



SLR-Z – 1

Seat No.	
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**M.A. – I (Semester – I) Examination, 2016**  
**ECONOMICS**  
**Paper – HCT 1.1 : Micro Economic Analysis – I (New) (CBCS)**

Time : 2½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

- Instructions :** 1) **All questions are compulsory.**  
2) **All questions carry equal marks.**

1. Select the correct alternative from the given options. **14**
- 1) According to \_\_\_\_\_, economics is mainly dealt with studies of wealth of nation.  
a) Marshall                      b) Robbins                      c) Adam Smith                      d) J.M. Keynes
  - 2) Micro economics is the branch of economics which is introduced by  
a) Adam Smith                      b) Rangner Frisch  
c) Public economics                      d) None of the above
  - 3) Cardinal Utility measures utility in  
a) Monetary term                      b) Subjective term  
c) Objective term                      d) None of the above
  - 4) \_\_\_\_\_ curve shows the combination of two goods which gives equal satisfaction to the consumers.  
a) Indifference                      b) Isoquant                      c) Isocost                      d) Consumer surplus
  - 5) All factors of production are privately owned and managed by individual is known as  
a) Socialistic economy                      b) Capitalistic economy  
c) Mixed economy                      d) None of the above
  - 6) The concept of consumer surplus was introduced by  
a) Dupit                      b) Hicks and Allan  
c) Adam Smith                      d) Dr. Marshall
  - 7) \_\_\_\_\_ is known for equality between Price, Marginal Revenue and Average Revenue.  
a) Perfect Competition                      b) Monopoly Market  
c) Monopolistic Competition                      d) Oligopoly Market

P.T.O.



2. Write short notes (**any four**) : **14**
- 1) Ordinal Utility
  - 2) Infinity Elasticity
  - 3) Giffen Paradox
  - 4) Marginal rate of substitution
  - 5) Product Differentiation.
3. Write short answer (**any two**) : **14**
- 1) Explain the indifference curve application in exchange of goods.
  - 2) Write a note on consumer surplus theory.
  - 3) Explain the modern theory of cost.
4. Answer the following question : **14**
- 1) Explain the law of variable proportion and law of returns to scale.

OR

- 2) Explain the revealed preference theory.
5. Explain the short run and long run equilibrium of firm under perfect competition. **14**
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Seat No.	
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**M.A. (Part – I) (Semester – I) (New – CBCS) Examination, 2016**  
**ECONOMICS**  
**Quantitative Techniques for Economics – I**  
**(Paper No. HCT 1.2)**

Time : 2½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

**Instructions :** i) **All questions are compulsory.**  
ii) **Calculator is permitted.**

1. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives. **14**
- 1) Coefficient of Correlation between price and supply is
    - a) Zero
    - b) One
    - c) Negative
    - d) Positive
  - 2) The value of the coefficient of variation is determined by \_\_\_\_\_ item.
    - a) Single
    - b) Few
    - c) Every
    - d) Both b) and c)
  - 3) Dispersion means
    - a) Variations
    - b) Fluctuations
    - c) Scatteredness
    - d) All the above
  - 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is useful for open end classes.
    - a) Mode
    - b) Mean
    - c) Median
    - d) a) and c)

P.T.O.



- 5) Regression line of X (Price) on Y (Supply), it means that
- Price is dependent
  - Supply is dependent
  - Both are independent
  - Both are dependent
- 6) If, Intercept = 10 and Slope = 5.5 in case of regression line of Y on X; find value of Y, when X = 2
- 57
  - 17
  - 25.5
  - 21
- 7) If, mean value is 1000 and standard deviation is 100 than coefficient of variation is
- 0
  - 10
  - 100
  - 1000

2. Solve problem (any 4 out of 5) :

14

**Problem 1 :** Calculate Arithmetic Mean for the following data.

<b>Investment (Rs.)</b>	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60
<b>No. of Companies</b>	20	30	50	30	20

**Problem 2 :** Calculate Median for the following data :

<b>Marks</b>	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60
<b>No. of Students</b>	20	30	100	30	20

**Problem 3 :** Calculate Mode for the following continuous frequency distribution :

<b>Saving (Rs. 00)</b>	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60	60 – 70
<b>No. of Families</b>	2	3	10	3	2



**Problem 4 :** Calculate Range, Relative Range and Standard Deviation for following data :

<b>Income (Rs. 00)</b>	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60
<b>No. of Families</b>	2	8	10	8	2

**Problem 5 :** Calculate Range, Relative Range and Standard Deviation for following data :

<b>Investment (Rs. 00)</b>	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60	60 – 70
<b>No. of Banks</b>	20	30	50	30	20

3. Solve problem (any 2 out of 3) :

14

**Problem 1:** Calculate Mean, Mode and Median and Coefficient of Variation from given data :

<b>Wages (Rs. 00)</b>	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60	60 – 70	70 – 80
<b>No. of Workers</b>	10	20	40	20	10

**Problem 2 :** Calculate Karl Pearson’s Coefficient of Correlation for the following data :

<b>X</b>	50	60	70	80	90
<b>Y</b>	20	30	40	50	60

**Problem 3 :** Calculate Spearman’s Rank Coefficient of Correlation for the following data :

<b>X</b>	50	58	42	60	20	25	65	69	67	90
<b>Y</b>	25	18	45	20	30	50	34	40	40	15

4. Solve problem (any 1 out of 2) :

14

**Problem 1:** Calculate Karl Pearson’s Coefficient of Correlation for the following data :

<b>Income (Rs) X</b>	50	60	70	80	90	10	20	30
<b>Consumption (Rs.) Y</b>	20	30	40	50	70	10	10	20



**Problem 2 :** Calculate Spearman's Rank Coefficient of Correlation for the following data :

<b>X</b>	500	585	425	600	200	250	600	699	605	900
<b>Y</b>	251	186	425	250	350	250	300	400	450	145

5. Solve problem :

**14**

**Problem :** Find two line of regression equation and estimate the following value :

<b>X</b>	20	30	40	50	50
<b>Y</b>	10	11	12	13	14

- i) Estimate Y variable value, when X is 60 in Regression line of Y on X.
  - ii) Estimate X variable value, when Y is 15 in Regression line of X on Y.
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**M.A. I (Semester – I) (New – CBCS) Examination, 2016**  
**ECONOMICS**  
**Paper – HCT 1.3 : Agricultural Economics**

Time : 2½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

**Instructions :** i) **All questions are compulsory.**  
ii) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**

1. Multiple Choice Questions :

14

- 1) Agricultural commodities are
  - a) Perishable
  - b) Non-perishable
  - c) Durable
  - d) All the above
- 2) If the numbers of middlemen are unlimited in the market then it is \_\_\_\_\_ to farmers.
  - a) Benefit
  - b) Loss
  - c) No loss
  - d) No benefit
- 3) Supply of agricultural production is
  - a) Not seasonal
  - b) Seasonal
  - c) Regular
  - d) Irregular
- 4) If the Marginal Physical Productivity of resources is greater than demand for resources is
  - a) Greater
  - b) Less
  - c) Constant
  - d) All the above
- 5) If price of commodities is lower in the market than supply is \_\_\_\_\_ for next period.
  - a) Greater
  - b) Less
  - c) Constant
  - d) Increased



- 6) Optimum input combination requires
  - a) Production Possibility Curve
  - b) Iso-quant
  - c) Iso-cost line
  - d) Both b) and c)
- 7) Assumptions in input-output combination
  - a) Limited Resources
  - b) Input Level
  - c) Agricultural Technology
  - d) Output Level

