If all the values are of equal importance, the index numbers are called as _____.
 - a) Weighted index
 - b) Unweighted index
 - c) Composite
 - d) Value index
- 6) Drobnish and Bowley's Method is _____.
 - a) Arithmetic mean of Laspeyres's and Paasche's formula.
 - b) Arithmetic mean of Laspeyres's
 - c) Arithmetic mean of Marshall-Edgeworth method
 - d) Arithmetic mean of Fisher's index number
- 7) In pie chart, degree of circle _____.
 - a) 100
 - b) 360
 - c) 90
 - d) 120

- 8) Paasche's price index number uses weight as _____.
 a) Base year quantity
 b) Current year quantity
 c) Geometric mean of base year quantity
 d) Arithmetic mean of current year quantity
- 9) Index number is called as _____.
 a) Economic thermometer b) Economic barometer
 c) Social barometer d) Economic accelerator
- 10) Weight used in index numbers based on average price relative are _____.
 a) Price weight b) Quantity weight
 c) Value weight d) None of these
- 11) In time series, seasonal variation can occur within a period of _____.
 a) Four year b) Three year
 c) Two year d) One year
- 12) In moving average method, we cannot find the trend value of some _____.
 a) Middle periods b) End periods
 c) Starting periods d) Between extreme periods

Q.2 Write Short Answer. (Any Four)

12

- a) Importance Quantitative Techniques in Economics Analysis
 b) Laspeyre's Index Numbers
 c) Merits of Median
 d) Importance of Time Series Analysis in Economic
 e) Simple Line Diagram
 f) Importance of Simple Growth Rate in Economics Analysis

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

12

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

Marks	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35
No. of Students	8	10	15	14	12	18	20

- b) What is meant by Quantitative Techniques? Explain the nature and scope of Quantitative Techniques in economics.
 c) What is meant by standard deviation? Explain the merits and demerits of rang.
 d) Explain the application of quantitative techniques for economic analysis.

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

- a) Fit the trend value for the following data using the method of semi-average.

Year	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Sales (In Rs.)	20	24	22	30	28	30

OR

- b) Calculate the Sample Growth Rate (SGR) from following given a data.

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Production in (MT)	25	30	32	40	45

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

From following given a data compute

A) Laspeyre's index number

B) Paasche's index number

Commodity	Base Year		Current Year	
	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity
A	10	12	25	12
B	15	18	30	15
C	22	22	38	18
D	18	14	42	26

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M.A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: October/November - 2025
Agricultural Economics (230110103)

Day & Date: Monday, 03-11-2025
 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) Agriculture economics mainly focused on the _____.
 a) Industrial problems b) Service sector problem
 c) Agriculture sector problems d) All the above
- 2) Water, fertilizers, chemicals are _____ of agriculture sector.
 a) Inputs b) Output
 c) Both output and input d) None of output and input
- 3) Agriculture economics is also called as _____.
 a) Applied science b) Subjective science
 c) Pure science d) None of these
- 4) Agriculture economics is a science in which _____.
 a) Use of pure science in agriculture sector
 b) Use of various chemical and pesticides in agriculture economics
 c) Principle and methods of economic are applied in agriculture sector
 d) All the above
- 5) _____ advise the agriculture sector on various issues related to finance, marketing, agriculture development, policy, research and the production.
 a) Agriculture production b) Agriculture policy
 c) Agriculture banking d) All the above
- 6) Agriculture sector and industrial sector are _____.
 a) Independent b) Supplementary
 c) interdependent 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) Marginal product of labour is equal to _____.
 - a) The additional average output produced by hiring one more unit of labour.
 - b) The additional average output produced by hiring total unit of labour.
 - c) The additional total output produced by hiring total unit of labour.
 - d) The additional output produced by hiring one more unit of labour
- 9) At which period, all the factors of production may be changed?
 - a) Short run
 - b) Long run
 - c) Medium period of time
 - d) All the above
- 10) Factor-factor relationship helps to _____.
 - a) Guide to use more amount of labour only
 - b) Guide to use more amount of capital only
 - c) Assist to use higher technology in the production process
 - d) Identify least cost combination of inputs
- 11) ISO-quant curve always _____.
 - a) Convex to origin
 - b) Downward slopping from left to right
 - c) Cannot tangent to each other
 - d) All the above
- 12) Seasonal variation is _____.
 - a) Short run
 - b) Last for year
 - c) Long run
 - d) Decade

Q.2 Write short answers. (Any Four)

12

- What is agriculture Economics?
- What is production function?
- What is expansion path?
- What is cross elasticity of demand?
- What is cyclical fluctuation?
- What is product-product relationship?

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

12

- What is nature of uncertainty in agriculture sector?
- Explain the law of diminishing returns?
- Which factors are affecting upon the agriculture product supply?
- What are the functions of agriculture marketing?

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

12

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

OR

- b)** What are the problems in agriculture marketing? Explain the measures for solving the agriculture marketing problems.

Q.5 Write Detailed Answers

12

What is elasticity of demand? Explain the income elasticity of demand.

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

Day & Date: Thursday, 06-11-2025
 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 question.

12

- 1) Which of the following is an objective of social research?
 - a) Entertainment
 - b) Understanding social problems
 - c) Political campaigning
 - d) Marketing
- 2) What does a dependent variable represent?
 - a) A variable that changes on its own
 - b) The outcome influenced by other variables
 - c) A type of sampling method
 - d) A fixed measurement
- 3) Applied research is aimed at _____.

a) Generating theories	b) Pure knowledge only
c) Solving practical problems	d) Writing books
- 4) _____ is a control variable.
 - a) A fixed numerical value
 - b) The central point of the study
 - c) A variable kept constant to avoid bias
 - d) A cause of other variables
- 5) In research, what does population mean _____.
 - a) People only
 - b) The entire group under study
 - c) A region
 - d) A set of samples
- 6) Which sampling method divides the population into homogenous subgroups?

a) Systematic sampling	b) Cluster sampling
c) Stratified sampling	d) Quota sampling

- 7) Case study method is best suited for _____.
 - a) Studying large populations
 - b) In-depth analysis of a single case
 - c) Experimental design
 - d) Time-series data
- 8) Which method involves the researcher as a part of the study?
 - a) Structured interview
 - b) Participant observation
 - c) Questionnaire
 - d) Coding sheet
- 9) Which of these is *not* a non-probability sampling method?
 - a) Quota sampling
 - b) Purposive sampling
 - c) Systematic sampling
 - d) Snowball sampling
- 10) Archival data is a form of _____.
 - a) Primary data
 - b) Qualitative data
 - c) Experimental data
 - d) Secondary data
- 11) _____ is the main limitation of non-probability sampling.
 - a) Too many samples
 - b) Subjective bias
 - c) Accurate generalization
 - d) High cost
- 12) Which is the final stage of writing a research report?
 - a) Data collection
 - b) Data interpretation
 - c) Recommendations and references
 - d) Sampling

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

- a) Explain the importance of formulating research questions.
- b) Define control variables with an example.
- c) What are the types of probability sampling?
- d) Differentiate between observation and case study.
- e) What is archival material? Mention one use.
- f) What are the objectives of a research proposal?

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

- a) Explain cluster sampling with an example.
- b) Describe any two ethical considerations in research.
- c) What is the significance of review of literature?
- d) Write a note on descriptive research design.

Q.4 Write long answers. (Any One)**12**

- a) Discuss the types, advantages, and disadvantages of sampling methods in research.

OR

- b) Explain the structure and components of a research report.

Q.5 Write detailed answer.

12

Write a detailed note on various methods of collecting secondary data in social research.

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

Day & Date: Saturday, 08-11-2025
 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) Agribusiness includes _____.
 a) Only seed production
 b) Complete supply chain from input to consumption
 c) Marketing alone
 d) Farm mechanization only
- 2) Bt Cotton is mainly cultivated for _____.
 a) Fruit
 b) Fibre
 c) Biofuel
 d) Animal feed
- 3) Jal Jeevan Mission aims to _____.
 a) Promote milk production
 b) Provide drinking water through tap connections
 c) Construct rural roads
 d) Support organic farming
- 4) The White Revolution led to self-sufficiency in _____.
 a) Poultry
 b) Milk
 c) Cotton
 d) Rice
- 5) Which industry uses bagasse for electricity generation?
 a) Dairy
 b) Sugar
 c) Fishing
 d) Cotton
- 6) The Gobar-Dhan Scheme promotes _____.
 a) Use of hybrid seeds
 b) Use of chemical fertilizers
 c) Bio-energy from animal waste
 d) Monocropping
- 7) What is tissue culture?
 a) Manual weeding technique
 b) Plant cloning under sterile conditions
 c) Cattle breeding
 d) Manual seed sorting

- 8) NABARD supports agriculture mainly through _____.
a) Direct marketing
b) Import subsidies
c) Refinance and development assistance
d) Pesticide import
- 9) MSP is declared by _____.
a) RBI
b) Planning Commission
c) CACP
d) FCI
- 10) WTO's Agreement on Agriculture governs _____.
a) Industrial pricing
b) Real estate trade
c) International agri-trade rules
d) Labour movement
- 11) Agro-industries are beneficial because they _____.
a) Create rural employment
b) Increase imports
c) Promote Forest clearing
d) Shift workers to cities
- 12) PM-KISAN scheme offers _____.
a) Crop insurance
b) Employment
c) Direct cash support to farmers
d) Fertilizer subsidies

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

- a) List components of agribusiness.
b) What is the role of biotechnology in agriculture?
c) Define PM-KISAN and its objectives.
d) Write a note on Gobar-Dhan scheme.
e) List key challenges of agro-industries.
f) What is the significance of Minimum Support Price (MSP)?

