

Seat No.	
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M.A. (Semester - I) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2017
Economics
MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS – I

Day & Date: Thursday, 16-11-2017
 Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Select the correct option from the given options. 14

- 1) In _____ economy resources are owned by government.
 - a) Democratic
 - b) Capitalist
 - c) Socialist
 - d) Mixed
- 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) In _____ theory, ratios of prices and marginal utilities of goods are equal.
 - a) Cardinal
 - b) Ordinal
 - c) Equi-proportional marginal
 - d) Consumer surplus
- 4) _____ is the feature of indifference curve.
 - a) Downward sloping of IC
 - b) Decreasing rate of MRS
 - c) Convex to the origin
 - d) All of the above
- 5) _____ is the condition for equilibrium of a firm under monopoly market.
 - a) $MC=MR$
 - b) $AC=AR$
 - c) $MR=AC$
 - d) $AR=MR$
- 6) _____ cost curve has flatter U shape.
 - a) LAC
 - b) LMC
 - c) LMR
 - d) LVC
- 7) _____ are the characteristics of monopolistic completion.
 - a) Product differentiation
 - b) Selling cost
 - c) Group behavior
 - d) All the above

Q.2 Write short notes. (Any four) 14

- a) Cardinal Utility
- b) Price Effect
- c) Arch elasticity of demand
- d) Heterogeneous oligopoly
- e) Kinked demand curve

Q.3 Write short notes. (Any two) 14

- a) Explain the subject matters of the micro economics.
- b) Explain the cardinal theory of utility.
- c) What are the types of technological progress?

- Q.4 Answer the following question:** **14**
- a) What are the features of capitalistic economy? Explain the role of price mechanism in the capitalist economy.
- OR**
- b) Discuss the various application of indifference curve.
- Q.5 Explain the short run and long equilibrium of firm under monopoly market?** **14**

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M.A. (Semester - I) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2017
Economics
QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES FOR ECONOMICS - I

Day & Date: Saturday, 18-11-2017
 Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives: 14

- 1) _____ is not calculating open end classes.
 - a) Mode
 - b) Mean and Median
 - c) Median
 - d) Mean
- 2) Simple Correlation studies _____.
 - a) One Variable
 - b) Two Variable
 - c) Three Variable
 - d) More than three
- 3) Partial Correlation studies _____.
 - a) One Variable
 - b) Two Variable
 - c) Three Variable
 - d) More than two
- 4) Correlation coefficient lies between _____.
 - a) -1 to 10
 - b) 1 to 1
 - c) 0 to -1
 - d) None of them
- 5) If, mean value is 50 and standard deviation is 5 than coefficient of variation is _____.
 - a) 10
 - b) 5
 - c) 50
 - d) 500
- 6) Dispersion means _____.
 - a) Variations
 - b) Fluctuations
 - c) Scatteredness
 - d) All the above
- 7) If, Intercept = 10 and Slope = 5 in case of regression line of Y on X; Find value of Y, When X=3.
 - a) 53
 - b) 18
 - c) 35
 - d) 25

Q.2 Solve Problem. (Any 4 out of 5) 14

- 1) **Problem: 1:** Calculate Mean for the following data.

FDI (Rs. Cr.)	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
No. of Company	20	30	40	50	10

- 2) **Problem: 2:** Calculate Mode for the following data.

Expenditure (Rs.)	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
No. of Family	200	300	1000	300	200

- 3) **Problem: 3:** Calculate Median for the following continuous frequency distribution.

Apple Prod. (MT)	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
No. of Growers	200	1000	500	300	200

- 4) **Problem: 4:** Calculate Standard Deviation and Mean for the following data.

Investment (Rs.)	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
No. of Institutions	200	600	500	300	200

- 5) **Problem: 5:** Calculate Standard Deviation and Mean for the following data.

Total Marks	480	490	510	520	600
No. of Students	1	2	4	2	1

Q.3 Solve problem. (Any 2 out of 3)

14

- 1) **Problem: 1:** Calculate Mean and Median and Coefficient of Variation from given data.

Wages (Rs.00)	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80
No. of Workers	100	200	400	200	100

- 2) **Problem: 2:** Calculate Karl Pearson's Coefficient of Correlation for the following data.

X	50	60	70	80	90
Y	20	30	40	50	60

- 3) **Problem: 3:** Calculate Spearman's Rank Coefficient of Correlation for the following data.

X	50	58	42	60	20	25	65	69	67	90	15	10
Y	25	18	45	20	30	50	34	40	40	15	50	100

Q.4 Solve problem. (Any 1 out of 2)

14

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

X	30	30	50	60	70	80	90	10	20	40
Y	30	30	20	30	40	50	70	10	20	20

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

X	500	425	600	250	600	699	605	900	199	999
Y	251	425	250	250	300	400	450	145	250	250

Q.5 Solve problem

14

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

X	10	30	50	70	90
Y	11	12	13	14	14

- i) Estimate Y variable value, when X is 20 in Regression line of Y on X.
 ii) Estimate X variable value, when Y is 10 in Regression line of X on Y.

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M.A. (Semester - I) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2017
Economics
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-11-2017
 Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

Max. Marks:70

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions:

14

- 1) _____ relation is joint relationship of main crop and by-product.
 - a) Constant
 - b) Uncertain
 - c) Negative
 - d) Positive
- 2) In cross elasticity of demand, if two commodities are complementary to each other then relative price and demand change _____.
 - a) Positively
 - b) Negatively
 - c) No demand
 - d) All of the above
- 3) If the prices of the resources is less than demand for the resources is _____.
 - a) Greater
 - b) Less
 - c) Constant
 - d) None of them.
- 4) Assumption in input-output relationship _____.
 - a) Level of input is constant
 - b) Level of output is constant
 - c) Change in Income
 - d) Change in Price
- 5) The nature of agriculture demand in case of food item is _____.
 - a) Constant
 - b) Changing
 - c) Seasonal
 - d) Consumable
- 6) Government demanded food grains for the _____.
 - a) Commercial
 - b) Public Distribution System
 - c) Export
 - d) Consumption
- 7) In Cross elasticity of demand, if the commodities are close to substitute than relative prices and demand is _____ associated.
 - a) Negatively
 - b) Positively
 - c) No association
 - d) Close and constant

Q.2 Write short answers. (4 out of 5)

14

- a) Different purpose of demand.
- b) Optimum use of inputs.
- c) Marketing functions.
- d) Demand for resources.
- e) Marketing channel.