- 2. Write short notes (**any 4** out of 5) : **14**
    - 1) Difference between Agricultural and Industry.
    - 2) New Agricultural Technology.
    - 3) Demand for Resources.
    - 4) Price Elasticity of Demand.
    - 5) Marketing Channel.
  - 3. Short answer type (**any 2** out of 3) : **14**
    - 1) Elaborate the marketing functions.
    - 2) Explain the nature of uncertainty in Agriculture.
    - 3) Discuss the nature and scope of Agricultural Economics.
  - 4. Descriptive type questions with internal choice. **14**
    - A) What is the importance of Agricultural Prices ?
    - OR
    - B) What are the features of Agricultural Supply ?
  - 5. What are the factors affecting on agricultural demand and supply ? **14**
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**M.A. – I (Semester – I) (New-CBCS) Examination, 2016  
ECONOMICS  
Paper No. : SCT 1.1 : Agri-Business**

Time : 2½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

**Instructions :** i) **All questions are compulsory.**  
ii) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**

1. Choose the correct alternative :

14

- 1) NAFED is \_\_\_\_\_ level federation in co-operative marketing.
  - a) District
  - b) State
  - c) National
  - d) International
- 2) White Revolution is related to \_\_\_\_\_ production.
  - a) Rice
  - b) Wheat
  - c) Milk
  - d) None of these
- 3) If the number of middleman are unlimited in the marketing than it is \_\_\_\_\_ to consumers and \_\_\_\_\_ to farmers.
  - a) Loss, Benefit
  - b) Benefit, Loss
  - c) Loss, Loss
  - d) Benefit, Benefit
- 4) The nature of agricultural supply is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Constant
  - b) Changing
  - c) Seasonal
  - d) None of them
- 5) NABARD was set up in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 11<sup>th</sup> July 1965
  - b) 12<sup>th</sup> July 1982
  - c) 11<sup>th</sup> July 1981
  - d) 12<sup>th</sup> July 1965
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ loans are provided for a period of 15 months to 5 years.
  - a) Very short-term
  - b) Short-term
  - c) Medium-term
  - d) Long-term
- 7) The factor is more dominant in agricultural supply \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Labour
  - b) Land
  - c) Farmer
  - d) Nature



2. Short notes (**any four** out of five) : **14**
- 1) White Revolution
  - 2) Sugar industry
  - 3) Nature of agriculture
  - 4) Textile industry
  - 5) Regulated markets.
3. Short answer type questions (**any 2** out of 3) : **14**
- 1) Write a note on agricultural price policy.
  - 2) Write a note on NABARD.
  - 3) Explain the Green Revolution.
4. Descriptive type questions with internal choice. **14**
- A) Explain the sources of agriculture finance.
- OR
- B) What is meant by Agro-industries ? Discuss the role of agro-industries in rural area.
5. What are the problems of rural industry ? And what are measures for development of rural industry. **14**
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**M.A. – I (Semester – I) (CBCS) (Old) Examination, 2016  
ECONOMICS  
(Paper – I) : Micro Economic Analysis – I**

Time : 2.30 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

**Instructions :** 1) **All questions are compulsory.**  
2) **Right side digit indicates marks.**

1. Choose the correct answer :

14

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of individual factors in detail.
  - a) Macro economics
  - b) Micro economics
  - c) Public economics
  - d) Monetary economics
- 2) Cardinal utility measure the utility in \_\_\_\_\_ terms.
  - a) Qualitative
  - b) Quantitative
  - c) Comparative
  - d) None of the above
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is an addition made to the total utility by consuming extra unit of commodity.
  - a) Marginal Cost
  - b) Marginal Utility
  - c) Marginal Revenue
  - d) Marginal Satisfaction
- 4) Indifference curve uses \_\_\_\_\_ approach to measures utility.
  - a) Ordinal
  - b) Cardinal
  - c) Marginal
  - d) Total Cost and Total Revenue
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is the main cause behind the convexity of indifference curve.
  - a) Marginal Rate of Technical Substitution
  - b) Marginal Rate of Substitution
  - c) Marginal Cost
  - d) Marginal Revenue
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ goods have the inelastic demand.
  - a) Normal
  - b) Luxury
  - c) Necessity
  - d) Giffen



- 7) Under the Indifference curve the consumer is in equilibrium position when \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Indifference curve must tangent to the budget line
  - b) Indifference curve must convex to the origin
  - c) Indifference curve and the budget line must be equal
  - d) All the above
- 8) Demand is the function of \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Price
  - b) Price of related goods
  - c) Income of the consumer
  - d) All of the above
- 9)  $AFC + AVC$  or  $TFC + TVC/Quantity$  of output indicates \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Total Cost
  - b) Average Cost
  - c) Average Variable Cost
  - d) Average Fixed Cost
- 10) Responsiveness of the demand to change in price is known as \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Elasticity of demand
  - b) Income elasticity of demand
  - c) Cross elasticity of demand
  - d) Infinite elasticity of demand
- 11) The prices of commodity all over the market remain same in the \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Monopolistic Competition
  - b) Perfect Competition
  - c) Monopoly Market
  - d) Oligopoly Market
- 12)  $Price * Quantity =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Marginal Cost
  - b) Total Revenue
  - c) Marginal Revenue
  - d) Marginal Satisfaction
- 13) In the \_\_\_\_\_ market cross elasticity of demand is always zero.
- a) Monopoly
  - b) Monopolistic
  - c) Oligopoly
  - d) Duopoly
- 14) When there is competition among the few firms, it called as \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Monopoly
  - b) Oligopoly
  - c) Perfect competition
  - d) Monopolistic competition



2. Write short notes (**any four**) : **12**
- 1) Equi-Proportional Marginal Utility
  - 2) Price Effect
  - 3) Arc Price Elasticity
  - 4) Accounting Cost
  - 5) Iso-cost.
3. Write short answer (**any four**) : **16**
- 1) Why the indifference cannot intersect to each other ?
  - 2) Explain in brief Hicks substitution effect.
  - 3) Why Long Run Average Cost curves has the 'L' shape, give reason.
  - 4) What is product differentiation ? How product differentiation is done in monopolistic competition ?
  - 5) What is kinked demand curve ?
4. Answer **any two** questions : **14**
- 1) Explain the various types of technological progress.
  - 2) Discuss the law of return to scale.
  - 3) Explain the various features of perfect market.
5. Explain the traditional theory of cost. **14**

OR

Explain the short run and long run equilibrium of monopolistic firm.

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**M.A. (Part – I) (Semester – I) Examination, 2016**  
**ECONOMICS**  
**Quantitative Techniques for Economics – I**  
**(Paper – II) (Old CBCS)**

Time : 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Hours

Max. Marks : 70

**Instructions :** i) **All questions are compulsory.**  
ii) **Calculator is permitted.**

1. Choose the correct answer from the given alternative. 14
- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is affected by extreme values.  
a) Mode and Range                      b) Range  
c) Mode                                      d) Mean
  - 2) Correlation coefficient between Interest Rate and Amount of Deposits is  
a) Zero                      b) One                      c) Negative                      d) Positive
  - 3) Minimum value of correlation is  
a) 0                      b) 1                      c) – 1                      d) None of these
  - 4) The value of the coefficient of variation is determined by \_\_\_\_\_ item.  
a) single                      b) some                      c) every                      d) both b) and c)
  - 5) Dispersion means  
a) Variations                      b) Fluctuations  
c) Scatteredness                      d) All the above
  - 6) \_\_\_\_\_ is not affected by extreme values.  
a) Mode                      b) Range                      c) Median                      d) a) and c)
  - 7) Regression line of (Price) X on (Demand) Y than regression equation is  
a)  $X = a' + b'Y$                       b)  $X = a' + b'$   
c)  $X = a'Y + b'$                       d)  $Y = a + bX$

P.T.O.



8) \_\_\_\_\_ is useful for Open end classes.