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

- a) What are the functions of NABARD?
b) Describe features of the Green Revolution.
c) What are the objectives of agricultural price policy?
d) Describe the impact of Blue Revolution.

Q.4 Write long answers. (Any One)**12**

- a) Explain the scope and importance of agro-industries in India.
OR
b) Discuss the sources and role of agricultural finance.

Q.5 Write detailed answer.**12**

Examine the impact of WTO's agriculture policy on Indian farmers.

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

Day & Date: Saturday, 08-11-2025
 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) _____ country implemented the "One-Child Policy" to control Population Growth.
 - a) India
 - b) Shri Lanka
 - c) America
 - d) China
- 2) _____ is a characteristic of Urban Population Growth.
 - a) Low birth rate
 - b) High population density
 - c) Aging population
 - d) Slow growth rate
- 3) _____ does a high dependency Ratio indicate.
 - a) A high proportion of dependents
 - b) A large working-age population
 - c) A low population growth rate
 - d) A small dependent population
- 4) _____ the primary objective of Family Welfare Programs.
 - a) Improve health and well-being
 - b) Enhance education and economic opportunities
 - c) Reduce poverty and inequality
 - d) All of the above
- 5) _____ Who proposed the Demographic Transition Theory.
 - a) Thomas Malthus
 - b) Warren Thompson
 - c) Keynes
 - d) None of the Above
- 6) _____ is the term for the trend of marrying at an Older Age.
 - a) Age escalation
 - b) Marriage delay
 - c) Late marriage
 - d) Postponed nuptiality
- 7) Nuptiality is called _____.
 - a) Study of marriage and divorce rates
 - b) Study of population growth
 - c) Study of mortality rates
 - d) Study of fertility rates

- 8) _____ age group is typically considered the Working-Age Population.
 - a) 0-14 Years
 - b) 15-64 Years
 - c) 65 Years
 - d) 80 above years
- 9) _____ is the primary goal of India's National Population Policy-2000.
 - a) Reduce population growth rate
 - b) Increase life expectancy
 - c) Improve maternal health
 - d) All of the above
- 10) _____ is a characteristic of urban Population Growth.
 - a) Low birth rate
 - b) High population density
 - c) Aging population
 - d) Slow growth rate
- 11) _____ is the primary reason for International Migration.
 - a) Political instability
 - b) Social factors
 - c) Economic opportunities
 - d) Environmental factors
- 12) _____ is the term for the number of deaths per 1,000 people in a population per year.
 - a) Life expectancy
 - b) Infant mortality rate
 - c) Crude death rate
 - d) Mortality ratio

Q.2 Write short answers. (Any Four)

12

- Demographic Transition.
- Determinants of Sex Structure
- Family welfare Programme.
- Estimation of Fertility of Rates.
- Kinds of Migration.
- Change in Age Pattern of Marriage

Q.3 Write short notes. (Any Two)

12

- Demographic Effect of Age Structure.
- Social implication of Sex & Age Structure.
- Foetal & Infant Mortality Rate.
- Growth of Urban Population.

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

12

- a) Explain the Post Malthusian Theory.**

OR

- b) Explain the Factor affecting Urbanization in India.**

Q.5 Write the detail answer.

12

Briefly Explain Population Policies for fertility regulation & Family Welfare Programmes in India.

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M.A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - II) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: October/November - 2025
Macro-Economic Analysis (230110201)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 28-10-2025
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) The Phillips curve is a graphical depiction of the _____.
 - a) Positive relationship between inflation and output
 - b) Negative relationship between inflation and unemployment
 - c) Negative relationship between inflation and CPI
 - d) None of these
- 2) Quantity theory of money should be regarded as a theory of demand for money. This view has been given by _____.
 - a) J. M Keynes
 - b) Friedman
 - c) A. C Pigou
 - d) D. H Robertson
- 3) According to Tobin, people keep their assets in _____.
 - a) Both bond and money
 - b) Only in bond
 - c) Only in money
 - d) Only in share market
- 4) When too much money chases too few goods, the resulting inflation is called as _____.
 - a) Cost-push inflation
 - b) Demand pull inflation
 - c) Deflation
 - d) Stagflation
- 5) Steepness of IS curve depends upon the _____.
 - a) Elasticity of investment demand
 - b) Size of multiplier
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) None of (a) and (b)
- 6) MPC stands _____.
 - a) Marginal Propensity to consume
 - b) Minimum Propensity to consume
 - c) Maximum Propensity to consume
 - d) Most propensity to consume

- 7) Slope of LM curve in normal case _____.
 a) Downward sloping to left side
 b) Horizontal to OX axis
 c) Upward sloping to right side
 d) Vertical to OY axis
- 8) Which of the following is the stock?
 a) Wealth
 b) Saving
 c) Export
 d) Import
- 9) GDPMP is equal to =
 a) $GNP_{MP} - \text{Net factor income from abroad}$
 b) $GNP_{MP} + \text{Net factor income from abroad}$
 c) $GNP_{FC} - \text{Net factor income from abroad}$
 d) $GNP_{FC} + \text{Net factor income from abroad}$
- 10) GNP is _____.
 a) Fiscal measures
 b) Monetary measures
 c) Service count method
 d) Product count method
- 11) Theory of money supply is based on _____.
 a) Demand for high powered money
 b) Supply of high powered money
 c) Demand and Supply of high powered money
 d) None of these
- 12) Macroeconomic studies _____.
 a) Aggregate level of employment
 b) Aggregate level of output
 c) Total level of consumption
 d) All the above

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

- a) Discusses Fisher's equation.
- b) Explain the short Phillips curve.
- c) Explain the Monetary policy.
- d) Explain the causes of inflation.
- e) Explain the Social accounting method.
- f) Explain the concept Marginal Efficiency Capital (MEC).

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

- a) Describe the Tobin approach of demand for money.
- b) Explain the three sector circular flow of income.
- c) Explain the Goodwin's model of business cycle.
- d) Explain the modern theory of rate of interest.

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

a) Explain the modern quantity theory demand for money.

OR

b) What is meant by business cycle? Explain the phases of business cycle.

Q.5 Discuss the Keynes's Liquidity Preference approach. **12**

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

Day & Date: Thursday, 30-10-2025
 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 from the options.

12

- 1) What does Econometrics study?
 - a) History of economics
 - b) Only statistics
 - c) Data in economics using maths and statistics
 - d) Geography and economy
- 2) What is probability used for?
 - a) To find area
 - b) To know the chance of something happening
 - c) To write notes
 - d) To check spelling
- 3) Which one is an example of a distribution?

a) Circle	b) Normal distribution
c) Calendar	d) File folder
- 4) What is the mean of 10 and 20?

a) 10	b) 30
c) 20	d) 15
- 5) What is a hypothesis?
 - a) A guess or assumption to be tested
 - b) A confirmed rule
 - c) A graph
 - d) A number
- 6) Which test is used to compare two groups?

a) Pie test	b) R-test
c) Word test	d) T-test
- 7) What is Type-I error?

a) Accepting wrong idea	b) Rejecting true idea
c) Typing mistake	d) Formula error

- 8) What does OLS stand for in regression?
a) One Long Study b) Ordinary Least Squares
c) Overall Learning Sheet d) Open Line Summary
- 9) What is Simple Linear Regression used for?
a) To draw bar charts
b) To compare books
c) To study relation between two variables
d) To divide paragraphs
- 10) What does R^2 tell us in regression?
a) Price of product b) How strong is the relationship
c) Shape of curve d) Size of page
- 11) Which variable is explained in regression?
a) Independent variable b) Time variable
c) Dependent variable d) Constant
- 12) What is Confidence Interval?
a) Exact answer b) Graph length
c) Book name d) Estimated range of values

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

- a) Explain the Concept of Econometrics.
- b) Explain the Concept of Confidence Interval.
- c) Explain the Concept of Probability Distributions.
- d) Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) Method
- e) Type-I and Type-II Errors
- f) Explain the Scope of Econometrics.