Q.3 Write short Notes: (Any 2 out of 3)

14

- a) Discuss the nature and scope of agricultural economics.
- b) Explain the role of agriculture in Economic development.
- c) What is the importance of agricultural Prices?

- Q.4 Descriptive type questions with internal choice:** **14**
- a) Discuss the various types of price fluctuations.
- OR**
- b) What are the features of Agricultural supply?
- Q.5** Explain the major problems and measures for agricultural Marketing. **14**

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M.A. (Semester - I) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2017
Economics
AGRI-BUSINESS

Day & Date: Thursday, 23-11-2017
 Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions **14**

- 1) Blue revolution is related to sharp increase in production of _____.
 a) Fish
 b) Milk
 c) Mineral
 d) Oil Seeds
- 2) WTO was set up in _____.
 a) 1951
 b) 1989
 c) 1982
 d) 1995
- 3) Crops are sown in month of October and harvested in March/April every year _____.
 a) Rabi
 b) Kharif
 c) Zaid
 d) All of these
- 4) India Food Corporation were constituted in _____.
 a) 1947
 b) 1965
 c) 1966
 d) 1969
- 5) _____ announces the minimum support prices for major agricultural products.
 a) SEBI
 b) APC
 c) CACP
 d) Government
- 6) Who is the originator of green revolution in India? _____.
 a) Norman Borlaug
 b) M.S. Swaminathan
 c) Garry Backer
 d) V. Kurien
- 7) The nature of agriculture of good is not _____.
 a) Perishable
 b) Durable
 c) Like food grain
 d) None of these

Q.2 Short Notes. (Any four out of five) **14**

- a) CACP
- b) NABARD
- c) International Trade
- d) W.T.O. and Agriculture
- e) Rural Industries

Q.3 Short Answer type questions (Any two out of three) **14**

- a) Discuss the functions of Co-operative marketing.
- b) Explain the sources of irrigation.
- c) Write a note on minimum support price.

Q.4 a) Explain the difference between farm and non-farm sector. **14**

OR

- b) What is agri-business? Elaborate the nature & scope of agri-business.

Q.5 Explain briefly 'Green Revolution', 'White Revolution' and 'Blue Revolution'. **14**

- Q.3 Write short answers (any two):** **14**
- a) Explain the Stackelberg's Duopoly Model.
 - b) Explain the Dominant Firm Price Leadership.
 - c) Explain product exhaustion theorem.
- Q.4 Answer any one question.** **14**
- a) Discuss the Augustin Cournot's Duopoly Model.
 - b) Explain the price limiting theory.
- Q.5 Explain the Williamson model of managerial discretion.** **14**

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Set **P**

**M.A. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2017
Economics**

QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES FOR ECONOMICS – II

Day & Date: Monday, 20-11-2017
Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Choose the correct option: (2 marks each)

14

- 1) Method used to complete average or central value of collected data is called as _____.
 - a) Measure of Positive Variation
 - b) Measure of Negative Variation
 - c) Measure of Central Tendency
 - d) Measure of Negative Variation
- 2) The most commonly used mathematical method for measuring the trend is _____.
 - a) Free Hand Curve
 - b) Semi-Average Method
 - c) Moving Average Method
 - d) Least Squares Method
- 3) An orderly set of data arranged in accordance with their time of occurrence is called as _____.
 - a) Arithmetic Series
 - b) Harmonic Series
 - c) Geometric Series
 - d) Time Series
- 4) Formula of simple growth rate _____.
 - a) = (present value – past value) / (past value)*100
 - b) = (past value – present value) / (present value)*100
 - c) = (past value – present value) / (past value)*100
 - d) None of them
- 5) Formula of simple price index _____.
 - a) $Pol = \frac{\sum P_1}{\sum P_0} * 100$
 - b) $Pol = \frac{\sum P_0}{\sum P_1} * 100$
 - c) $Pol = \frac{\sum P_0 q_1}{\sum p_1 q_0} * 100$
 - d) None of these
- 6) The current year quantities are used as weights in the _____ method.
 - a) Laspeyre's
 - b) Fisher's
 - c) Kelly's
 - d) Passche's
- 7) Formula for calculate percentage share _____.
 - a) = (compound value / total value) + 100
 - b) = (compound value / total value) * 360
 - c) = (compound value / total value) * 100
 - d) = (compound value / total value) * 100

Q.2 Write short notes: (Any four):

14

- a) Significance of Time Series
- b) Types of Index Number
- c) Paasche's Index Number
- d) Bar Diagram
- e) Growth rate

Q.3 Short answer type questions: (Any two):

14

a) Fit straight line trend to the given data by the method of least squares.

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Rice (prod in qtl)	55	58	60	63	70

b) Calculate the Simple Growth Rate from following given data.

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Food Production (In MT)	36	38	40	45	47

c) Draw the suitable diagram for expenditure of a family on following data.

Items	Expenditure
Room Rent	5000
Travel	1000
Health	500
Cloth	1500
School Fee	1000

Q.4 Descriptive types questions with internal choice. (Any one)

14

a) Find four yearly moving average from the following data.

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Value	53	79	76	66	69	94	105	87	79	104	98	97	100

b) Calculate the Paasche's index number for prices, taking 2011 as the base year.