- a) Mode                      b) Mean                      c) Median                      d) a) and c)

9) Simple Correlation studies

- a) One variable                      b) Two variables  
c) Three variables                      d) More than three

10) Regression line of (Price) X on (Supply) Y, it means that

- a) Price is dependent                      b) Supply is dependent  
c) Both are independent                      d) Both are dependent

11) Coefficient of correlation between Price and Supply is

- a) Zero                      b) One                      c) Negative                      d) Positive

12) Anti-logarithms is used to measure

- a) Harmonic mean                      b) Geometric mean  
c) Arithmetic mean                      d) Standard deviation

13) Income and consumption is

- a) Negatively correlated                      b) Positively correlated  
c) Zero correlated                      d) None of the above

14) Regression line of (Income) Y on (consumption) X than regression equation is

- a)  $X = a' + b'Y$                       b)  $X = a' + b'$   
c)  $X = a'Y + b'$                       d) None of the above

2. Write short notes (**any 4** out of 5) :

**12**

- 1) Types of Correlation Techniques
- 2) Merits of Mean, Mode and Median
- 3) Demerits of Mean, Mode and Median
- 4) Measures of Central Tendency
- 5) Scatter Diagram.



3. Solve problem (any 4 out of 5) :

16

**Problem : 1** : Calculate Arithmetic Mean for the following data :

<b>Investment (Rs. '000')</b>	10 - 20	20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60
<b>No. of Companies</b>	2	3	5	3	2

**Problem : 2** : Calculate Median for the following data :

<b>Marks</b>	10 - 20	20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60
<b>No. of Students</b>	2	3	5	3	2

**Problem : 3** : Calculate Mode for the following continuous frequency distribution :

<b>Saving (Rs.)</b>	20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70
<b>No. of Families</b>	2	3	20	3	2

**Problem : 4** : Calculate Harmonic Mean for the following data :

<b>Income (Rs. Cr.)</b>	10 - 20	20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60
<b>No. of Families</b>	2	3	5	3	2

**Problem : 5** : Calculate Standard Deviation from data :

<b>Investment (Rs.)</b>	200	300	400	500	600
<b>Company</b>	2	3	4	3	3

4. Solve problem (any 2 out of 3) :

14

**Problem : 1** : Calculate Standard Deviation for the following distribution :

<b>Saving (Rs.)</b>	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70	70 - 80	80 - 90
<b>No. of Students</b>	2	3	5	3	2

**Problem : 2** : Calculate Mean, Mode and Median for the following frequency distribution :

<b>Wages (Rs.)</b>	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70	70 - 80
<b>No. of Workers</b>	1	2	14	2	1





**Problem : 3 :** Calculate Coefficient of Variation for the following frequency distribution :

<b>Investment (Rs.)</b>	20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70
<b>No. of Banks</b>	20	30	50	30	20

5. Solve problem (**any 1** out of 2) :

**14**

**Problem : 1 :** Calculate Karl Pearson's Coefficient of Correlation for the following data :

<b>Income (Rs.)</b>	500	600	600	700	800
<b>Consumption (Rs.)</b>	200	300	400	500	600

**Problem : 2 :** Find out Regression line of Y on X and X on Y for the following data :

<b>X</b>	10	11	12	13	14
<b>Y</b>	5	6	7	8	10

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M.A. – I (Semester – I) (CBCS) (Old) Examination, 2016  
ECONOMICS (Paper – V)  
Principle and Practice of Co-operation

Time : 2½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

**Instructions :** i) **All questions are compulsory.**  
ii) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ has been recognized as an effective instrument for the economic development.  
a) Co-operation  
b) Co-operative movement  
c) Politics  
d) None of these
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is a sector where private enterprises are permitted in certain fields of economic activities.  
a) Private sector  
b) Co-operative sector  
c) Public sector  
d) Industry sector
- 3) The art of \_\_\_\_\_ is more difficult than the art of production.  
a) Farming      b) Marketing      c) Implement      d) Investment
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the most progresses of scientific agriculture activity.  
a) Marketing  
b) Consumer  
c) Excess use of chemical  
d) Crop-rotation
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ are not only provides employment but also purchase or hire equipment for carrying out the work.  
a) Housing co-operative  
b) Labor co-operative  
c) PACS  
d) State co-operative bank

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- 6) The major source of funds for housing sector is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Reserve Bank                      b) State Bank of India  
c) LIC                                      d) None of these
- 7) The East Punjab Conservation of Manures Act was passed in \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 1960                      b) 1974                      c) 1991                      d) 1949
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ 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
- 9) The SCBs are required to submit the proposal for opening of new branches to \_\_\_\_\_ through NABARD.  
a) PACS                      b) RBI                      c) DCCBs                      d) UCBs
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ is the characteristic of the Housing society.  
a) Farming                                      b) Infrastructure facilities  
c) Employment                                      d) None of these
- 11) 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
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ is the characteristic of co-operative society.  
a) Lack of co-operation                      b) Lack of motivation  
c) Lack of capital                                      d) Voluntary association
- 13) Minimum \_\_\_\_\_ members are essential to form co-operative society.  
a) 10                                      b) 16                                      c) 2                                      d) 37
- 14) \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the most important principle in co-operative society.  
a) Selfish                                      b) Property                                      c) Equality                                      d) Ego



2. Write short note (**any 4**) : **12**
- 1) Co-operative sector.
  - 2) Co-operative farming society.
  - 3) Three sectors operating in the union of India.
  - 4) Objective of Co-operative society.
  - 5) Voluntary association.
3. Write short answer (**any 4**) : **16**
- 1) What are the problems of Co-operative Bank ?
  - 2) Write a note on Labor Co-operatives.
  - 3) Explain the Vaidhynathan Committee Report.
  - 4) Write a brief note on Consumer Co-operative Society.
  - 5) Explain the Processing Co-operative Society.
4. Write answer in detail (**any 2**) : **14**
- 1) Explain the development of co-operative movement in Maharashtra.
  - 2) What are the problems faced by co-operative bank ?
  - 3) Why co-operative governance is important in co-operatives ?
5. a) Explain the structure of Co-operative Credit Supply in India. **14**
- OR
- b) Explain in your opinion which are the most important co-operative societies and why ?
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**M.A. I (Semester – II) Examination, 2016**  
**ECONOMICS**  
**Micro Economic Analysis – II**  
**(New CBCS) (Paper No. – I)**

Time : 2½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

**Instructions:** 1) **All questions are compulsory.**  
2) **Right side digit indicates marks.**

1. Select the correct answer :

14

- 1) Kinked demand curve has kink because of
  - a) Two different price
  - b) Two different elasticities
  - c) Two different demand
  - d) Two different cost
- 2) OPEC is the example of \_\_\_\_\_ market.
  - a) Non-Collusive oligopoly
  - b) Cartel
  - c) Monopoly
  - d) Oligopoly
- 3) The decision of price and output of under collusive oligopolistic firm is considered as
  - a) Independent action
  - b) Inter-dependent action
  - c) Neutral action
  - d) Naïve action
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is the condition for consumer equilibrium in Monopsony Market.
  - a) Marginal Expenditure = Marginal Utility
  - b) Marginal Price = Marginal Cost
  - c) Marginal Revenue = Marginal Cost
  - d) Marginal Revenue = Marginal Utility



- 5) The Value of Marginal Physical Productivity of labour is
- Marginal Productivity of Labour \* Price
  - Marginal Production \* Price
  - Marginal Production \* Cost
  - Marginal Productivity of Labour \* Cost
- 6) According to Marris \_\_\_\_\_ is the objective of the managers of the firm.
- $G_d = G_m$
  - $G_c = G_n$
  - $G_c = G_d$
  - $G_c = G_b$
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ is the example of ceteris paribus principle.
- Market Theory
  - General Equilibrium Theory
  - Interdependence of the Economy
  - Law of Demand
- 8) The actual profit ( $\Pi$ ) minus managerial emoluments (M) is known as
- Actual Profit
  - Discretionary Profit
  - Reported Profit
  - Minimum Profit
- 9) Point Bliss shows the equilibrium between
- Grant Utility Frontier and Social Welfare Curve
  - Grant Utility Frontier and Indifference Curve
  - Grant Utility Frontier and Production Possibility Curve
  - Grant Utility Frontier and Marginal Rate of Substitution
- 10) Production Possibility Curve has
- Concave to the origin and intersect to both axis
  - Convex to the origin and intersect to both axis
  - Concave to the origin and do not intersect to both axis
  - Concave to the origin and do not intersect to both axis
- 11) Marginal Rate of Product Transformation (MRPT) is related with
- Allocation of goods among the consumer
  - Allocation of factors for production of goods
  - Allocation of factors among the firm
  - None of the above



- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ curve shows the intersection points of indifference curve.  
a) Production curve                      b) Cost curve  
c) Contract curve                         d) Income curve
- 13) 'The great number of goods for great number of people' is the criteria of welfare is given by  
a) Benham            b) Bergson            c) Hamilton            d) Adam Smith
- 14) \_\_\_\_\_ is given the compensation criteria of welfare.  
a) Adam Smith                              b) Bergson  
c) Hicks and Kaldor                        d) Allan Hicks

2. Write short notes (**any four**) : **12**  
1) Dominant firm price leadership  
2) Managerial Emolument  
3) Kinked demand curve  
4) Contract curve  
5) GNP criteria of welfare
3. Write short answer (**any four**) : **16**  
1) What is barometric price leadership ?  
2) What are the assumption of Cournot's duopoly market ?  
3) What is the bilateral monopoly market ?  
4) What are the economies of scale ?  
5) What is Discretionary Profit ?
4. Answer **any two** questions : **14**  
1) Discuss the Marginal Physical Productivity of Labour theory.  
2) Explain the derivation Point Bliss of social welfare maximization.  
3) Explain the Bergson's criteria of Welfare.
5. Explain the Bains price limiting theory. **14**

OR

Explain the Equal Market Sharing Model of cartel with suitable diagram.

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**M.A. (Part – I) (Semester – II) Examination, 2016  
ECONOMICS (Paper – IV) (CBCS) (New)  
Quantitative Techniques for Economics – II**

Time : 2½ Hours

Total Marks : 70

**Instructions :** i) **All questions are compulsory.**  
ii) **Calculator is permitted.**

1. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives :

14

- 1)  $H_0$  stands for
  - a) Alternative Hypothesis
  - b) Correct Hypothesis
  - c) False Hypothesis
  - d) Null Hypothesis
- 2)  $H_1$  stands for
  - a) Alternative Hypothesis
  - b) True Hypothesis
  - c) False Hypothesis
  - d) Null Hypothesis
- 3) The current year quantities are used as weights in the \_\_\_\_\_ method.
  - a) Laspeyre's
  - b) Fisher's
  - c) Kelly's
  - d) Paasche's
- 4) Formula for Calculate Percentage Share
  - a)  $(\text{Component Value}/\text{Total Value}) + 100$
  - b)  $(\text{Component Value}/\text{Total Value}) * 360$
  - c)  $(\text{Component Value} + \text{Total Value}) * 100$
  - d)  $(\text{Component Value}/\text{Total Value}) * 100$
- 5) The Regression Coefficient is nothing but
  - a) Beta Value
  - b) Slope Value
  - c) Rate of Change
  - d) All the above
- 6) Antilogarithm is used to measure \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Correlation
  - b) Regression
  - c) Simple Growth
  - d) Compound Growth
- 7) Simple index numbers calculate by using formula of Simple Aggregative Method
  - a)  $P_{01} = \frac{\sum P_0}{\sum P_0} * 100$
  - b)  $P_{01} = \frac{\sum P_1}{\sum P_0} * 100$
  - c)  $P_{01} = \frac{\sum P_1}{\sum P_1} * 100$
  - d) None of them

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8) Fisher's index number is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } P_{01}^F &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum p_1 q_1}{\sum p_0 q_1} * \frac{\sum p_1 q_0}{\sum p_0 q_0}} * 100 & \text{b) } P_{01}^F &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum p_1 q_0}{\sum p_0 q_0} * \frac{\sum p_1 q_1}{\sum p_0 q_1}} * 100 \\ \text{c) } P_{01}^F &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum p_1 q_0}{\sum p_0 q_0} * \frac{\sum p_1 q_1}{\sum p_0 q_1}} * 100 & \text{d) } P_{01}^F &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum p_1 q_1}{\sum p_0 q_1} * \frac{\sum p_1 q_0}{\sum p_0 q_0}} * 100 \end{aligned}$$

9) Formula of Simple Growth Rate

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } & ((Y_t - Y_0)/Y_0)/(100/t) & \text{b) } & ((Y_t - Y_0)/Y_0)/(100) \\ \text{c) } & ((Y_t)/Y_0)/(100/t) & \text{d) } & (Y_t - Y_0)/Y_0 \end{aligned}$$

10) Formula for Calculate Degree of Circle

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } & (\text{Component Value}/\text{Total Value}) + 360 \\ \text{b) } & (\text{Component Value}/\text{Total Value}) * 100 \\ \text{c) } & (\text{Component Value} + \text{Total Value}) * 360 \\ \text{d) } & (\text{Component Value}/\text{Total Value}) * 360 \end{aligned}$$

11) Relationship between cause and effect variable studied in

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } & \text{Time series} & \text{b) } & \text{Regression} \\ \text{c) } & \text{Index Numbers} & \text{d) } & \text{None of them} \end{aligned}$$

12) The simplest, quickest and easiest method of estimating the secular trend is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } & \text{Semi-average method} & \text{b) } & \text{Moving-average method} \\ \text{c) } & \text{Free hand method} & \text{d) } & \text{Least square method} \end{aligned}$$

13) Moving Average Method is used in \_\_\_\_\_

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } & \text{Averages} & \text{b) } & \text{Dispersion} \\ \text{c) } & \text{Correlation} & \text{d) } & \text{None of the above} \end{aligned}$$

14) Semi-average method used in

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } & \text{Dispersion} & \text{b) } & \text{Average} \\ \text{c) } & \text{Correlation} & \text{d) } & \text{None of them} \end{aligned}$$

2. Write short notes (**Any 4** out of 5) :

12

- 1) Steps in Testing the Hypothesis.
- 2) Formation of Null and Alternative Hypothesis.
- 3) Types Index Numbers.
- 4) Objectives of Time Series.
- 5) Chi-Square Test.



3. Answer the following questions (Any 4 out of 5) :

16

1) Draw Pie diagram of Wheat Production in Tonnes of following States.

State	Wheat Production
Maharashtra	30,000
Karnataka	25,000
Andra Pradesh	20,000
Gujrat	25,000
Punjab	50,000

2) Draw Line Graph for the following information.

Vegetable Production in Million Tones during 2006-07 to 2010-11.

Year	Onion	Potato	Tomato
2006-07	4	3	2
2007-08	5	4	4
2008-09	7	5	6
2009-10	9	6	6
2010-11	11	7	8

3) Draw the Bar diagram of Income (Rs. Cr.) of three State.

State	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Maharashtra	13	14	15	16	16
Andra Pradesh	12	13	14	15	16
Karnataka	16	18	10	12	13

4) Draw Frequency Polygon of the following frequency distribution.

Income (Rs.)	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60	60 – 70	70 – 80
No. of Persons	400	500	600	500	400

5) Draw Ogive Curve for the following frequency distribution.

Expenditure (Rs.)	0–10	10–20	20–30	30–40	40–50	50–60	60–70	70–80
No. of Family	100	200	300	400	500	400	300	200



4. Solve problem (Any 2 out of 3) :

14

**Problem : 1 :** Calculate Simple Growth Rate for following data.

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Rice Production (Mill. Ton.)	60	50	70	40	50

**Problem : 2 :** Calculate Simple Growth Rate for following data.

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Wheat Prod. (Mill. Ton.)	10	12	14	16	20

**Problem : 3 :** Fit a straight line trend to the data given below by the method of least squares.

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Output (Mill. Ton.)	40	40	50	50	70

Estimate Production for the year 2020.

5. Solve problem (Any 1 out of 2) :

14

**Problem : 1**

Construct Index Numbers of Prices from the following data using

a) Laspeyre's b) Paasche's and c) Fisher's Methods.