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

- a) Explain the methodology involved in Econometrics theoretical and applied econometrics.
- b) What is Simple Linear Regression? Describe the estimation of model parameters using the OLS method.
- c) Define statistical hypothesis. Explain the steps of hypothesis testing.
- d) What is Multiple Linear Regression? Explain the estimation of parameters of multiple regression models.

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

- a) Explain the concept of Simple Linear Regression and its application in Economics.

OR

- b) What is Statistical Inference? State its use in Econometrics.

Q.5 What is meant by Econometrics? Explain the importance of Econometrics.**12**

Seat No.	
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Day & Date: Saturday, 01-11-2025
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

- 9)** _____ To provides data or signal to the information processing system.
- a) Output device b) Disk drive
c) Input device d) None of the above
- 10)** _____ Executes all arithmetic and logical operations.
- a) Control Unit b) Registers
c) Arithmetic Logical Unit d) RAM
- 11)** Excel Features _____
- a) Autosum b) Autofill
c) Autoshapes d) All the above
- 12)** Action of Ctrl +O for _____
- a) Open file b) New file
c) Save file d) Operate the file

Q.2 Write short notes. (Any Four)

12

- Explain the Spreadsheet.
- Importance of bar diagram.
- Explain the Worksheet structure.
- Explain the concept of CGR.
- Importance of ALU.
- Explain the types of computer

Q.3 Write short answers. (Any Two)

12

- Explain the importance of graphical presentation.
- Explain the various types of hardware.
- Explain the importance of internet.
- Discuss the System software.

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

12

- a)** What is meant by input device? Discusses the example of input devices.

OR

- b) Explain the types of computer.**

Q.5 What is meant by input & output device of computer? Explain the input device and output device of computer.

12

Set

P

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

Day & Date: Tuesday, 04-11-2025
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) The concept of economic planning in India was derived from _____.
 - a) USA
 - b) Russian
 - c) France
 - d) Germany
- 2) Which one of the following in 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) Indian economy is based on the _____.
 - a) Manufacturing sector
 - b) Service sector
 - c) Agriculture sector
 - d) Transportation sector
- 4) Objectives of economic planning _____.
 - a) Economic growth
 - b) Use of resources
 - c) Balanced economic growth
 - d) All the above
- 5) Indian economy is _____.
 - a) Free economy
 - b) Mixed economy
 - c) Gandhian economy
 - d) Socialistic economy
- 6) 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 region
 - d) All the above
- 7) 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

- 8) Green revolution refers to _____.
a) Technical advancement in industrial sector
b) Technical advancement in agriculture sector
c) Technical advancement in service sector
d) Technical advancement in milk industry
- 9) Which is the Apex financial Institute that controls the share market?
a) FCI
b) SEBI
c) RBI
d) IRDI
- 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) What is economic policy?
- 2) Meaning of economic planning.
- 3) What is public distribution system?
- 4) What is privatization?
- 5) Explain the industrialization
- 6) What is monetary policy?

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

- 1) What are the objectives of economic planning?
- 2) What is agriculture price policy?
- 3) Explain the meaning of disinvestment.
- 4) What is role of capital market?

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

- a) What is agriculture finance? Explain the importance of agriculture finance in agriculture development.

OR

- b) What are the objectives and functions of SEBI?

Q.5 Write Detailed Answers**12**

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

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

M.A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - II) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: October/November – 2025
Financial Markets & Institutions (230110207)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 04-11-2025
 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 from the options. **12**

- 1) _____ is the type of international financial flow is long-term.

a) Portfolio Investment	b) FDI
c) Short-term loans	d) Bank Loans
- 2) IRDA in insurance regulation is the primary role of _____.

a) To monitor solvency	b) To regulate premiums
c) To issue licenses	d) All of the above
- 3) The Nationalization of RBI was done in _____.

a) 1955	b) 1982
c) 1949	d) 1947
- 4) Capital market is dealt with _____.

a) Short term credit
b) Medium and long term credit
c) Long term credit
d) None of the above
- 5) _____ type of loan is provided by commercial banks for short-term needs.

a) Personal loan	b) Cash credit
c) Term loan	d) Overdraft
- 6) Financial system are business organization that act as _____.

a) Mobilizer	b) Depositories of savings
c) Both a) & b)	d) None of the above
- 7) _____ central bank is responsible for regulating India's banking sector.

a) State Bank of India	b) Reserve Bank of India
c) Bank of India	d) ICICI Bank
- 8) _____ is the market where day to day surplus funds of banks istraded

a) Call money market	b) Share market
c) Money market	d) SEBI

- 9)** The note of _____ Rupee is issued by the Government.
- a) 10 Rupee
 - b) 100 Rupee
 - c) 1 Rupee
 - d) 1000 Rupee
- 10)** _____ is the difference between a bank and a non-banking financial Institutes (NBFI's).
- a) Banks cannot provide loans
 - b) Banks are regulated by government
 - c) NBFI's cannot accept deposits
 - d) NBFCs are regulated by RBI
- 11)** _____ is the primary objective of monetary policy.
- a) Full employment
 - b) Economic growth
 - c) Price stability
 - d) None of the above
- 12)** SEBI stands for _____.
- a) Securities Exchange Board of India
 - b) Stock Exchange Board of India
 - c) Securities and Exchange Board of India
 - d) Stock Earn Board of India

Q.2 Write Short Notes. (Any Four)

12

- 1) Objectives of Monetary Policy
- 2) Characteristics of Merchant Bank
- 3) Call Money Market
- 4) Primary Market
- 5) International Liquidity & Financial Market
- 6) Indicators of financial development

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

12

- 1) Explain the Functions of Central Bank.
- 2) Explain the Primary Market for Securities.
- 3) Explain the Treasury bill Market
- 4) Explain the Exchange Rate of Depreciation.

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

12

- 1) Explain Structure of Money Market.
- 2) Explain the Characteristics & Functions of Monetary Policy.

Q.5 Answer the following questions.

12

Briefly Explain the International Financial Flows.

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

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

Day & Date: Wednesday, 29-10-2025
 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) _____ economic system combines elements of Capitalism and Socialism.
 - a) Market economy
 - b) Mixed economy
 - c) Traditional economy
 - d) None of the Above
- 2) _____ document outlines the Central Government's estimated revenue and expenditure.
 - a) Budget proposal
 - b) Budget appropriation
 - c) Budget estimate
 - d) Budget report
- 3) _____ is the primary goal of government Economic Planning.
 - a) To reduce poverty
 - b) To increase employment
 - c) To promote economic growth
 - d) All of the above
- 4) The Wiseman-Peacock Hypothesis introduced was _____.
 - a) 1961
 - b) 1962
 - c) 1911
 - d) 1883
- 5) _____ is the institution plays a crucial role in Federal Finance.
 - a) Ministry of finance
 - b) Legislature
 - c) Central bank
 - d) Planning commission
- 6) Market Collusion is _____.
 - a) Agreement among firms to reduce output
 - b) Agreement among firms to increase market share
 - c) Agreement among firms to fix prices
 - d) All of the above
- 7) Government _____ policy aims to reduce poverty.
 - a) Industrial policy
 - b) Monetary policy
 - c) Fiscal policy
 - d) Social welfare policy

- 8) Consumer Welfare is _____.
 a) The satisfaction of consumers
 b) The protection of consumers
 c) The well-being of consumers
 d) All of the above
- 9) _____ international organization provides Debt Relief.
 a) World Bank
 b) OECD
 c) IMF
 d) UN
- 10) _____ good has positive Externalities.
 a) Public good
 b) Private good
 c) Merit good
 d) None of the Above
- 11) Budget Multiplier formula is _____.
 a) $k = 1 / MPC$
 b) $k = 1 / (1 - MPC)$
 c) $k = MPC / (1 - MPC)$
 d) $k = 1 / (1 + MPC)$
- 12) _____ is the type of regulation affects Market Entry.
 a) Barriers to entry
 b) Barriers to exit
 c) Price regulation
 d) All of the above

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

- a) Incidence of Taxation
 b) Types of Collusion
 c) Public Debt Management
 d) Market Failure
 e) Private Goods
 f) Sources of Public Revenue

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

- a) Explain the Indian Mixed Economy.
 b) Explain the Importance of Regulation of Market.
 c) Explain the Wiseman-Peacock Hypothesis.
 d) Explain the Public Budget.

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

- a) The Government as an Agent for Economic Planning and Development.
 b) Explain the definitions and Features of Public Goods & Merit Good.

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

Briefly Explain the Causes & effect of Public Expenditure.