Commodity	2011		2016	
	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity
A	2	7	4	6
B	4	6	9	6
C	5	9	11	7

Q.5 Construct index numbers of prices from the following data using.

14

- a) Laspeyre's
- b) Paasche's and
- c) Fisher's methods

Commodity	Base Year Price	Base Year Qty	Current Year Price	Current Year Qty
A	8	111	2	77
B	21	100	9	50
C	18	71	7	90
D	6	60	11	85
E	13	80	3	45

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M.A. (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2017
Economics

COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN ECONOMICS

Day & Date: Wednesday, 22-11-2017
Time: 10.30 AM to 01.00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives. (Each questions 14 2 Marks)

- 1) Each program can have _____.
 - a) Input
 - b) Output
 - c) Function
 - d) All of these
- 2) Signals or data sent from system is called as _____.
 - a) Output
 - b) Input
 - c) Input & Output
 - d) All of these
- 3) All formula begins with?
 - a) +
 - b) -
 - c) =
 - d) *
- 4) In excel, function is using for compute maximum value in the series.
 - a) HIGHEST (CELL ID) ENTER
 - b) MAX (CELL ID) ENTER
 - c) MIN (CELL ID) ENTER
 - d) MAXIMA (CELL ID) ENTER
- 5) In excel, function is use for select of whole spread sheet.
 - a) Ctrl+A
 - b) Ctrl+F1
 - c) Ctrl+Z
 - d) Ctrl+V
- 6) In excel, function is use for move to next cell in row.
 - a) Tab
 - b) Space
 - c) Enter
 - d) Backspace
- 7) Horizontal axis of graph also known as _____.
 - a) V-axis
 - b) X-axis
 - c) Y-axis
 - d) H-axis

Q.2 Write short notes. (Any four out of five) 14

- a) Importance of computer.
- b) Application software.
- c) Line graph.
- d) CPU.
- e) Primary memory.

Q.3 Write short notes. (Any two out of three) 14

- a) Explain the input device.
- b) Discuss the secondary memory.
- c) Explain the arithmetic mean with the function key in excel.

Q.4 Descriptive types questions with internal choice. (Any one)

a) Discuss the types of computer.

OR

b) What is the software? Explain the Types of software.

Q.5 Explain the basic components of computer.

14

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Set **P**

M.A. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2017
Economics
PUBLIC ECONOMICS

Day & Date: Thursday, 16-11-2017
 Time: 02.30 PM to 05.00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Choose the correct option:**14**

- 1) _____ is merit goods.

a) Education	b) Road
c) Railway	d) Water supply
- 2) _____ is the study area of public economics.

a) Public Expenditure	b) Public Revenue
c) Public Debt	d) All of the above
- 3) The market doesn't work for the public goods because _____.

a) Non-Aversion	b) Indivisibility
c) Decreasing marginal cost	d) All of the above
- 4) According to the classical economist _____ are the functions of the government.

a) Defense	b) Maintenance of Law and Order
c) International Trade	d) All of the above
- 5) In _____ economy resources are owned by the government.

a) Capitalist	b) Socialist
c) Mix	d) Marxist
- 6) _____ are the characteristics of the public goods.

a) Non Aversion	b) Indivisibility
c) Decreasing Marginal Cost	d) All of the above
- 7) An economic Theory of Democracy is given by _____.

a) Hicks and Allan	b) Dr. Marshall
c) Anthony Downs	d) Kenneth Arrow
- 8) Tax is _____ payment to the government.

a) Compulsory	b) Compulsory and legal
c) Optional	d) Optional and not legal
- 9) Real Money Burden is known as _____.

a) Sacrifice of satisfaction due to money payment	b) Enhancement of satisfaction due to money payment
c) Non Payment of tax	d) GST

- 10) Lafer curve explains the relationship between _____.
- Tax rate and tax income
 - Tax Revenue and Government expenditure
 - Government budget and Government revenue
 - Government debt and Government expenditure
- 11) GST is _____ tax.
- Indirect tax
 - Direct tax
 - Income tax
 - Service tax
- 12) Article 112 is dealt with _____.
- Presentation of budget in the parliament
 - Presentation of Bill in the parliament
 - Revenue of the government
 - Fiscal Consolidation
- 13) The finance commission of India is dealt with _____.
- Sharing of tax proceeds of central government
 - Sharing of tax proceeds of state government
 - Sharing of credit among the state
 - Sharing of expenditure among the state
- 14) _____ is the chairman of 13th finance commission of India.
- Suresh Tendulkar
 - C. Rangrajan
 - Y.V. Reddy
 - Raghuram Rajan

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

- Private goods.
- Project evaluation.
- Impact of tax.
- State list.
- Federal structure of government.

Q.3 Write short notes. (Any four) 16

- What is a club good?
- Write a note on market failure.
- What are the sources of revenue of the central government?
- Explain the Ursula Hicks concept of formal incidence of taxation.
- Write a brief note on Finance Commission.

Q.4 Answer in detail. (Any two) 14

- Explain classical view on role of government in the economy.
- Explain the benefit approach of taxation.
- Discuss the Centre list, State list and Concurrent list in detail.

Q.5 Explain the various criteria of public investment 14

OR

Explain role of government in economic development.