Commodity	Base Year Price	Base Year Quantity	Current Year Price	Current Year Quantity
A	40	2	50	3
B	50	1	50	2
C	60	5	100	6
D	70	1	90	1
E	80	2	80	3

**Problem : 2** Fit a straight line trend to the data given below by the method of least squares.

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Output (Mill. Ton.)	10	20	20	30	20

Estimate Production for the year 2020.



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M.A. (Part – I) (Semester – II) Examination, 2016  
ECONOMICS  
Economics of Environment (Paper – III)  
(New – CBCS)

Time : 2½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

**Instructions :** 1) **All questions are compulsory.**  
2) **Right side digit indicates marks.**

1. Choose the correct option :

14

- 1) Environment good is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Car  
b) House  
c) Air, Water, Sun Heat  
d) Wheat
- 2) Eco-development means \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Economic development  
b) Ecological sound development  
c) Economic growth  
d) Physical development
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is considered as green gas.  
a) Carbon  
b) Nickel  
c) Platinum  
d) Silver
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is known as Ozone.  
a) O<sub>3</sub>  
b) O<sub>2</sub>  
c) O<sub>4</sub>  
d) O<sub>5</sub>
- 5) The sound is measured in \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Ample  
b) Degree  
c) Decibel  
d) Temperature
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ are the sources of air pollution.  
a) Vehicle emission  
b) Industry emission  
c) Burning of fossil fuel  
d) All the above
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ are the causes of deforestation.  
a) Construction of roads  
b) Establishment of special economic zone  
c) Development of furniture industry  
d) All the above

P.T.O.



- 8) Sustainable development means \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Development of underdeveloped countries
  - b) Meeting the needs of present generation without compromising the needs of the future generation
  - c) Development of underdeveloped resources
  - d) Development of water resources
- 9) Forests are \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Renewable resources
  - b) Non-renewable resources
  - c) Renewable and non-renewable resources
  - d) None of the above
- 10) Name of gas leaked in Bhopal gas tragedy was \_\_\_\_\_
- a) MIC gas
  - b) Nitrogen
  - c) Chlorine
  - d) Carbon
- 11) The major water-polluting industries include \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Fertilizer industry
  - b) Refineries industry
  - c) Leather industry
  - d) All of the above
- 12) Common property resources are collectively owned by \_\_\_\_\_
- a) A group of people
  - b) Political leader
  - c) Administrator
  - d) Minister
- 13) The department of environment and forest was established on \_\_\_\_\_
- a) 1950
  - b) 1951
  - c) 1952
  - d) 1953
- 14) \_\_\_\_\_ is pollution controlling body working at the state levels.
- a) State Pollution Control Board
  - b) Central Pollution Control Board
  - c) Ministry of Environment and Forest
  - d) None of the above



2. Write short note (**any four**) : **12**
- 1) Environmental economics
  - 2) Natural farming
  - 3) Waste management
  - 4) Bio-diversity
  - 5) Noise pollution.
3. Write short answer (**any four**) : **16**
- 1) What is ecology ?
  - 2) What are the impacts of solid waste on environment ?
  - 3) What are the impacts of deforestation ?
  - 4) Explain in brief about environment conservation.
  - 5) What is ozone ?
4. Write **any two** answers : **14**
- 1) Discuss the limit to growth theory.
  - 2) Explain the relation between economic growth and environment degradation.
  - 3) Explain the importance of the social forestry.
5. What is green gas effect ? Explain the impact of green gas. **14**

OR

What is water pollution ? Explain the sources, causes and impact of water pollution.

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SLR-Z – 14

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**M.A. (Part – I) (Semester – II) (New – CBCS) Examination, 2016**  
**ECONOMICS**  
**Agri-Business (Paper – II)**

Time : 2½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

**Instructions :** i) **All questions are compulsory.**  
ii) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) IADP means
  - a) Intensive Agriculture Development Programme
  - b) Intensive Agriculture District Programme
  - c) International Agriculture Development Programme
  - d) None of the above
- 2) WTO established in
  - a) 1950
  - b) 1995
  - c) 1960
  - d) 1975
- 3) First Indian cotton cloth mill was established in
  - a) 1819
  - b) 1818
  - c) 1920
  - d) 1864
- 4) NAFED is \_\_\_\_\_ level co-operative marketing federation.
  - a) District
  - b) Town
  - c) National
  - d) All of these
- 5) ICDP started in
  - a) 1970-71
  - b) 1980-81
  - c) 1965-67
  - d) 1964-65
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ is the pioneer of White Revolution.
  - a) Monteksingh Ahluwalia
  - b) M. Visveshvarayya
  - c) Dr. Varghese Kurien
  - d) None of these

P.T.O.



- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ stands first in the sugar consumption.
  - a) China
  - b) Russia
  - c) India
  - d) None of the above
  
- 8) MSP means
  - a) Maximum Supply Price
  - b) Marginal Support Price
  - c) Maximum Support Price
  - d) Minimum Support Price
  
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ is the father of Green Revolution.
  - a) Dr. Swaminathan
  - b) Norman Borlaug
  - c) Dr. Varghese Kurien
  - d) None of the above
  
- 10) Terms of Trade =
  - a)  $PX/PM \times 100$
  - b)  $PM/PX \times 1000$
  - c)  $PY/PX \times 100$
  - d)  $MP/PX \times 100$
  
- 11) Which organism is the most famous rodent pest ?
  - a) Plasmodium
  - b) Locust
  - c) Rat
  - d) None of the above
  
- 12) DNA means
  - a) Deoxyribonucleic Acid
  - b) Development Ribonucleic Acid
  - c) Both (a) and (b)
  - d) None of these
  
- 13) Land is considered to be
  - a) Short-term asset
  - b) Long-term asset
  - c) Intermediate-term asset
  - d) Short-term liability
  
- 14) GATT means
  - a) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
  - b) General Agency of Trade and Transport
  - c) General Agreement of Trade and Transaction
  - d) None of the above





2. Write short notes (**any 4** out of 5) : **12**
- 1) Organic Farming.
  - 2) Importance of Trade.
  - 3) Bio-technology.
  - 4) Rural Industry.
  - 5) Procurement Price.
3. Write short answers (**any 4** out of 5) : **16**
- 1) Explain achievements of Green Revolution in India.
  - 2) Explain disadvantages of International Trade.
  - 3) Discuss the sources of Irrigation.
  - 4) Explain the structure of Co-operative Society.
  - 5) Explain objective of WTO.
4. Answer the following questions (**any 2**) : **14**
- 1) Elaborate benefits of Regulated Market.
  - 2) Discuss the problems of Cotton Industry.
  - 3) Elaborate advantages of International Trade.
5. 1) Elaborate Instruments of Agriculture Price Policy. **14**
- OR
- 2) Explain criterion for fixation of MSP.
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**M.A. (Part – I) (Semester – II) Examination, 2016  
(CBCS) (New)  
ECONOMICS  
Paper No. – 5 : Computer Applications in Economics**

Time : 2½ Hours

Total Marks : 70

**Instructions:** 1) *All questions are compulsory.*  
2) *Calculator is permitted.*

1. Choose the correct alternatives. 14
- 1) Correlation analysis deals with
    - a) Simple correlation
    - b) Independent variable
    - c) Association between the variables
    - d) Dependent variable
  - 2) Least Square Method is used in
    - a) Averages
    - b) Dispersion
    - c) Correlation
    - d) Time Series
  - 3) In Excel, function used for computing Maximum value in the series
    - a) = MAXIMA (CELL ID) ENTER
    - b) = MIN (CELL ID) ENTER
    - c) = MAX (CELL ID) ENTER
    - d) = HIGHEST (CELL ID) ENTER
  - 4) In Excel, function used for computing Standard Deviation
    - a) = STANDARD (CELL ID) ENTER
    - b) = DEVIATION (CELL ID) ENTER
    - c) = STDEVP (CELL ID) ENTER
    - d) = STADEV (CELL ID) ENTER
  - 5) In Excel, function used for computing Correlation
    - a) = CORRELATION (CELL ID) ENTER
    - b) = CORRELAT (CELL ID) ENTER
    - c) = CORREL (CELL ID) ENTER
    - d) = COEFFICIENT (CELL ID) ENTER