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

Day & Date: Friday, 31-10-2025
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) Utility is measured in _____.
a) No of goods b) Level of satisfaction
c) Utile d) Level of income
- 2) _____ 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
- 3) _____ 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
- 4) Ordinal utility is measures utility in terms of _____.
a) Number b) Utile
c) Rank d) All of the above
- 5) If the Other things remain constant, $D = f(?)$
a) Quantity of goods b) Income of consumer
c) Price level d) Propensity to save
- 6) 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
- 7) _____ is based on the interest rate and marginal efficiency of capital.
a) Consumption function b) Multiplier
c) Acceleration d) Investment function
- 8) If $E(p) < 1$, _____.
a) Demand is elastic b) Demand is inelastic
c) Demand is unitary d) None of them

- 9) _____ shows relationship between the input and output.
 a) Production function b) Investment function
 c) Consumption function d) Saving function
- 10) _____ is rectangular array or table where number or elements are arranged in row and columns.
 a) Moments b) Standard deviation
 c) Determinants d) Matrix
- 11) Let A and B are n-square upper triangular matrices of rank n-1 then.
 a) $p(AB) = n - 1$ b) $p(A) = n - 2$
 c) $p(AB) = 0$ d) None of them
- 12) Has only one row, but any number of columns is called as _____.
 a) Columns matrix b) Row matrix
 c) Singular matrix d) Orthogonal matrix

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

- a) Define square matrix.
 b) Explain mathematical economics.
 c) Static multiplier.
 d) Explain the matrix.
 e) Investment function.
 f) Role of mathematics in economic analysis.

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

- a) Explain the consumer surplus.
 b) What is maximum and minima strategies?
 c) If $Q = 15 - 4P$, what will be demand at $P = 5$, $P = 12$, $P = 16$?
 d) What is production function?

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

- a) What is meant by matrix? Explain the type's matrix.
 b) If the consumption function is $C = 15 + 0.5 (Y)$ and $I = 50$, then at the equilibrium level, $Y = C + I$.

Q.5 What is meant by mathematical economics? Explain the importance of mathematical economics.**12**

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Set **P**

M.A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - III) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: October/November – 2025
Monetary Economics (230110303)

Day & Date: Monday, 03-11-2025
 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) Transaction demand for money depends upon _____.
 a) Level of rate of interest b) Level of income
 c) Level of saving d) Level of investment
- 2) According to Cambridge cash balance theory- of demand for money, cash balance is based on _____.
 a) Consumption b) Saving
 c) Investment d) Nominal income
- 3) _____ implements the monetary policy of the country.
 a) Commercial bank b) Scheduled bank
 c) Specialized bank d) Central bank
- 4) Narrow money consists of _____.
 a) M_1 b) M_2
 c) $M_1 + M_2$ d) None of these
- 5) Highest liquidity found in _____.
 a) Narrow money b) Broad money
 c) High power money d) None of these
- 6) Relative price is _____.
 a) The slope of the demand curve.
 b) The difference between one price and another price.
 c) The slope of the supply curve
 d) Ratio of one price to another price
- 7) If any unemployment exists during the expansion phase of business cycle, it is _____ unemployment.
 a) Voluntary and fractional b) Fractional and structure
 c) Technological and structure d) Structural and involuntary
- 8) According to Hawtrey, trade cycle is purely based on the _____.
 a) Monetary phenomenon b) Innovation phenomenon
 c) Fiscal phenomenon d) All of the above

- 9)** Over investment theory of trade cycle is developed by the _____.
a) Hawtrey b) Hayek
c) Schumpeter d) Keynes
- 10)** Acceleration principle shows connection between _____.
a) Changing consumption and capital investment
b) Changing income and consumption
c) Changing investment and interest
d) Changing saving and interest rate
- 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 the money supply is 1000 and nominal income is 6000, the velocity of money is _____.
a) 6 b) 15
c) 50 d) 65

Q.2 Write short notes. (Any Four)

12

- a) Stabilization policy.
- b) Importance of money.
- c) Money multiplier.
- d) Importance of consumption function.
- e) Stock and Flow concept of Money.
- f) Types of trade cycle.

Q.3 Write short answers. (Any Two)

12

- Explain the Keynesian view of demand for money.
- Explain the factures of trade cycle.
- Explain the importance Keynesian consumption function.
- Explain the function of money.

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

12

- a) What is meant by money supply? Explain the measures of money supply.
- b) Critical evaluation of Schumpeter trade cycle theory.

Q.5 What is meant by money? Explain the importance of money in economic development.

12

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

M.A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - III) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: October/November – 2025
Human Development (230110306)

Day & Date: Thursday, 06-11-2025
 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 question.**12**

- 1) _____ is the main focus of the Capability Approach.
 - a) Increasing Economic Growth
 - b) Expanding Freedoms and Choices
 - c) Improving Infrastructure
 - d) Promoting Technological Advancements
- 2) _____ is a primary determinant of Human Capital Formation.
 - a) Natural Resources
 - b) Education
 - c) Climate Change
 - d) Urbanization
- 3) Which index highlights gender disparities in education and income?
 - a) HDI
 - b) GEM
 - c) GDI
 - d) HPI
- 4) What does the term Environmental Security refer to?
 - a) Political Freedom
 - b) Access to clean air, water, and resources
 - c) Reduction in poverty
 - d) High literacy rates
- 5) _____ philosopher contributed to the Capability Approach.
 - a) John Rawls
 - b) Martha Nussbaum
 - c) Samuel Huntington
 - d) Harold Aiderman
- 6) What is the key critique of GDP as a development indicator?
 - a) Focuses on education metrics
 - b) Neglects distribution and quality of life
 - c) Prioritizes environmental factors
 - d) Ignores infrastructure growth
- 7) _____ is NOT a component of Food Security.
 - a) Availability
 - b) Accessibility
 - c) Distribution
 - d) Utility

- 8) What is an example of Personal Security?
- a) Freedom from Violence
 - b) Access to Education
 - c) Income Stability
 - d) Cultural Awareness
- 9) _____ is a focus area of the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM).
- a) Environmental Sustainability
 - b) Women in Decision-Making Roles
 - c) Social Capital
 - d) Infrastructure Growth
- 10) What is a component of Political Security?
- a) Gender Equality
 - b) Freedom of Expression
 - c) Access to Education
 - d) Economic Resources
- 11) _____ is a limitation of the HDI.
- a) Focus on Urban Development
 - b) Overemphasis on Income
 - c) Ignores Health and Education
 - d) Lack of Comparability
- 12) _____ is an example of Economic Security.
- a) Universal Basic Income
 - b) Gender Equality
 - c) Cultural Awareness
 - d) Political Participation

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

- a) Define Human Capital and its types.
- b) What is the role of the Gender-Related Development Index (GDI)?
- c) Explain the significance of the Capability Approach in Human Development.
- d) What are the limitations of GDP as a measure of Human Development?
- e) Discuss the relationship between Health Security and Economic Growth.
- f) Define and explain Environmental Security.

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

- a) Explain the measurement and critique of DALYs.
- b) What is the significance of Education in Human Development?.
- c) Compare the Basic Needs Approach with the Capability Approach.
- d) Discuss the importance of gender equity in achieving Human.

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

- a) Discuss the critiques of the Human Development Index (HDI).
- b) Evaluate the importance of Political Security in the broader framework of Human Security.

Q.5 Write detailed answer. 12

Describe the differences between Human Development and Human Resource Development with examples.

Seat No.	
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M.A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - III) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: October/November - 2025
Economics of Transport (230110307)

Day & Date: Thursday, 06-11-2025
 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) _____ is the founder of Air India.
 - a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b) J.R.D. Tata
 - c) T.T. Krishnamachari
 - d) Homi Bhabha
- 2) Transportation in an economy is the primary function of _____.
 - a) To provide services
 - b) To provide services
 - c) To facilitate trade
 - d) To produce goods
- 3) The Primary disadvantage Road Transport is _____.
 - a) Environmental pollution
 - b) High maintenance costs
 - c) Congestion
 - d) All of the Above
- 4) 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
- 5) India's national Aircraft manufacturer is the name of _____.
 - a) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
 - b) Bharat Aircraft Corporation
 - c) Indian Aerospace Limited
 - d) Aeronautics India Limited
- 6) _____ is the longest Railway network in India.
 - a) Narrow Gauge
 - b) Standard Gauge
 - c) Meter Gauge
 - d) Broad Gauge
- 7) _____ is the environmental issue affects Water Transport.
 - a) Overfishing
 - b) Climate change
 - c) Pollution
 - d) All of the above
- 8) _____ is the mode of transport is most Fuel-efficient.
 - a) Rail
 - b) Water
 - c) Road
 - d) Air

- 9) _____ economic principle is relevant to Transportation Pricing.
a) Law of demand b) Price elasticity
c) Law of supply d) All of the above
- 10) _____ is the purpose of the Airports Authority of India.
a) Regulate airlines
b) Develop airport infrastructure
c) Provide air traffic control
d) Manage airports
- 11) _____ is the economic impact of Transportation Subsidies.
a) Reduced supply b) Improved efficiency
c) Increased equity d) Increased demand
- 12) _____ is India's National Airline.
a) Air India b) Spice Jett
c) IndiGo d) GoAir

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

- a) Classification of Goods.
- b) Nature of Public Transport.
- c) Nature of Air Transport.
- d) Civil Aviation.
- e) Growth of Indian railway: Post independent Period.
- f) Problems of Inland Transport.