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M.A. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2017
Economics
MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Day & Date: Saturday, 18-11-2017
 Time: 02.30 PM to 05.00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Choose the correct option: **14**

- 1) National income is the _____.
 - a) Net national product at market prices
 - b) Net national income at the factor prices
 - c) Net domestic product at market prices
 - d) Net domestic product at factor cost
- 2) The difference between gross domestic product and net domestic product equals

a) Transfer payments	b) Depreciation cost
c) Indirect tax	d) Subsidies
- 3) IS curve _____.

a) Slopes downward	b) Slopes upward
c) Is vertical	d) Is horizontal
- 4) Transaction demand for money depends upon income, was put forward by

a) Keynes	b) Baumol
c) Tobin	d) None of these
- 5) Quantity theory of money should be regarded as a theory of demand for money. This view has been given by

a) D. H Robertson	b) J. M Keynes
c) A. C Pigou	d) M. Friedman
- 6) When the general level of prices is rising, we call that _____.

a) Deflation	b) Inflation
c) Elevation	d) None of the above
- 7) Inflation brings most benefit to which one of the following.

a) Government pensioners	b) Creditors
c) Savings bank account holders	d) Debtors

Q.2 Write short notes (any four): **14**

- a) Gross domestic product
- b) Circular flow of income in two sector model
- c) LM curve
- d) Fisher's transaction approaches to demand for money
- e) Demand-pull inflation

Q.3 Short answer type question (Any 2 out of 3) **14**

- a) Explain the flow of the fund accounting method
- b) What is IS curve? How is it derived from good market equilibrium?
- c) Explain briefly the different phase of business cycles?

- Q.4 Descriptive types question with internal choice. (Any 1 out of 2) 14**
- a) Keynesian theory of demand for money.
- OR**
- b) What is the approach of Baumol and Tobin toward the demand for money?
- Q.5 What is meant by Phillips curve? What is the shape of Phillips curve in the short run? 14**

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**M.A. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2017
Economics**

RESEARCH METHODS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-11-2017
Time: 02:30 PM to 05.00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

- Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions.** **14**
- 1) Cause-effect relationship is established through _____.
a) Variables b) Theory
c) Facts d) Samples
 - 2) Census is mainly conducted after every _____.
a) Every Five Year b) Every Ten Year
c) Every Year d) None of the above
 - 3) Social Science Research primarily deals with _____.
a) Economic behavior b) Human behavior
c) Environment behavior d) None of the above
 - 4) Exploratory Research is also known as _____.
a) Descriptive research b) Diagnostic research
c) Formulative research d) None of the above
 - 5) _____ is not a source for collection of Primary Data.
a) Case studies b) Observation methods
c) Archival material d) None of the above
 - 6) _____ is the most vital element in preparing a questionnaire.
a) Information b) Objectives
c) Content d) All the above
 - 7) A tentative relationship between variable is called as _____.
a) Fact b) Theory
c) Hypothesis d) Axiom
- Q.2 Short Notes. (Any Four out of Five)** **14**
- a) Meaning of Social Research
 - b) Knowledge Society
 - c) What is Sample?
 - d) Hypothesis
 - e) Meaning of Research Design
- Q.3 Short Answer Type Questions. (Any Two out of Three)** **14**
- a) What is Case Study?
 - b) What is stratified Sampling method?
 - c) What is types of research design? Explain any two.
- Q.4 Descriptive Type Questions with internal choice. (Any one)** **14**
- a) Explain with example universe and sample frame.
 - b) Explain the sources of primary and secondary data collection
- Q.5 Descriptive Type Question.** **14**
- How to develop a Research Proposal? Explain in detail

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M.A. (Semester - III) (Old) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2017
Economics
PUBLIC ECONOMICS

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 Time: 02.30 PM to 05.00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
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Q.1 Choose the correct option:**14**

- 1) _____ is merit goods.

a) Education	b) Road
c) Railway	d) Water supply
- 2) _____ is the study area of public economics.

a) Public Expenditure	b) Public Revenue
c) Public Debt	d) All of the above
- 3) The market doesn't work for the public goods because _____.

a) Non-Aversion	b) Indivisibility
c) Decreasing marginal cost	d) All of the above
- 4) According to the classical economist _____ are the functions of the government.

a) Defense	b) Maintenance of Law and Order
c) International Trade	d) All of the above
- 5) In _____ economy resources are owned by the government.

a) Capitalist	b) Socialist
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- Private goods.
- Project evaluation.
- Impact of tax.
- State list.
- Federal structure of government.

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Q.4 Answer in detail. (Any two) 14

- Explain classical view on role of government in the economy.
- Explain the benefit approach of taxation.
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Q.5 Explain the various criteria of public investment 14

OR

Explain role of government in economic development.

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M.A. (Semester - III) (Old) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2017
Economics
MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Day & Date: Saturday, 18-11-2017
 Time: 02.30 PM to 05.00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Choose the correct option:**14**

- 1) GNP-Depreciation is known as _____.
 a) NDP
 b) NNP
 c) NDP at market price
 d) NNP at market price
- 2) The social accounting method is invented by _____.
 a) Hicks
 b) Marshall
 c) J.B. Say
 d) JBVC
- 3) Net domestic product is _____.
 a) GDP at factor cost-Depreciation
 b) GNP at factor cost-Depreciation
 c) National income-Depreciation
 d) Net national income-Depreciation
- 4) _____ are the methods of calculating national income.
 a) Output
 b) Expenditure
 c) Income
 d) All of the above
- 5) The Inventory approach for demand for money was invented by _____.
 a) Baumol
 b) Don Patinkin
 c) J.M. Keynes
 d) Fisher
- 6) Liquidity trap shows the relation between _____.
 a) Interest rate and demand for capital
 b) Interest rate and speculative demand for money
 c) Interest rate and demand for credit
 d) Interest rate and demand for durable goods
- 7) According to _____, there is inverse relationship between transaction demand for money and rate of interest.
 a) J.M. Keynes
 b) Dr. Marshall
 c) Friedman
 d) Baumol
- 8) The real balance may include _____.
 a) Currency with the public
 b) Demand deposit
 c) Time deposit
 d) All the above
- 9) Shifting IS curve back ward to the origin indicate that _____.
 a) Reduction in rate of interest and increase in income
 b) Increase in rate of interest and Decrease in income
 c) Decrease in rate of interest and Decrease in income
 d) No change in rate of interest and level of income

- 10) LM curve shows the relationship between _____.
- Rate of interest and level of income
 - Demand for money and supply of money
 - Rate of interest and demand and supply of money
 - Rate of interest and supply of money
- 11) IS-LM model is given by_____.
- Hicks and Allan
 - Hicks and Hansen
 - Hicks and Heckscher
 - Hicks and Ohlin
- 12) A situation where prices of the commodity are increasing and at the same time the level of unemployment also increases, is known as _____.
- Stagflation
 - Inflation
 - Natural rate of unemployment
 - Recession
- 13) Trough is called as _____.
- Recovery
 - Prosperity
 - Depression
 - Recession
- 14) Waves like fluctuation in the economy is known as _____.
- Inflation
 - Trade cycle
 - Recession
 - Creeping inflation

Q.2 Write short notes (any four): **12**

- Expenditure method of measuring national income.
- Real Balance Effect.
- Interest cost.
- Liquidity Trap.
- Stabilization policy.