- 6) In Excel, function used for computing Constant value in Regression
- a) = CONSTANT (CELL ID) ENTER
  - b) = SLOPE (CELL ID) ENTER
  - c) = INTERCEPT (CELL ID) ENTER
  - d) = REGRESSION (CELL ID) ENTER
- 7) In Excel, function used for computing Total Value of the series
- a) = TOT (CELL ID) ENTER
  - b) = MIN (CELL ID) ENTER
  - c) = MAX (CELL ID) ENTER
  - d) = SUM (CELL ID) ENTER
- 8) In Excel, function used for computing Minimum value in the series
- a) = MINIMA (CELL ID) ENTER
  - b) = MIN (CELL ID) ENTER
  - c) = LOW (CELL ID) ENTER
  - d) = LOWER (CELL ID) ENTER
- 9) In Excel, function used for computing Beta (Regression Coefficient) value
- a) = BETA (CELL ID) ENTER
  - b) = SLOPE (CELL SLOPE) ENTER
  - c) = COEFFICIENT (CELL ID) SLOPE
  - d) = SLOPE(CELL ID) ENTER
- 10) Formula of Compound Growth Rate when we have many observations.
- a) =  $((YT/YO)/YO)/(100/T)$
  - b) =  $ANTILOG (B - 1) * 100$
  - c) =  $ANTILOG (B - 1)$
  - d) =  $CGR (ANTILOG) - 1 * 100$
- 11) In Excel, function used for computing Arithmetic Mean
- a) = MEAN (CELL ID) ENTER
  - b) = SUM (CELL ID) ENTER
  - c) = AVERAGE (CELL ID) ENTER
  - d) None of them
- 12) Relationship between dependent and independent variable studied in
- a) Time series
  - b) Regression
  - c) Index Numbers
  - d) None of them
- 13) Standard Deviation method used in
- a) Dispersion
  - b) Averages
  - c) Correlation
  - d) None of them
- 14) Modulation and demodulation are the process of
- a) Connection device
  - b) Modem
  - c) Modulator
  - d) OSI



2. Write short notes (4 out of 5) : 12
- 1) Protocols
  - 2) Mouse
  - 3) Keyboard
  - 4) Excel Main Menu
  - 5) Basic components of computer.
3. Write short answer (**any 4** out of 5) : 16
- 1) Discuss the hardware.
  - 2) What are types of computer ?
  - 3) Discuss the System and Application Software.
  - 4) Explain the Excel Worksheet Structure.
  - 5) Explain the history and development of Internet.
4. Write long answer (**any 2** out of 3) : 14
- 1) Explain the Central Processing Unit.
  - 2) Explain the secondary storage devices.
  - 3) Explain merit and demerit of mean, mode, median and range.
5. a) Elaborate the various types of output devices. 14
- OR
- b) What is an Operating System ? Discuss. 14
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Seat No.	
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**M.A. I (Semester – II) Examination, 2016**  
**APPLIED ECONOMICS**  
**Micro Economic Analysis – II**  
**(Paper No. – I)**

Time : 2½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

**Instructions:** 1) **All questions are compulsory.**  
2) **Right side digit indicates marks.**

1. Select the correct answer : 14
- 1) Kinked demand curve has kink because of
    - a) Two different price
    - b) Two different elasticities
    - c) Two different demand
    - d) Two different cost
  - 2) OPEC is the example of \_\_\_\_\_ market.
    - a) Non-Collusive oligopoly
    - b) Cartel
    - c) Monopoly
    - d) Oligopoly
  - 3) The decision of price and output of under collusive oligopolistic firm is considered as
    - a) Independent action
    - b) Inter-dependent action
    - c) Neutral action
    - d) Naïve action
  - 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is the condition for consumer equilibrium in Monopsony Market.
    - a) Marginal Expenditure = Marginal Utility
    - b) Marginal Price = Marginal Cost
    - c) Marginal Revenue = Marginal Cost
    - d) Marginal Revenue = Marginal Utility



- 5) The Value of Marginal Physical Productivity of labour is
- Marginal Productivity of Labour \* Price
  - Marginal Production \* Price
  - Marginal Production \* Cost
  - Marginal Productivity of Labour \* Cost
- 6) According to Marris \_\_\_\_\_ is the objective of the managers of the firm.
- $G_d = G_m$
  - $G_c = G_n$
  - $G_c = G_d$
  - $G_c = G_b$
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ is the example of ceteris paribus principle.
- Market Theory
  - General Equilibrium Theory
  - Interdependence of the Economy
  - Law of Demand
- 8) The actual profit ( $\Pi$ ) minus managerial emoluments (M) is known as
- Actual Profit
  - Discretionary Profit
  - Reported Profit
  - Minimum Profit
- 9) Point Bliss shows the equilibrium between
- Grant Utility Frontier and Social Welfare Curve
  - Grant Utility Frontier and Indifference Curve
  - Grant Utility Frontier and Production Possibility Curve
  - Grant Utility Frontier and Marginal Rate of Substitution
- 10) Production Possibility Curve has
- Concave to the origin and intersect to both axis
  - Convex to the origin and intersect to both axis
  - Concave to the origin and do not intersect to both axis
  - Concave to the origin and do not intersect to both axis
- 11) Marginal Rate of Product Transformation (MRPT) is related with
- Allocation of goods among the consumer
  - Allocation of factors for production of goods
  - Allocation of factors among the firm
  - None of the above



- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ curve shows the intersection points of indifference curve.
- a) Production curve
  - b) Cost curve
  - c) Contract curve
  - d) Income curve
- 13) 'The great number of goods for great number of people' is the criteria of welfare is given by
- a) Benham
  - b) Bergson
  - c) Hamilton
  - d) Adam Smith
- 14) \_\_\_\_\_ is given the compensation criteria of welfare.
- a) Adam Smith
  - b) Bergson
  - c) Hicks and Kaldor
  - d) Allan Hicks

2. Write short notes (**any four**) : 12
- 1) Dominant firm price leadership
  - 2) Managerial Emolument
  - 3) Kinked demand curve
  - 4) Contract curve
  - 5) GNP criteria of welfare
3. Write short answer (**any four**) : 16
- 1) What is barometric price leadership ?
  - 2) What are the assumption of Cournot's duopoly market ?
  - 3) What is the bilateral monopoly market ?
  - 4) What are the economies of scale ?
  - 5) What is Discretionary Profit ?
4. Answer **any two** questions : 14
- 1) Discuss the Marginal Physical Productivity of Labour theory.
  - 2) Explain the derivation Point Bliss of social welfare maximization.
  - 3) Explain the Bergson's criteria of Welfare.
5. Explain the Bains price limiting theory. 14

OR

Explain the Equal Market Sharing Model of cartel with suitable diagram.