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

- a) Explain the Private Transport
- b) Explain the Nature of Ocean Transport.
- c) Explain the Scope of Urban Transport.
- d) Explain the MSRTC.

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

- a) Explain the Growth of water Transport in India.

OR.

- b) Explain the Theories of Railway Rate & fare.

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

Briefly discuss the 'Road Development in India'.

Seat No.	
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Set	P
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M.A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - IV) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: October/November - 2025
International Trade and Finance (230110401)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 28-10-2025
 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 alternatives.

12

- 1) _____ introduced the Theory of Absolute Advantage.
 - a) John Stuart Mill
 - b) David Ricardo
 - c) Thomas Malthus
 - d) Adam Smith
- 2) International Trade and Domestic Trade differ because of _____.
 - a) Trade restrictions
 - b) Immobility of factors
 - c) Different government policies
 - d) All of the above
- 3) _____ trade policy can increase Gains from Trade.
 - a) Tariffs
 - b) Quotas
 - c) Free trade agreements
 - d) Embargoes
- 4) _____ is the significance of Non-Tariff Barriers in International Trade.
 - a) They restrict trade
 - b) They promote free trade
 - c) They have no impact on trade
 - d) They reduce trade costs
- 5) The main feature of the Gold Standard is _____.
 - a) Flexible exchange rates
 - b) Currency board
 - c) Managed floats
 - d) Fixed exchange rates
- 6) _____ account in the Balance of Payment includes Foreign Aid.
 - a) Current account
 - b) Capital account
 - c) Financial account
 - d) Reserve account
- 7) _____ is the disadvantage of Fixed Exchange Rates.
 - a) Increased economic stability
 - b) Reduced economic flexibility
 - c) Increased trade surpluses
 - d) Reduced inflation

- 8) Full form of SAARC is _____.
a) South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation
b) South Asian Alliance for Regional Commerce
c) South Asian Agreement for Regional Co-operation
d) South Asian Association for Regional Commerce
- 9) _____ is the primary function of the Asian Development Bank.
a) To stabilize international exchange rates
b) To provide long-term development finance
c) To promote international trade
d) To reduce poverty
- 10) The importance of Kravis and Linder's Theories in International Trade is _____.
a) Ignore the role of government policies
b) The importance of supply-side factors
c) Trade patterns based on comparative advantage
d) Importance of demand-side factors
- 11) The main Cause of the East Asian Financial Crisis is _____.
a) Excessive government spending
b) High inflation
c) Trade deficits
d) Weak financial systems
- 12) Full form of GATT is _____.
a) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
b) General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs
c) Global Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
d) Global Agreement on Trade and Tariffs

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

- a) Concept of Balance of Trade
- b) Demerits of Fixed Exchange Rate
- c) Functions of SAARC
- d) International Monetary Fund
- e) Opportunity Cost
- f) Concept of Gold Standard

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

- a) Explain the Causes of Disequilibrium of the Balance of Payment.
- b) Explain the functions of W.T.O.
- c) Explain the International Debt Crisis.
- d) Explain the Role of the World Bank.

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One) 12

- a)** Briefly explain the International Trade as an Engine of Growth.
- b)** Explain the Economic effects of Tariff and Quotas on National Income.

Q.5 Answer the following question. 12

What is a Flexible Exchange Rate? Explain the merits and demerits of Flexible Exchange Rates.

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Set **P**

M.A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - IV) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: October/November - 2025
Economics of Growth and Development (230110402)

Day & Date: Thursday, 30-10-2025
 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 alternatives.**12**

- 1) _____ assumption of the Harrod-Domar Model.
 - a) Constant returns to capital
 - b) Diminishing returns to capital
 - c) Increasing returns to capital
 - d) None of the above
- 2) _____ introduced the Neo-Classical Growth Model.

a) Harrod-Domar	b) Robert Solow
c) Thomas Malthus	d) Keynes
- 3) _____ the role of Technological Progress in the Neo-Classical Growth Model.
 - a) Increases consumption
 - b) Reduces economic growth
 - c) No impact
 - d) Determines the rate of economic growth
- 4) Theory of Social Change introduced to _____.

a) Thomas Malthus	b) Adam Smith
c) Karl Marx	d) David Ricardo
- 5) Embodied Technical Progress is _____.
 - a) Independent of capital
 - b) Embedded in new capital goods
 - c) Driven by labour
 - d) Driven by technology
- 6) The Role of Government policy in promoting Balanced Growth.
 - a) To let market forces drive growth
 - b) To hinder economic growth and development
 - c) To invest in key sectors and infrastructure
 - d) To promote unbalanced growth through targeted interventions

- 7) _____ is the Vicious Circle of Poverty relate to Economic Inequality.
 - a) It contributes to economic inequality
 - b) It reduces economic inequality
 - c) It has no impact on economic inequality
 - d) It depends on the rate of economic growth
- 8) The Service Sector contributes to Economic Development is _____.
 - a) It increases productivity & competitiveness
 - b) It promotes economic growth & development
 - c) It provides employment and income opportunities
 - d) All of the above
- 9) _____ the factors that influence the Choice of Techniques.
 - a) Labor costs, capital costs, and technology
 - b) Market demand and supply
 - c) Innovation
 - d) None of the above
- 10) Human Development Index was popularized by _____.
 - a) Adam Smith
 - b) Morris D Morris
 - c) Mahbub-Ul-Haq
 - d) Keynes
- 11) The second stage of the theory of demographic transition is characterized by:
 - a) High birth-rate & high death rate
 - b) High birth-rate & falling death-rate
 - c) Low birth-rate & low death-rate
 - d) Falling birth-rate & falling death-rate
- 12) _____ the criticisms of the Washington Consensus.
 - a) It ignores social and environmental concerns
 - b) It promotes income inequality and poverty
 - c) It is too focused on economic growth
 - d) All of the above

Q.2 Write short notes. (Any Four)

12

- a) Golden Rule of Accumulation
- b) Solow Capital Controversy
- c) Low Income Equilibrium trap
- d) Human Development Index
- e) Washington Consensus
- f) Concept of trade between Agriculture & Industry

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

12

- a) Explain the Factors affecting Economic Growth.
- b) Explain the Surplus Value and Profit.
- c) Explain the Balanced & Un-balanced Growth.
- d) Explain the Role of Fiscal Policies in developing Countries.

- Q.4 Write the detail answers. (Any One)** **12**
- a)** Briefly Explain the Optimal Savings & Ramsay's Rule.
 - b)** Briefly Explain the Kuznets Curve.
- Q.5 Discuss the "Theory of Demographic Transition".** **12**

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Set **P**

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

Day & Date: Saturday, 01-11-2025
 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 alternatives. 12

- 1) The Role of Co-operation in a Dynamic Competitive Economy is _____.
 - a) To reduce competition & increase collaboration
 - b) To increase competition & reduce collaboration
 - c) To promote innovation & growth
 - d) To hinder economic progress
- 2) The first Co-operative Act was passed in India in the _____ year.
 - a) 1902
 - b) 1903
 - c) 1904
 - d) 1906
- 3) _____ is an Example of a Consumer Co-operative.
 - a) Credit union
 - b) Food co-operative
 - c) Housing co-operative
 - d) Agricultural co-operative
- 4) _____ was the main objective of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912.
 - a) To promote agricultural co-operatives
 - b) To develop rural areas
 - c) To provide credit to farmers
 - d) To regulate co-operative societies
- 5) The benefit of Co-operatives in Rural India is _____.
 - a) Increased income for farmers
 - b) Improved access to credit and markets
 - c) Improved social unity
 - d) All of the above
- 6) The main Focus of the Shivajirao Patil Report is _____.
 - a) Improving governance in co-operative banks
 - b) Restructuring of co-operative credit institutions
 - c) Strengthening co-operative banks
 - d) Increasing credit flow to agriculture
- 7) _____ skills are essential for Professional Co-operative Managers.
 - a) Leadership skills
 - b) Communication skills
 - c) Technical skills
 - d) Business skills

- 8) The Co-operative Movement promotes Social Justice by _____.
a) By reducing income inequality
b) By increasing access to education
c) By promoting gender equality
d) By providing social services
- 9) _____ is the Controller of Co-operative banks.
a) RBI
b) NABARD
c) SCBs
d) NCBs
- 10) Example of a Non-Credit Co-operative Organization is _____.
a) Credit union
b) Consumer co-operative store
c) Dairy co-operative
d) Housing co-operative
- 11) _____ is the type of Co-operative is famous in Maharashtra's Agricultural Sector.
a) Sugar co-operative
b) Dairy co-operative
c) Credit co-operative
d) Consumer co-operative
- 12) Minimum _____ members are essential to form Co-operative Society.
a) 5
b) 10
c) 12
d) 15

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

- a) Principles of Co-operation
- b) Problems of Labour Co-operative Society
- c) Problems of Urban Co-operative Banks
- d) Objective of State Co-operative Banks
- e) Importance of Co-operative Development
- f) Concept of Co-operative Planning

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

- a) Explain the Value of Co-operation
- b) Explain the Development of Co-operative Movement in Maharashtra
- c) Explain the structure of Co-operative Credit Supply in India.
- d) Explain the types of Housing Co-operatives in India

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

- a) Briefly Explain the Role of Co-operative Movement in the Planning Process.
- b) Briefly Explain the Problems of Primary District Central Co-operative Banks.