Q.3 Write short notes (any four): **16**

- What is a circular flow of income?
- What is net national product?
- What is velocity of money?
- What is mean by transaction demand for money?
- What is the natural rate of unemployment?

Q.4 Answer in detail (any two): **14**

- Explain balance of payment accounting method.
- Explain the modern theory of quantity demand theory.
- Discuss the various phases of business cycle.

Q.5 Explain the various types of inflation in detailed manner. **14**

OR

Explain the Short run and Long run Philip Curve.

- 12) Merchant bank includes _____.
- a) International Banks
 - b) Private Sector
 - c) Public Sector
 - d) All the above
- 13) NBFCs includes, _____.
- a) Investment company
 - b) Asset Finance company
 - c) Loan company
 - d) All the above
- 14) Following are the Investment instructions in India _____.
- a) UTI
 - b) GIC
 - c) LIC
 - d) All the above

- Q.2 Write short notes (any 4 out of 5):** **12**
- a) Call Money Market and Treasury Bill Market.
 - b) Commercial Paper and Certificate of Deposits.
 - c) Objectives of Monetary Policy.
 - d) IRDA.
 - e) International Financial Flow.
- Q.3 Write short notes (any 4 out of 5):** **16**
- a) Elaborate the role of Asian Development Bank.
 - b) Discuss the role of SEBI.
 - c) Elaborate the Structure of Money and Capital Market.
 - d) Write the Functions of Central Bank.
 - e) Explain the Devaluation and Depreciation.
- Q.4 Answer in detail (any 2 out of 3):** **14**
- a) Explain the Non-banking Financial Companies in India.
 - b) Write note on Financial System in India.
 - c) Discuss the various instruments of Monetary Policy.
- Q.5 Discuss the functions and role of IBRD, IDA an IFC.** **14**

OR

Write the role of Investment Bank, Development Bank and Merchant Bank.

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**M.A. (Semester - III) (Old) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2017
Economics**

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY

Day & Date: Thursday, 23-11-2017
Time: 02.30 PM to 05.00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives: **14**

- 1) _____ is an Economic determinates of Human Capital.
 - a) Life
 - b) Literacy
 - c) Friends
 - d) Assets
- 2) _____ are the important capabilities.
 - a) Life
 - b) Emotions
 - c) Practical reasons
 - d) All of these
- 3) National Rural Health Mission is launched in _____.
 - a) 1990
 - b) 1995
 - c) 2000
 - d) 2005
- 4) $YLL + YLD =$ _____.
 - a) PQLI
 - b) DALY
 - c) GEM
 - d) GDI
- 5) _____ is defined as the physical, emotions, intellectual or cultural satisfaction in a person's everyday life.
 - a) Technological everyday life
 - b) Resource availability
 - c) Quality of Life
 - d) Local empowerment
- 6) _____ is components of political security.
 - a) Diplomacy
 - b) Negotiation
 - c) Govt. intervention
 - d) All of these
- 7) Human Resource development Concepts is first introduced by _____.
 - a) M. M. Khan
 - b) T. V. Rao
 - c) Leonard Nadler
 - d) K. C. Gupta

Q.2 Short notes:- (any four out of five) **14**

- a) Personal security.
- b) Explain significance of Sustainability in Human Development.
- c) Explain Human Poverty Index.
- d) Explain Economic Assets in Human Development.
- e) Meaning of Quality of Life.

Q.3 Short answer type questions:- (any two out of three) **14**

- a) Elaborate importance National Rural Health Mission
- b) Explain protective factors of Personal Security.
- c) Explain which reasons for decline food grains.

Q.4 Descriptive type questions with internal choice :- **14**

- a) Explain Amartya Sen's capability approach.
- b) Gender Empowerment measure.

Q.5 Descriptive type questions:- **14**

- a) Explain social determinants of Human Capital.

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M.A. (Semester - III) (Old) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2017
Economics

RESEARCH METHODS ECONOMICS

Day & Date: Saturday, 25-11-2017
Time: 02:30 PM to 05.00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions

14

- 1) _____ is a set of elements taken from a larger population according to certain rules.
 - a) Sample
 - b) Population
 - c) Statistics
 - d) Element
- 2) Census is mainly conducted after every _____.
 - a) Every 5 year
 - b) Every year
 - c) Every 10 year
 - d) None of the above
- 3) _____ is not research design.
 - a) Diagnostic
 - b) Sample
 - c) Descriptive
 - d) Experimental
- 4) Formulating a _____ is the first and most important step in the research process.
 - a) Data collection
 - b) Research problem
 - c) Data processing
 - d) None of the above
- 5) _____ is representative of the Universe of the study.
 - a) Variable
 - b) Fact
 - c) Sample
 - d) Theory
- 6) Tentative relationship in a research problem is called as _____.
 - a) Axiom
 - b) Theory
 - c) Fact
 - d) Hypothesis
- 7) _____ has versatile applications in Social Research.
 - a) Excel
 - b) MS-Office
 - c) SPSS
 - d) Matlab
- 8) Social science research primarily deals with _____.
 - a) Environment behavior
 - b) Economic behavior
 - c) Human behavior
 - d) None of the above
- 9) Another name for Exploratory Research is _____.
 - a) Diagnostic Research
 - b) Formulative Research
 - c) Descriptive Research
 - d) None of the above
- 10) Which of the following is not one of the major parts to the research report?
 - a) Results
 - b) Abstract
 - c) Method
 - d) Footnotes

11) The research participants are described in detail in which section of the research plan?