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Seat No.	
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**M.A. (Part – II) (Semester – III) (New – CBCS) Examination, 2016**  
**ECONOMICS**  
**Paper – I : Public Economics**

Time : 2½ Hours

Total Marks : 70

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

1. Choose correct alternative : **14**
- 1) According to Adam Smith the government have to perform the functions of
    - a) Regulate the Price Mechanism
    - b) Maintain law and order
    - c) Defence from foreign invasion
    - d) All the above
  - 2) Private goods are those which has the quality of
    - a) Aversion
    - b) Perfect Divisibility
    - c) Increasing Cost Condition
    - d) All the above
  - 3) The goods which can affects on welfare of the people and also can apply the principle of aversion in consumption, called as
    - a) Public Goods
    - b) Private Goods
    - c) Merit Goods
    - d) None of the above
  - 4) \_\_\_\_\_ are the criteria for public investment.
    - a) Social Marginal Productivity Criteria
    - b) Capital Intensity Criteria
    - c) Reinvestment Criteria
    - d) All the above





- 5) Market failure can occur when
- a) Monopoly power exists in the market
  - b) Cost is decreasing
  - c) Externalities are there
  - d) All of the above
- 6) According to \_\_\_\_\_ principle the burden of taxation must be in the proportion to the benefit received by a person from the expenditure made by the government.
- a) Benefit
  - b) Ability to pay
  - c) Equity
  - d) All of the above
- 7) Laffer curve is a theoretical representation of the relationship between
- a) Revenue raised by taxation and all possible rates of taxation
  - b) Revenue raised by direct taxes and direct tax rates
  - c) Revenue raised by indirect taxes and direct tax rates
  - d) Expenditure of the government and all possible tax rates
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ = Private cost + External cost.
- a) Social cost
  - b) Marginal cost
  - c) Average cost
  - d) Total cost
- 9) The concept of “Merit Good” is given by
- a) Amartya Sen
  - b) Musgrave
  - c) Keynes
  - d) Adam Smith
- 10) Double taxation refers to
- a) Taxation of the same earnings at two levels
  - b) Double taxation at two levels
  - c) Double taxation at one level
  - d) None of the above
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ is the first point of contact with the tax payer.
- a) Incidence of tax
  - b) Impact of tax
  - c) Tax shifting
  - d) Above



- 12) According to \_\_\_\_\_ its impossible to find out community preferences from ranked individual preference.
- a) Kenneth Arrow
  - b) Anthony Downs
  - c) Johnson
  - d) Karl Marx
- 13) The law of increasing state activities is given by
- a) Adolf Wagner
  - b) P. Wiseman
  - c) Kenneth Arrow
  - d) Anthony Downs
- 14) The finance commission is appointed or constituted by the
- a) Prime Minister
  - b) President
  - c) Chief Minister
  - d) Finance Minister

2. Write short notes (**any four**) : **12**
- i) Private Goods.
  - ii) Socialistic Economy.
  - iii) Project evaluation.
  - iv) Tax.
  - v) Fiscal Policy.
3. Write short answers (**any four**) : **16**
- i) Elaborate concept of shifting of taxation.
  - ii) Explain the concentration theory of taxation.
  - iii) Explain Wiseman-Peacock hypothesis.
  - iv) Explain the term Market Failure.
  - v) Explain the concept of excess burden of taxation.
4. Answer in detail (**any two**) : **14**
- i) Explain the principles of taxation.
  - ii) Explain the Wagner’s law of increasing state activities.
  - iii) Explain the ability to pay principle of taxation.
5. Explain the arrows impossibility theorem. **14**

OR

Explain the role of government in mixed economy.

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**M.A. II (Semester – III) (New-CBCS) Examination, 2016**  
**ECONOMICS**  
**Paper – II : Macro Economic Analysis**

Time : 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Max. Marks : 70

**Instructions:** 1) *All questions are compulsory.*  
2) *Right side digit indicates marks.*

1. Choose the correct answer. **14**
- 1) The Net Domestic Product is
    - i)  $NDP = GDP \text{ at Factor Cost} - \text{Depreciation}$
    - ii)  $NDP = GDP \text{ at Factor Cost} + \text{Depreciation}$
    - iii)  $NDP = GDP \text{ at Factor Cost} * \text{Depreciation}$
    - iv)  $NDP = GDP \text{ at Factor Cost} / \text{Depreciation}$
  - 2) Find the correct statement
    - i)  $GDP \text{ at factor cost} = \text{Net value added} + \text{Depreciation}$
    - ii)  $GDP \text{ at factor cost} = \text{Net value added} - \text{Depreciation}$
    - iii)  $GDP \text{ at factor cost} = \text{Net value added} - \text{Depreciation} + \text{Factor cost}$
    - iv) None of the above
  - 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is a method to present statistically the inter relationships between the different sectors of the economy.
    - i) Social Accounting
    - ii) Fund Flow Accounting
    - iii) Balance of Payment Accounting
    - iv) Gross Domestic Product
  - 4) GDP Deflator is
    - i)  $GDP \text{ Deflator} = \text{Nominal GDP} * \text{Real GDP} * 100$
    - ii)  $GDP \text{ Deflator} = \text{Nominal GDP} / \text{Real GDP} * 100$
    - iii)  $GDP \text{ Deflator} = \text{Nominal GDP} + \text{Real GDP} * 100$
    - iv)  $GDP \text{ Deflator} = \text{Nominal GDP} - \text{Real GDP} * 100$



- 5) Find the correct statement.
- i) According to Baumol demand for money is interest inelastic
  - ii) According to Keyn's demand for money is interest inelastic
  - iii) According to Tobin demand for money is income elastic
  - iv) According to Baumol demand for money is expenditure elastic
- 6) The IS-Lm curve is mainly dealt with
- i) Income, Rate of Interest and Output
  - ii) Saving, Investment and Output
  - iii) Saving, Investment and Rate of Interest
  - iv) None of the above
- 7) The \_\_\_\_\_ is explain the functional relationship between consumption and income.
- i) Investment Function
  - ii) Saving Function
  - iii) Income Function
  - iv) Consumption Function
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ shows the ratio of change demand and change in capital investment.
- i) Accelerator
  - ii) Multiplier
  - iii) Income Multiplier
  - iv) Super Multiplier
- 9) People who invest either their whole money income or kept idle are known as
- i) Risk Averter
  - ii) Plungers
  - iii) Speculators
  - iv) Risk Lovers
- 10) The Natural Rate of Unemployment indicates the equilibrium between
- i) Investment and Saving
  - ii) Actual inflation and expected inflation rate
  - iii) Income and Expenditure
  - iv) Aggregate demand and Aggregate Supply



- 11) According to Samuelson when  $\alpha = 0.5$  and  $\beta = 3$  then there is
  - i) Cycle less path
  - ii) Damped cycle path
  - iii) Explosive path
  - iv) Constant cycle path
- 12) According Keynes the Marginal Efficiency of Capital is depend on
  - i) Supply price and Expected Returns from the Capital
  - ii) Supply price and Rate of Interest
  - iii) Expected Returns from Capital and Rate of Interest
  - iv) Expected Returns from Capital and Rate of Investment
- 13) The Short run theory of Philips curve states that the relation between inflation and unemployment is
  - i) Negative
  - ii) Positive
  - iii) Vertical
  - iv) None of the above
- 14) When the rate of inflation is 3%, is known as
  - i) Creeping Inflation
  - ii) Walking Inflation
  - iii) Running Inflation
  - iv) Galloping Inflation

2. Write short notes (**any four**) :

12

- 1) Nominal GDP and Real GDP.
- 2) GNP at Factor Cost.
- 3) Circular flow of income.
- 4) Liquidity Trap.
- 5) Galloping Inflation.



3. Write short answer (**any four**) : **16**
- 1) What is meant by GNP at market price ?
  - 2) Explain in brief Keynes theory of interest.
  - 3) Explain the concept of walking inflation.
  - 4) What is the Average Propensity to Consume ?
  - 5) What is Trough ?
4. Answer **any two** questions : **14**
- 1) Discuss the Don Patinkin's theory of Real Balance Effect.
  - 2) Discuss the Philips Curve in detail.
  - 3) Explain the Haw trey's theory of Business Cycle.
5. Explain within the IS-LM curve models the effects of monetary and fiscal policies when prices are flexible and Wages are fixed. **14**

OR

Explain the Demand Pull and Cost Pull theory of Inflation.

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**M.A. (Semester – III) Examination, 2016  
ECONOMICS (New CBCS)  
Financial Markets and Institutions (Paper – III)**

Time : 2½ Hours

Total Marks : 70

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

1. Choose the correct alternative.

14

1) IBRD was setup in

- a) 1950                      b) 1966                      c) 1970                      d) 1944

2) ADB was setup in

- a) 1950                      b) 1966                      c) 1960                      d) 1944

3) NBFCs includes

- a) IC                      b) AFC                      c) LC                      d) All the above

4) Devaluation success when

- a) increase import duties                      b) reduce export duties  
c) export promotion                      d) all the above

5) \_\_\_\_\_ is the price of one country's currency in terms of another country's currency.