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

Discuss the Recommendations of Shivajirav Patil Committee Report.

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

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

Day & Date: Tuesday, 04-11-2025
 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 alternatives.**12**

- 1) Which among the following is an objective of the Indian banking system?
 - a) Promoting imports only
 - b) Providing credit to industries and agriculture
 - c) Printing money for the public
 - d) Monitoring international flights
- 2) Lead Bank Scheme is mainly related to:
 - a) Urban Development
 - b) Export Promotion
 - c) District-level banking coordination
 - d) Industrial Licensing
- 3) Which institution regulates money market instruments in India?

a) NABARD	b) SEBI
c) TRAI	d) RBI
- 4) Which is a characteristic of capital market?

a) Short-term borrowing	b) High liquidity
c) Long-term funds	d) Deals only in gold
- 5) Which of these is not a component of ICT-based banking?

a) ATMs	b) POS machines
c) UPI	d) Cheque book issuance
- 6) What is the full form of CDM?
 - a) Cash Deposit Machine
 - b) Central Debt Management
 - c) Common Data Monitor
 - d) Credit Debit Mechanism
- 7) Which of the following is a sub-market of the capital market?

a) Call Money Market	b) Stock Market
c) Treasury Bill Market	d) Inter-bank Call Market

- 8) Which bank plays the role of a lender of last resort in India?
 - a) SBI
 - b) NABARD
 - c) RBI
 - d) ICICI Bank
- 9) Which one of the following is not a function of NABARD?
 - a) Refinancing rural banks
 - b) Supervising co-operative banks
 - c) Regulating stock market
 - d) Promoting rural development
- 10) Mobile banking provides:
 - a) Manual Passbook Updates
 - b) Access to banking services via smartphones
 - c) Direct gold trade
 - d) Offline account creation
- 11) Which bank is known as the central bank of India?
 - a) State Bank of India
 - b) Punjab National Bank
 - c) Reserve Bank of India
 - d) Indian Overseas Bank
- 12) Mutual Funds are mainly part of:
 - a) Primary Market
 - b) Derivatives Market
 - c) Capital Market
 - d) Unorganized Market

Q.2 Write short notes. (Any Four)

12

- 1) Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Banks
- 2) Digital Banking - Meaning and Benefits
- 3) Functions of NABARD
- 4) Role of Public Sector Banks in India
- 5) Importance of Financial Literacy
- 6) Lead Bank Scheme

Q.3 Write short answers. (Any Two)

12

- 1) What are the objectives of financial inclusion in India?
- 2) Explain the functions of commercial banks.
- 3) What is the role of the Lead Bank in district-level banking development?
- 4) Define Capital Market and mention its key components.

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

12

- 1) Discuss the importance of financial inclusion in India.
- 2) Explain the various types of banks in India.

Q.5 What is the Money Market? Explain its structure and importance in the Indian financial system.

12

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M.A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - IV) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: October/November - 2025
Urban Economics (230110406)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 04-11-2025
 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 alternatives. 12

- 1) What is the meaning of urbanization?
 - a) Growth of rural areas
 - b) Shift of population to cities
 - c) Decline in economic activity
 - d) Reduction in services
- 2) Which factor shapes urban development?
 - a) Lack of jobs
 - b) Isolation from urban centres
 - c) Economic opportunities
 - d) Reduced infrastructure
- 3) What is a key requirement of urban areas?
 - a) Limited planning
 - b) Efficient infrastructure
 - c) Decreased population
 - d) Poor financing
- 4) What is a problem of a Smart City?
 - a) Initial high costs
 - b) High efficiency
 - c) Excess rural growth
 - d) Low technology use
- 5) What does the central place theory explain?
 - a) Rural isolation
 - b) Agricultural patterns
 - c) Decline of urban areas
 - d) Distribution of services in cities
- 6) What is a challenge in city economics?
 - a) Overabundance of space
 - b) Inequality in resource distribution
 - c) Low population density
 - d) Excess funding
- 7) What is a healthcare challenge in urban areas?
 - a) Shortage of medical staff
 - b) Too many facilities
 - c) Overfunded systems
 - d) Lack of demand

- 8) Which issue affects urban transportation?
a) Excess road capacity b) Traffic congestion
c) Low vehicle use d) Adequate funding
- 9) What can reduce urban crime?
a) Poor planning
b) Weak infrastructure
c) Increased poverty
d) Improved employment opportunities
- 10) What is the importance of urban planning?
a) To increase inequality
b) To reduce services
c) To organize urban growth
d) To limit development
- 11) What is a role of local government revenue?
a) To avoid urban investment
b) To fund municipal services
c) To reduce infrastructure
d) To promote rural areas
- 12) What is a focus of urbanization policy?
a) To limit urban expansion
b) To ignore infrastructure
c) To reduce real estate
d) To promote equitable growth

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

- 1) Discusses the financing of urban infrastructure.
- 2) Explain the concept of inequality.
- 3) Discusses the theory of industrial location.
- 4) Explain the problems of smart city.
- 5) Explain the role of urbanization policy.
- 6) Explain the concept of economic of location.

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

- 1) Explain the central place theory.
- 2) Discusses the types of urbanization.
- 3) Discusses the importance of urban planning.
- 4) Explain the role of local government in urban area.

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

- 1) What is meant by Smart City? Explain the functions of Smart City.
- 2) What is urbanization? Explain the role of urbanization in economic development.

Q.5 What is meant by urban plaining? Explain the importance of urban planning. 12

- ८) सन १९९१ नंतर भारतात विदेशी व्यापारात ——— हे धोरण स्विकारले.
 अ) उदारीकरणाचे ब) नियंत्रणाचे
 क) व्यापारीकरणाचे ड) संरचनात्मकतेचे

९) SEZ म्हणजे ———
 अ) विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र ब) सामाजिक आर्थिक क्षेत्र
 क) विशेष निर्यात क्षेत्र ड) वरीलपैकी काहीही नाही

१०) "General Agreement on Tariff and Trade" (GATT) अंमलात ——— आला.
 अ) १९४७ ब) १९५७
 क) १९६७ ड) १९९७

११) चलनाची मागणी व पुरवठा यांच्यातून मुक्तपणे ठरलेला दर म्हणजे ———
 दर होय.
 अ) स्थिर ब) बदलता
 क) निश्चित ड) नियंत्रित

१२) ——— हे आंतरराष्ट्रीय नाणेनिधीचे उद्दिष्ट आहे.
 अ) आंतरराष्ट्रीय सहकार्य वाढवावे
 ब) आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापारात वाढ
 क) बहुपक्षीय पद्धतीची स्थापना
 ड) वरील सर्व

१३) विदेशी व्यापार गुणक सीमांत बचत प्रवृत्ती व ——— यांच्याशी परस्पर पूरक असतो.
 अ) सीमांत उपभोग प्रवृत्ती ब) सीमांत बचत प्रवृत्ती
 क) सीमांत निर्यात प्रवृत्ती ड) सीमांत आयात प्रवृत्ती

१४) ——— हे जागतिक बँकेचे उद्देश आहेत.
 अ) पुर्नरचनेसाठी मदत ब) विकसनशील देशांना मदत
 क) गुंतवणुकीस प्रोत्साहन ड) वरील सर्व

१५) जुलै १९४४ मध्ये ब्रिटन येथे जी बैठक झाली त्यामध्ये ——— या संस्थेची स्थापना करण्यात आली.
 अ) जागतिक बँक ब) वर्ल्ड ट्रेड ऑर्गनायझेशन (WTO)
 क) सार्क ड) ओपेक

१६) परकीय विनिमय दराचे प्रकार ——— आहेत.
 अ) स्थिर विनिमय दर ब) लवचिक विनिमय दर
 क) तरंगत्या विनिमय दर ड) वरील सर्व