- a) Introduction
- b) Method
- c) Data analysis
- d) Discussion

12) Hypothesis is an informed guess or _____.

- a) Variable
- b) Object
- c) Hunch
- d) None of the above

13) _____ is not a method of data collection.

- a) Questionnaires
- b) Interviews
- c) Simple Random Sample
- d) Observations

14) Content Analysis is a part of _____.

- a) Qualitative Research
- b) Quantitative Research
- c) Survey Method
- d) None of the Above

Q.2 Short Notes. (Any Four out of Five) 12

- a) Research design.
- b) Hypothesis.
- c) Primary Data.
- d) Independent Variable.
- e) Sample.

Q.3 Short Answer Type Questions. (Any Four out of Five) 16

- a) Cluster Sampling.
- b) What is Content Analysis?
- c) What are the merits of quantitative Research?
- d) Which computer software's are used in Quantitative Research?
- e) How do you carry out case study?

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (any Two Out of Three) 14

- a) Explain step by step the structure of Report Writing.
- b) What are the considerations to draw a sample from the Universe?
- c) Explain the sources of Primary Data Collection.

Q.5 Elaborate on Analytical Research Design. 14

OR

Explain the meaning and types of sampling methods.

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M.A. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2017
Economics
MONETARY ECONOMICS

Day & Date: Friday, 17-11-2017
 Time: 02:30 PM to 05.00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Select the correct answer.**14**

- 1) The money perform the _____ function.
 - a) Store of value
 - b) Medium of exchange
 - c) Unit of value
 - d) All the above
- 2) _____ is/are the plastic money.
 - a) Cheque
 - b) Bond
 - c) ATM Card
 - d) Cash Income
- 3) _____ is known as fiat money.
 - a) ATM Card
 - b) Debit Card
 - c) Currency Notes and Coins
 - d) All the above
- 4) M3 is _____.
 - a) M1 + time deposit
 - b) M2 + time deposit
 - c) M4 + time deposit
 - d) None of all above
- 5) According to Fisher when other things are remain constant quantity of money and price level has _____ relation.
 - a) Negative
 - b) Positive
 - c) Constant
 - d) None of the above
- 6) According to Keynes precautionary demand for money is the function of _____.
 - a) Level of income
 - b) Interest rate
 - c) Investment
 - d) Consumption
- 7) _____ equation of demand for money is given by the Marshall.
 - a) $M=kPY$
 - b) $M=sPY$
 - c) $M=tPY$
 - d) $M=zPY$
- 8) LM denotes the equilibrium between _____.
 - a) Demand and supply of money
 - b) Demand and supply of capital
 - c) Demand and supply of goods
 - d) Demand and supply of saving
- 9) The combined effect of Multiplier and Accelerator is known as _____.
 - a) Acceleration effect
 - b) Leverage effect
 - c) Super Multiplier
 - d) GDP
- 10) The ratio between Change in income and change in consumption is known as _____.
 - a) Average propensity consume
 - b) Marginal Propensity Consume
 - c) Consumption Expenditure
 - d) Total Consumption Expenditure

- 11) _____ are the quantitative measure of monetary policy.
- Bank rate
 - Open market operation
 - CLR and SLR
 - All the above
- 12) Continuous increase in price is known as _____.
- Inflation
 - Deflation
 - Recovery
 - None of the above
- 13) According to _____, business cycle is purely monetary phenomenon.
- JM Keynes
 - Haw trey
 - Schumpeter
 - Adam Smith
- 14) According Hayek the equality between demand and supply of loan able fund means _____.
- Natural rate of interest
 - Market rate of interest
 - Determination of rate of interest
 - Determination of investment

Q.2 Write short Notes. (Any Four)

12

- Liquidity Trap
- Accelerator
- Aggregate Demand
- Supply Price of Capital
- Inflation

Q.3 Write short Notes. (Any Four)

16

- What is super multiplier?
- What is minimum reserve system?
- What is psychological law of consumption?
- What is the average propensity to consume?
- What is Business Cycle?

Q.4 Attempt any Two questions:

14

- Explain the Concepts of L1, L2, and L3.
- Explain the Friedman's Restatement of Quantity Theory of Money.
- Explain the Hayek's Business Cycle Theory.

Q.5 a) If the MPC is 0.5 percent and investment is 3000cr then computes the multiplier effect.

14

OR

b) Compute the APC, MPC, APS and MPS and draw the income-consumption line.

14

Income (Y)	Consumption (C)	APC	MPC	APS	MPS
Rs. 500	Rs. 1800				
Rs. 2000	Rs. 2000				
Rs. 3000	Rs. 2200				
Rs. 4000	Rs. 2400				
Rs. 5000	Rs. 2600				
Rs. 6000	Rs. 2800				

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M.A. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2017
Economics
ECONOMICS OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Day & Date: Monday, 20-11-2017
 Time: 02:30 PM to 05.00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Select the correct answer.