- a) Exchange rate                      b) Price of currency  
c) Devaluation                      d) None of the above

6) Capital market is dealt with

- a) Short term credit                      b) Very short term credit  
c) Long term credit                      d) All of the above

7) Primary market is engaged in

- a) Issue of new shares                      b) Dealing of old share  
c) Dealing of old debentures                      d) All of the above



- 8) Foreign Investment includes
- a) Portfolio Investment
  - b) Foreign Direct Investment
  - c) Portfolio and Foreign Direct Investment
  - d) All the above
- 9) Following are the development bank in India.
- a) IDBI
  - b) ICICI
  - c) IFCI
  - d) All the above
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ help in raising productive, standard of living and condition of labour in member countries.
- a) IBRD
  - b) GIC
  - c) ICICI
  - d) NABARD
- 11) Following are the refinance banks in India.
- a) LIC and GIC
  - b) NABARD and NHB
  - c) NHB
  - d) RBI
- 12) Merchant Bank includes
- a) International Banks
  - b) Private Sector
  - c) Public Sector
  - d) All the above
- 13) Primary market in which shares, debentures and other securities are sold for first time for collecting \_\_\_\_\_ capital.
- a) Short term
  - b) Medium term
  - c) Long term
  - d) All the above
- 14) Following are the Investment instructions in India.
- a) UTI
  - b) GIC
  - c) LIC
  - d) All the above

2. Write short notes (4 out of 5) :

12

- 1) IRDA
- 2) SEBI
- 3) International Liquidity
- 4) Functions of Central Bank
- 5) Objectives of Monetary Policy





3. Write short answer (**any 4** out of 5). **16**
- 1) Write note on Asian Development Bank.
  - 2) Explain the Non-banking Financial Companies in India.
  - 3) Elaborate the structure of Money and Capital Market.
  - 4) Write note on Call Money Market and Treasury Bill Market.
  - 5) Explain the Commercial Paper and Certificate of Deposits.
4. Write long answer (**any 2** out of 3) : **14**
- 1) Explain the role of Investment Bank, Development Bank and Merchant Bank.
  - 2) Write note on Exchange Rate, Devaluation and Depreciation.
  - 3) Discuss the various instrument of Monetary Policy.
5. a) Elaborate the role of World Bank, IDA and IFC. **14**
- OR
- b) Discuss the Commercial Banks Credit Creation and its control.
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**M.A. – II (Sem. – III) (New CBCS) Examination, 2016**  
**ECONOMICS (Paper – IV)**  
**Human Development and Policy**

Time : 2½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Choose the correct alternative.

14

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is a Economic determinants of Human Capital.  
a) Family      b) Literacy      c) Friends      d) Assets
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is the farm of Development of Human Resources.  
a) Education      b) Health      c) Housing      d) All of these
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is a component of HRHM.  
a) Janani Suraksha Yojana  
b) Family Welfare Programme  
c) Prevention Programme  
d) None of these
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is a component of Political Security.  
a) Freedom      b) Religion      c) Protection      d) Diplomacy
- 5) Prof. Martha Nassbaum introduced \_\_\_\_\_ central capabilities.  
a) 5      b) 10      c) 15      d) 20
- 6) Human Resource Development concept is first introduced by \_\_\_\_\_  
a) M. M. Khan      b) T. V. Rao  
c) Leohard Nadler      d) K. C. Gupta
- 7)  $YLL + YLD =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
a) PQLI      b) DALY      c) GEM      d) GDI



- 8) Disability Adjusted Life Year developed by \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Oxford University                      b) Harward University  
c) Cambridge University                d) None of these
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ is the important capabilities.  
a) Life    b) Emotions  
c) Practical reasons                        d) All of these
- 10) Human Development Reports published in \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Govt. of India                              b) State Government  
c) R.B.I.    d) None of these
- 11) Acc. to David Clark \_\_\_\_\_ is a other attempts of capability approach.  
a) Jobs    b) Housing  
c) Education                                      d) All of these
- 12) PQLI to measure \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Literacy rate                                b) Infant mortality rate  
c) Life expectancy index                    d) All of these
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_ is about the stability of the social order.  
a) Political Security                        b) Economic Security  
c) Environment Security                    d) None of these
- 14) Disability Adjusted Life Year is developed in \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 1970                      b) 1980                      c) 1990                      d) 2009

2. Write notes (**any four**) :

12

- 1) Food Security.
- 2) Explain Human Poverty Index.
- 3) Importance of Indices.
- 4) Commodity based system.
- 5) Explain the factors of Quality of Life.



3. Write answers (**any four**) : **16**
- 1) Methods of Computing Index.
  - 2) Economic Security.
  - 3) Explain utility approach.
  - 4) Explain Amartya Sen's capability approach.
  - 5) Community Security.
4. Give answer in detail (**any two**) : **14**
- 1) Explain physical quality of life index.
  - 2) Social Capability index.
  - 3) Political Security.
5. a) Explain in detail about Gender Empowerment measure. **14**
- OR
- b) Introduction to other attempts of capability approach.
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**M.A. (Part – II) (Semester – III) (New – CBCS) Examination, 2016  
ECONOMICS  
Paper – V : Research Methods in Economics**

Time : 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Max. Marks : 70

**Instructions :** i) **All questions are compulsory.**  
ii) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is the most vital element in preparing a questionnaire.  
a) Information                      b) Objective                      c) Content                      d) All the above
- 2) Which of the following is not research design ?  
a) Diagnostic                      b) Sample                      c) Descriptive                      d) Experimental
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is a systematic explanation for the observed facts and their inter-relations.  
a) Variable                      b) Theory                      c) Fact                      d) Sample
- 4) A tentative relationship between variables is called as  
a) Fact                      b) Theory                      c) Hypothesis                      d) Axiom
- 5) Which of the following method is primarily used for 'Census' ?  
a) Experimental Method                      b) Micro Method  
c) Survey Method                      d) None of the above
- 6) Which of the following is not a source for collection of Primary Data ?  
a) Case Studies                      b) Observation Methods  
c) Archival Material                      d) None of the above
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ is a small representation of a population.  
a) Research                      b) Fact                      c) Sample                      d) Method
- 8) Census is mainly conducted after every  
a) Every Five Year                      b) Every Ten Year  
c) Every Year                      d) None of the above
- 9) Case Study is a part of  
a) Qualitative Research                      b) Quantitative Research  
c) Survey Research                      d) All the above



- 10) The set of structured questions which are filled by the interviewer in a face to face situation is called as
- a) Questionnaire
  - b) Interview Schedule
  - c) Personal Questionnaire
  - d) Personal Schedule
- 11) Social Science research primarily deals with
- a) Economic behavior
  - b) Human behavior
  - c) Environment behavior
  - d) None of the above
- 12) Exploratory Research is also known as
- a) Descriptive Research
  - b) Diagnostic Research
  - c) Formulative Research
  - d) None of the above
- 13) The long form of NSS is
- a) National Service Scheme
  - b) National Social Service
  - c) National Sample Survey
  - d) None of the above
- 14) Simple Random Sample is a
- a) Probability Sample
  - b) Non-Probability Sample
  - c) Judgment Sample
  - d) None of the above

2. Write short notes (**any four** out of five) : **12**
- a) Observation method
  - b) Content Analysis
  - c) Hypothesis
  - d) Secondary Data
  - e) Judgment Sampling Procedure.
3. Write short answers for the following (**any four** out of five) : **16**
- a) What is Purposive Sampling method ?
  - b) What are dependent and independent variables ?
  - c) What are the merits of quantitative research ?
  - d) What is Case Study ?
  - e) What are the steps in report writing ?
4. Answer **any two** of the following questions : **14**
- a) Discuss step by step how to prepare household schedule.
  - b) Explain with example universe and sample frame.
  - c) How to you start analyses after data collection ?
5. Explain the meaning and classification of primary data. **14**

OR

Discuss the important steps in the process collecting data using key informants.

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