- प्र.२ थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही चार) १६
- अ) आंतरराष्ट्रीय नाणेनिधीच्या (IMF) कोणतेही दोन यश लिहा.
 ब) विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (SEZ) स्पष्ट करा.
 क) व्यवहारतोल म्हणजे काय?
 ड) जागतिक बँकेच्या कोणतेही दोन यश लिहा.
 इ) संतुलित व असंतुलित व्यवहार तोल म्हणजे काय?
 ई) FDI ची भूमिका स्पष्ट करा.
- प्र.३ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे द्या. (कोणतेही दोन) १६
- अ) भारताच्या विदेशी व्यापाराची रचना
 ब) बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्यांची (MNC's) कार्ये
 क) स्थिर विनिमय दर प्रणालीचे गुण व दोष
 ड) जागतिक व्यापार संघटनेची (WTO) उद्दिष्टे
- प्र.४ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणताही एक) १६
- अ) व्यवहारतोल सिद्धांताच्या मौद्रिक दृष्टीकोनाचे टीकात्मक परीक्षण करा.
 किंवा
 ब) विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्राची (SEZ) भूमिका स्पष्ट करा.
- प्र.५ भारताच्या विदेशी व्यापारनितीवरील उदारीकरणाच्या परिणामांची चर्चा करा. १६

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

Day & Date: Tuesday, 28-10-2025
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 Select the correct alternative.

16

- 1) The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is also known as _____.
a) World Bank b) Asian Bank
c) International Monetary Fund d) None of the above
- 2) WTO was established in the year _____.
a) 1985 b) 1997
c) 1995 d) 2024
- 3) In the monetary approach, the balance of payments is related to _____.
a) Supply of money b) Supply of goods
c) Supply of services d) All of the above
- 4) _____ is a method to correct the imbalance in the balance of payments.
a) Currency devaluation b) Domestic price stability
c) Import-export control d) All of the above
- 5) IMF provides _____ type of financial assistance.
a) Short-term b) Long-term
c) Agricultural d) Industrial
- 6) Visible and invisible objects are arranged in this to accounts.
a) balance of payment b) profit and loss
c) current and term d) debt and deposit
- 7) In international trade, when income is less than expenditure, the balance of payments is called _____.
a) Deficit balance b) Surplus balance
c) Adverse balance d) None of the above
- 8) After 1991, India adopted a policy of _____ in foreign trade.
a) Liberalization b) Control
c) Commercialization d) Structural adjustment

- 9) SEZ stands for _____.
 a) Special Economic Zone b) Social Economic Zone
 c) Special Export Zone d) None of the above
- 10) The "General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade" (GATT) came into force in _____.
 a) 1947 b) 1957
 c) 1967 d) 1997
- 11) The rate determined freely by the demand and supply of currency is called the _____ rate.
 a) Fixed b) Flexible
 c) Determined d) Controlled
- 12) _____ is the objective of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
 a) Promote international cooperation
 b) Increase international trade
 c) Establish multilateral systems
 d) All of the above
- 13) Foreign trade multiplier is equal to the reciprocal of marginal propensity to save plus _____.
 a) Marginal propensity to consume
 b) Marginal propensity to spend
 c) Marginal propensity to export
 d) Marginal propensity to import
- 14) The objectives of the World Bank include _____.
 a) Assisting in reconstruction b) Assisting developing countries
 c) Encouraging investment d) All of the above
- 15) In July 1944, during the meeting held in Britain, _____ was established.
 a) World Bank
 b) World Trade Organization (WTO)
 c) SAARC
 d) OPEC
- 16) Types of foreign exchange rates are _____.
 a) Fixed exchange rate b) Flexible exchange rate
 c) Floating exchange rate d) All of the above

Q.2 Write short answers. (Any Four)

16

- a) State any two achievements of International Monetary Fund.
- b) Explain the special Economic zone.
- c) What is balance of payment?
- d) State any two achievements of World Bank.
- e) What is favorable & unfavorable balance of payment?
- f) Explain the role of FDI.

- Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two)** **16**
- a) Composition of India foreign trade.
 - b) Functions of MNC's.
 - c) Merits and Demerits of fixed exchange rate.
 - d) Objectives of World Trade Organizations (WTO).
- Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One)** **16**
- a) Critically examine the monetary approach to the theory of balance of payment.
- OR**
- b) Explain the role of Special Economic Zone.
- Q.5 Discuss the impact of liberalization on India's foreign trade.** **16**

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M.A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - IV) (New/Old) (CBCS)
Examination: October/November - 2025
Economics of Growth and Development (MA13402)

Day & Date: Thursday, 30-10-2025
 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 from the options. **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) The goods and services produced within the country are majorly considered for the calculation of _____.
 a) Disposable Income b) Gross Domestic Product
 c) Net Domestic income d) Net National income

- 3) The "Wealth of Nation" book was written by _____.
 a) Ramsay b) Adam Smith
 c) Marshall d) None of these

- 4) The concept of Industrial Reserve Army was introduced by _____.
 a) Karl Marx b) David Ricardo
 c) Ramsay d) Adam Smith

- 5) According to Schumpeter, Innovation means _____.
 a) Introduction of new products
 b) Introduction of new methods of production
 c) Introduction of new market
 d) All of the above

- 6) The theory of Vicious circle of poverty is given by _____.
 a) David Ricardo b) J.M. Keynes
 c) Marshall d) Gunnar Myrdal

- 7) Sustainable development means _____.
 a) Meeting the needs of present generation without compromising the needs of future generation
 b) Making the growth in developing countries
 c) Find out the new resources
 d) Water resources

- 8) The aggregate value of education, life expectancy and standard of living is known as _____.
a) Human Poverty Index
b) Global Hunger Index
c) Human Development Index
d) None of the above
- 9) The basis rational of the theory of big push is premises on the ideas of _____.
a) External Economies
b) Internal economies
c) Size of population
d) All of the above
- 10) Process of increases the volume of production along with improvement in technology and rise in standard of living is called as _____.
a) Economic development
b) Economic growth
c) Natural growth
d) Warranted growth
- 11) The classical model of economic development emphasizes on _____.
a) Laissez-fair policy
b) Capital Accumulation
c) Both a and b
d) Neither a nor b
- 12) The theory of _____ was given by R.R. Nelson.
a) Big Push
b) Balanced growth
c) Unlimited Supply of labour
d) Low level of equilibrium trap
- 13) The pace of economic development increases when _____.
a) Per capita income increases
b) Production of goods and services Increases
c) Human Development Index improves
d) All of the above
- 14) _____ curve is related with income inequality.
a) Kuznet
b) Lorenz Curve
c) U Curve
d) None of the above
- 15) Status of development is evaluated on the basis of _____.
a) Per capita income
b) GDP
c) Human Development Index
d) All of the above
- 16) _____ is known as full capacity growth rate.
a) Actual growth rate
b) Natural growth rate
c) Warranted Growth Rate
d) None of these

- Q.2 Write Short Answers. (Any Four)** **16**
- a) Define the economic development.
 - b) What is technological progress?
 - c) What is unbalanced growth?
 - d) What is free trade policy?
 - e) What is capital-intensive method?
 - f) What is actual growth?
- Q.3 Write Short Answer/Short Notes. (Any Two)** **16**
- a) Explain the various factors affecting upon the economic growth.
 - b) What is balanced growth in economy?
 - c) What is human development index?
 - d) What is the role of fiscal policy in developing countries?
- Q.4 Answer the following questions in detail. (Any One)** **16**
- a) Explain the neo-classical growth model.
- OR**
- b) Explain the vicious circle of poverty.
- Q.5 Answer the following question in detail.** **16**
- What is inclusive growth? Explain the importance of inclusive growth in India.