14

- 1) _____ of the following is known as full capacity growth rate.
 - a) Actual growth rate (G)
 - b) Warranted growth rate (Gw)
 - c) Natural growth rate (Gn)
 - d) None of the above
- 2) Which one of the following is an assumption of Harrod-Domar model?
 - a) Change in interest rate
 - b) Closed economy
 - c) Variable capital-output ratio
 - d) Variable marginal and average propensity to save
- 3) Sustainable development means _____.
 - a) Development of underdeveloped countries
 - b) Meeting the needs of present generation without compromising the needs of future generation
 - c) Development of resources
 - d) Water resources
- 4) Golden rule of capital accumulation is given by _____.
 - a) Harrod
 - b) Domar
 - c) Joan Robinson
 - d) Karl Marx
- 5) The concept of Invisible Hand is given by _____.
 - a) Adam Smith
 - b) David Ricardo
 - c) J. M. Keynes
 - d) J. Schumpeter
- 6) The Gini coefficient is related with _____.
 - a) Income equality
 - b) Income inequality
 - c) Economic development
 - d) Economic growth
- 7) _____ are the indicators of economic development.
 - a) Growth in GNP
 - b) Growth in Per Capita Income
 - c) Reduction in Poverty
 - d) All the above
- 8) According to Nelson there is high correlation between _____.
 - a) The level of per capita income and rate of population growth
 - b) The level of total income and rate of population growth low
 - c) The level of total expenditure and rate of population growth
 - d) None of the above
- 9) India's rank in HDI (2015) is _____.
 - a) 130
 - b) 131
 - c) 132
 - d) 133

- 10) Innovation means _____.
 a) Introduction of new method of production
 b) Introduction of new commodity
 c) Introduction of new raw material
 d) All the above
- 11) The Division of labour increases _____.
 a) Dexterity
 b) Efficiency
 c) Innovation in method of production
 d) All the above
- 12) The theory of _____ has been developed by R. R. Nelson.
 a) Big push
 b) Stages of growth
 c) Unlimited supply of labour
 d) Low level equilibrium trap
- 13) The classical model of economic development emphasizes
 a) Laissez-fair policy
 b) Capital accumulation
 c) Both a and b
 d) Neither a nor b
- 14) According to the theory of demographic transition, India is on _____ stage.
 a) First stage
 b) Second stage
 c) Third stage
 d) Forth stage

Q.2 Write short Notes: (Any Four) 12

- a) Embodied technological progress
 b) Circular causation
 c) Low level equilibrium trap
 d) Inclusive growth
 e) Washington Consensus

Q.3 Write short Notes: (Any Four) 16

- a) Who are the agents of economic development according to Adam Smith?
 b) What is the innovation?
 c) What is mean by balanced growth?
 d) What is the social overhead cost?
 e) What is industrial reserve army?

Q.4 Attempt any Two questions: 14

- a) Explain the David Ricardo's theory of economic development.
 b) Discuss the Solow model of economic development.
 c) Explain the critical minimum effort theory.

Q.5 a) Discuss the Harrod – Domar model of economic development. 14

OR

- b) Explain the Joan Robinson's economic theory of development.

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M.A. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2017
Economics
ECONOMICS OF TRANSPORT

Day & Date: Wednesday, 22-11-2017
 Time: 02:30 PM to 05.00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Choose the correct option.

14

- 1) Route of first train in India from _____.
 a) Mumbai to Pune
 b) Bombay to Thane
 c) Bombay to Dadar
 d) CST to Mumbai Central
- 2) Nagpur Plan was related to _____.
 a) Road Transport
 b) Railway
 c) Water Transport
 d) Air Transport
- 3) MSRTC means _____.
 a) Maharashtra State Road Transaction Communication.
 b) Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation.
 c) Maharashtra State Regional Transport Corporation.
 d) Maharashtra State Road Travel Corporation.
- 4) _____ is current Minister of Railway.
 a) C. P. Joshi
 b) Suresh Prabhu
 c) Pawan Kumar Bansal
 d) Mukul Roy
- 5) Characteristics of Air Transport _____.
 a) Low track expenditure
 b) Unbroken Journey
 c) Rapidity
 d) All the above
- 6) _____ is the artificial waterways made for the purpose of irrigation.
 a) Costal Shipping
 b) Canal
 c) Sea
 d) Liner
- 7) River is _____.
 a) Costal Water Transport System
 b) Oceanic Water Transport System
 c) Inland Water Transport System
 d) None of these
- 8) Nationalisation of Indian Railways in _____.
 a) 1947
 b) 1953
 c) 1951
 d) 1960
- 9) _____ was the Annual Financial Statement of the State-owned Indian Railways.
 a) Nagpur Plan
 b) Rail Budget
 c) a and b both
 d) None of the above

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M.A. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2017
Economics
MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS

Day & Date: Friday, 24-11-2017
 Time: 02:30 PM to 05.00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives.

14

- 1) The Kinked demand curve exists in.
 - a) Perfect Competition
 - b) Monopoly
 - c) Monopolistic Competition
 - d) Oligopoly
- 2) In Game Theory we normally consider
 - a) Ten Player
 - b) Two Player
 - c) Three Player
 - d) Four Player
- 3) Monomial
 - a) One Variable
 - b) Two Variables
 - c) Three Variables
 - d) More than One Variable
- 4) In short run all factors of production are variable
 - a) True
 - b) False
 - c) Sometimes True
 - d) None
- 5) In Input-Output analysis the consumer demand is represented by
 - a) (I-A)
 - b) (I-A)⁻¹
 - c) F
 - d) D
- 6) Simplex Method is used for solving
 - a) Demand Problem
 - b) Supply Problem
 - c) L. P. Problem
 - d) None
- 7) Market period is.
 - a) Very short run
 - b) Short run
 - c) Long run
 - d) Very long run
- 8) An increase in the price of a commodity when demand is inelastic causes the total expenditures of consumers of the commodity
 - a) Same
 - b) Decrease
 - c) Increase
 - d) None
- 9) In market theory the equilibrium condition is given as
 - a) $MR > MC$
 - b) $MR < MC$
 - c) $MR \neq MC$
 - d) $MR = MC$
- 10) Total Fixed Cost curve is parallel to
 - a) X-axis
 - b) Y-axis
 - c) TC
 - d) Not Parallel
- 11) MPC is always
 - a) 0
 - b) 1
 - c) $0 < MPC < 1$
 - d) None
- 12) At equilibrium the slope of indifference curve and budget line is
 - a) Indeterminate
 - b) Same
 - c) Different
 - d) None of the above

- 13) If Marginal Rate of Technical Substitution between Labour and Capita is 2 then MPk/MPL is
 a) 2
 b) 1
 c) $\frac{1}{2}$
 d) 4
- 14) When total product falls
 a) AP=0
 b) MP=0
 c) AP is negative
 d) AP is highest

Q.2 Short Notes. (Any Four) 12

- a) Types of functions.
 b) Features of Monopoly.
 c) Types of Equations.
 d) Features of Perfect Competition.
 e) Features of Oligopoly.

Q.3 Attempt any Four Questions 16

- a) Write the Input – Output Analysis.
 b) Explain the linear Programming Problem with suitable example.
 c) What is mean by Game Theory? Write its characteristics.
 d) The quantity demand and quantities supplied is given by the equation
 $QD = 50 - 5P$ and
 $QS = 3P - 14$
 Find the equilibrium price and quantities.
 e) The prices of two products namely Butter and Jam (P_j) are given by the following equations. (P_b =Price of the Butter), (P_j =Price of the Jam)
 $9P_b - 4P_j = 10$ ----- (I)
 $-P_b + 6P_j = 18$ ----- (II)
 Find the equilibrium price of the two products.

Q.4 Attempt any Two questions: 14

- a) Suppose the Total Revenue and Total Cost of a Firm are given by the Equation $R = 20 Q$ and $C = 10 + 5Q^2$. What will be the Profit maximizing Output and Total Profit of the Firm in Perfect Competitive Market?
 b) The total cost function for a firm is given as, $Q=2$
 $TC = 9Q + 11Q^2 + 10$
 Find TC, AC function, MC function.
 c) Multiplication of Matrix
 $A(BC) = (AB) C$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \\ 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Q.5 a) Consider the Demand Function $Q = 120 - 4P$ 14

- i) Find the Arc Elasticity of Demand When P increase (i) from 20 to 21; ii) from 40 to 41
 ii) Find Point Elasticity of Demand (i) When $P = 21$; (ii) When $P = 40$

OR

b) Solve the following equation of Two Commodity Model 14

$$Qd_1 = 14 - 6P_1 + P_2$$

$$QS_1 = -5 + 10P_1$$

&

$$Qd_2 = 13 + P_1 - 3P_2$$

$$QS_2 = -5 + 6P_2$$

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Set **P**

M.A. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2017
Economics
TAX AND TAX CONSULTANCY

Day & Date: Monday, 27-11-2017
 Time: 02:30 PM to 05.00 PM

Max. Marks: 70

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

Q.1 Choose the correct option.**14**

- 1) The following is not a characteristic of a tax.
 - a) It is a compulsory payment
 - b) Every tax involves a sacrifice by tax payer
 - c) There is a quid-pro-quo between the tax payer and the Government
 - d) Refusal to pay tax is a punishable offence
- 2) In India service tax was introduced in _____.
 - a) 1991-92
 - b) 1994-95
 - c) 1999-2000
 - d) 2005-06
- 3) Which of the following is not an indirect tax?
 - a) Sales tax
 - b) Custom duty
 - c) Excise duty
 - d) Gift tax
- 4) An example of direct tax is _____.
 - a) Sales tax
 - b) Central excise duty
 - c) Custom duty
 - d) Wealth tax
- 5) _____ based on the principle 'higher the income, higher the tax'.
 - a) Progressive Tax
 - b) Proportion Tax
 - c) Regressive Tax
 - d) Digressive Tax
- 6) A good tax system should ensure _____.
 - a) Maximum social welfare
 - b) Minimum social welfare
 - c) Capital formation
 - d) Growth of exports
- 7) Pick out the factor which is not a demerit of indirect taxes.
 - a) Unjust to poor
 - b) Inflationary in nature
 - c) A tool of economic policy
 - d) High administrative cost
- 8) Indirect taxes have a _____ effect on the society.
 - a) Progressive
 - b) Equitable
 - c) Justified
 - d) Regressive
- 9) Specific duty is charged according to _____.
 - a) Value of a commodity
 - b) Weight of the commodity
 - c) Size of the commodity
 - d) None of the above
- 10) Which factor has no role in the shifting of a tax?
 - a) Change in prices
 - b) Elasticity of demand and supply
 - c) Nature of Demand
 - d) Income of the consumer

- 11) The ultimate burden of taxation on producer implies _____.
a) Inelastic Supply and Elastic Demand
b) Elastic Supply and Demand
c) Inelastic Supply and Demand
d) Elastic Supply and Inelastic Demand
- 12) The objective of taxation by the Government is _____.
a) Rising revenue for the state
b) To maintain economic stability
c) To remove disparities in the distribution of income
d) All of the above
- 13) The term impact of taxation means _____.
a) Initial burden of the tax
b) Ultimate burden of the tax
c) Burden of tax on government
d) None of the above
- 14) After levying of a tax, if the price does not rise at all, it means that _____.
a) Incidence of the tax remains with producer
b) Tax has been shifted backward
c) Shifting has taken place
d) Any of the above

- Q.2 Write short note. (Any Four) 12**
a) Regressive tax
b) E-Filling
c) Income tax
d) Capital Gain tax
e) VAT
- Q.3 Write short answer. (Any Four) 16**
a) What is Budget?
b) What is Progressive tax?
c) What is forward shifting of tax?
d) Explain the direct taxes in India?
e) What is Gift tax?
- Q.4 Attempt any Two questions: 14**
a) Discuss the benefit principle of taxation.
b) Explain the Cannons of taxation.
c) Discuss the Tax Administration in India.
- Q.5 a) What is Tax Consultancy? Explain the nature and scope of tax consultancy. 14**
OR
b) What are revenue sources of central government?