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Set	P
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M.A. (Economics Campus) (Semester - IV) (New/Old) (CBCS)
Examination: October/November - 2025
Monetary Economics (MA13403)

Day & Date: Saturday, 01-11-2025
 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) Money is _____.
 - a) Most liquid Assets
 - b) Not most liquid assets
 - c) Both A and B
 - d) None of A and B
- 2) Saving Account in the bank represents _____.
 - a) Value of Money
 - b) Medium of exchange
 - c) Store the value
 - d) No one of the above
- 3) Which Factor will promote the saving?
 - a) Increases the taxation
 - b) increases the credit facilities
 - c) increases the personal income
 - d) none of the above
- 4) Other things remain constant, if the real GDP increases in the short-run, then the equilibrium of nominal interest rate will _____.
 - a) Fall
 - b) Rise
 - c) Constant
 - d) All the above
- 5) Speculative demand for money depends upon _____.
 - a) Interest rate
 - b) Saving
 - c) Demand for money
 - d) Level of income
- 6) According to Fisher, demand for money is based on _____.
 - a) Speculative approach
 - b) Transaction approach
 - c) Saving approach
 - d) Investment approach
- 7) If the money supply in the economy decreases,
 - a) Price level increases
 - b) Price level decreases
 - c) Saving increase
 - d) None of the above
- 8) In fisher quantity theory of money ($MV=PT$), V represents _____.
 - a) Velocity of Money
 - b) Value of Money
 - c) Valuation of saving
 - d) None of these

- 9) According to Fisher, demand for money is based on _____ function of money.
 - a) Store of Value
 - b) Unit of account
 - c) Medium of exchange
 - d) Standard of deferred payment
- 10) What is relationship between transaction demand for money and level of Income?
 - a) Positive
 - b) Negative
 - c) Both (A) and (B)
 - d) None of these
- 11) In Liquidity preference theory, rate of interest is determined by _____.
 - a) Demand for saving and supply of saving
 - b) Demand for money and level of income
 - c) Demand for money and supply of capital
 - d) Demand for money to hold and supply of money
- 12) According to quantity theory of money, _____ relationship between quantity of money and price level.
 - a) Positive
 - b) Negative
 - c) Constant
 - d) None of the above
- 13) Consumption is function _____.
 - a) Interest rate
 - b) Investment
 - c) Income
 - d) All the above
- 14) Investment is the function of _____.
 - a) Interest rate
 - b) Inventory
 - c) Income
 - d) All the above
- 15) Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC) is _____.
 - a) Ratio of Change in Saving To Change in Income
 - b) Ratio of Change in Investment To Change in Income
 - c) Ratio of Change in Consumption To Change in Income
 - d) Ratio of Change in Income To Change in Saving
- 16) _____ refers to highest point of business cycles.
 - a) Expansion
 - b) Peak
 - c) Expansion and peak
 - d) None of these

Q.2 Write Short Answer. (Any four)

- Define the monetary economics.
- What is Base money?
- What is velocity of money?
- What is Investment Function?
- What is IS-curve?
- What is stabilization policy?

- Q.3 Write Short Answer/Short notes. (Any Two)** **16**
- a) What is money multiplier?
 - b) What is liquidity preference theory?
 - c) What is Multiplier?
 - d) What is LM curve? Explain graphically.
- Q.4 Write The Detail Answer. (Any One)** **16**
- a) What is cash balance approach?
- OR**
- b) What is consumption function? Explain the MPC and APC graphically.
- Q.5 Write the Detail Answer.** **16**
- What is business cycle? Explain the different phases of business cycles.

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Set P

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

Day & Date: Tuesday, 04-11-2025
 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 from the options. 16

- 1) _____ is one of the largest movement in India.

a) Farming movement	b) Co-operative movement
c) Marketing movement	d) None of these
- 2) _____ is the year declared by UN as the international Year of Cooperatives.

a) 2012	b) 2013
c) 2014	d) 2011
- 3) The seeds of Cooperative movement in India were sown in _____.

a) 1901	b) 1902
c) 1903	d) 1904
- 4) _____ Bank involved in government operations like disbursement of wages of MGNREGA workers and distribution of pensions.

a) NABARD	b) State Bank of India
c) Regional Rural Bank	d) None of the above
- 5) _____ Problems are facing by the cooperative banks.

a) Non-performing asset	b) Over-dues
c) Low level of recovery	d) All of the above
- 6) Urban co-operative banks provide credits to the _____.

a) Small traders	b) Artisans
c) Self-Employments	d) All of the above
- 7) _____ is the bank that provides long term credit to the farmer at the district level.

a) Primary Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks
b) Primary Agriculture Co-operative Society
c) District Central Co-operative Banks
d) None of the above

- 8) The Monetary policy committee is working for _____.
a) Controlling Inflation b) Investment
c) Taxation d) None of the above
- 9) _____ is the characteristic of the Housing society.
a) Democratic control
b) Open and voluntary membership
c) Minimum return on the members investment
d) All of the above
- 10) NAFED is _____.
a) National Agricultural Marketing Federation
b) National Agency for Federation Development
c) National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation
d) None of the above
- 11) NAFED was established in _____.
a) 1st October 1995 b) 3rd October 1918
c) 5th October 1958 d) 4th October 1968
- 12) RTGS means _____.
a) Real Term Gross Settlement
b) Real Time Growth Service
c) Real Time Gross Settlement
d) None of the above
- 13) One of the most important role of agriculture cooperative marketing is _____.
a) Decrease the farmers income
b) Support Middlemen
c) Increase the farmers income
d) None of the above
- 14) NEFT means _____.
a) National Electronics Funds Transfer System
b) National Election Forum Team
c) National Electronic Fees Transfer
d) None of the above
- 15) _____ is current chairperson of Reserve Bank of India.
a) Narendra Modi b) Manmohan Singh
c) Shashikanta Das d) G.R. Chintala
- 16) HUDCO refers to _____.
a) Housing and Urban development community
b) Housing United development committee council
c) Holding and Union development council
d) Housing and Urban Development Corporation

- Q.2 Write Short Answer. (Any Four) 16**
- a) Principles of Cooperation
 - b) Processing Cooperatives Societies
 - c) Structure of Cooperative Credit Societies
 - d) Cooperative Farming
 - e) Dairy Cooperatives
 - f) State Cooperative Bank
- Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two) 16**
- a) Explain the development cooperative movement in India.
 - b) Explain the functions of primary credit cooperative society.
 - c) Explain the functions of Consumer Cooperative Society.
 - d) Explain the challenges of processing cooperative society.
- Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One) 16**
- a) What is NAFED? What role it play in agricultural marketing in detail?
- OR**
- b) Discuss the various functions performed by District Central Cooperative Bank.
- Q.5 Explain the causes being establishment of NABARD, its importance and various functions performed by NABARD in detail. 16**

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Set P

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

Day & Date: Tuesday, 04-11-2025
 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 from the options. **16**

- 1) _____ is government interventions that helps citizens facing difficulties in the labour market.

a) Labour market policies	b) Capital market policies
c) Welfare policies	d) Skill enhancement policies
- 2) _____ is negotiation process between employers and unions to determines employment terms and conditions.

a) Strategic plan	b) Labour market policy
c) Collective bargaining	d) None of these
- 3) The geographical site selected by a firm to perform it's economic functions is called as _____.

a) Economic Location	b) Industrial Location
c) Profitability Location	d) Productivity Location
- 4) _____ depicts relationship between the supply and demand for labour.

a) Labour market	b) Fragmented market
c) Technical market	d) Production market
- 5) _____ is a mechanism for resolving disputes between investors and brokers.

a) Unionism	b) Arbitrage
c) Collective bargaining	d) Conciliation
- 6) Which is the fundamental element of neo-classical paradigm of labour market?

a) Competitive markets	b) Rational subjects
c) Principles of marginalism	d) All the above
- 7) Demand for labours in industry is based on _____.

a) Labour productivity
b) Changes in technology
c) Price of the good or services
d) All the above

- 8) _____ is the lowest amount an employer can legally pay an employee per hours.
 a) Minimum wages b) Maximum wages
 c) Standard level of wages d) None of theses
- 9) _____ is a measures of economic performance that compares the amount of output with the amount of labour used to produce that output.
 a) Capital productivity b) Labour productivity
 c) Resources productivity d) All the above
- 10) Industrial Economics is also known as _____.
 a) Business Economics b) Economics of Industry
 c) Industrial Organization d) All the above
- 11) The study of structure of firm and market is called as _____.
 a) Industrial Organization b) Industrial management
 c) Industrial Pyramid d) None of these
- 12) Industrial economics deals with _____.
 a) Production of material goods
 b) Allocation of resources
 c) Market structure
 d) All the above
- 13) Different form of industrial organization includes _____.
 a) Market power b) Product differences
 c) Price discrimination d) All the above
- 14) The paradigm of labour market economics is based on the _____.
 a) Principles of marginalism
 b) Principles of cooperation
 c) Principles of non-profit making
 d) None of these
- 15) _____ does not come under the new economic policy.
 a) Privatization b) Globalization
 c) Liberalization d) Socialization
- 16) Globalization means _____.
 a) Integrated world into a global village
 b) Allowing more private investment
 c) Opening and liberalizing the economy
 d) None of theses

Q.2 Write Short Notes. (Any Four)

- a) Scope of Industrial Economics
- b) Minimum Wage act
- c) Industrial Finance
- d) Characteristics of labour market in India

- e) The labour welfare practices in India
- f) Importance of labour market in India

Q.3 Write Short Answers. (Any Two) 16

- a) What are the causes of industrial dispute?
- b) What is industrialization?
- c) Explain the objective of MSME act. 2006 in India.
- d) What is labour welfare practices in India?

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

- a) What is meant by labour market? Explain the problems of labour market in India.

OR

- b) Explain the importance of industrial sector in economic development in India.

Q.5 What are the causes of industrial dispute? 16