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**M.A. I Semester – I (CBCS) Examination, 2016
ECONOMICS (New)(Paper – I)
Micro Economic Analysis – I**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 29-3-2016
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Total 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) All factors of production are privately owned and managed by individuals is known as _____.
 - a) Socialistic economy
 - b) Capitalistic economy
 - c) Mixed economy
 - d) None of the above
- 3) _____ is a golden mean between capitalistic economy and socialistic economy.
 - a) Capitalistic economy
 - b) Socialistic economy
 - c) Mixed economy
 - d) None of the above
- 4) _____ approach measures utility in quantitative terms.
 - a) Cardinal
 - b) Ordinal
 - c) Marginal
 - d) Total Cost and Total Revenue
- 5) _____ shows the combination of two goods which yield same level of satisfaction.
 - a) Isoquant
 - b) Indifference curve
 - c) Production possibility curve
 - d) Iso cost curve



- 6) _____ shows the effects of change in level of income of purchasing of the commodity.
- a) Income effect
 - b) Price effect
 - c) Substitution effect
 - d) Cross effect
- 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) Increase in demand due to change in income is known as _____
- a) Extension in demand
 - b) Contraction in demand
 - c) Increase in demand
 - d) Decrease in demand
- 9) Demand curve has negative shape because of _____
- a) Law of diminishing marginal utility
 - b) Price effect
 - c) Substitution effect
 - d) All the above
- 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) When $e = 1$, it indicates _____
- a) Less elastic demand
 - b) Unitary elastic demand
 - c) Infinite elastic demand
 - d) In-elastic demand
- 12) $TR_n - TR_{n-1}$ this equation shows _____
- a) Marginal Cost
 - b) Marginal Profit
 - c) Marginal Revenue
 - d) Marginal Satisfaction



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

Day and Date : Thursday, 31-3-2016
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 70

- Instructions :** 1) **All questions are compulsory.**
2) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**
3) **Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.**

1. Choose the correct alternative :

14

- 1) The MPP of resources is less than demand for resources
 - a) Less
 - b) Greater
 - c) Not affected
 - d) All the above
- 2) The scope of agricultural economics includes
 - a) Production
 - b) Consumption
 - c) Distribution
 - d) All the above
- 3) If the price of agricultural commodities is higher than demand for resources is
 - a) Less
 - b) Greater
 - c) Constant
 - d) All the above
- 4) Assumption in input-output relationship
 - a) Input is constant
 - b) Output is constant
 - c) Change in income
 - d) Constant technology
- 5) Assumption in input-input relationship
 - a) Level of input is constant
 - b) Level of output is constant
 - c) Change in income of farmer
 - d) Change in prices



- 6) The nature of agricultural supply is
- a) Constant
 - b) Changing
 - c) Seasonal
 - d) None of them
- 7) The role of government in agriculture is
- a) Regulate input prices
 - b) Regulate output prices
 - c) Provides infrastructure
 - d) All the above
- 8) Agricultural supply is
- a) Elastic
 - b) Inelastic
 - c) Perfect inelastic
 - d) Unitary elastic
- 9) Agricultural demand is
- a) Elastic demand
 - b) Inelastic demand
 - c) Perfect inelastic demand
 - d) Unitary elastic demand
- 10) In cross elasticity of demand, if two commodities are substitute to each other than relative price and demand change
- a) Positively
 - b) Negatively
 - c) No demand
 - d) All the above
- 11) In cross elasticity of demand, if two commodities are complementary to each other than relative price and demand change
- a) Positively
 - b) Negatively
 - c) No demand
 - d) All the above
- 12) Assumption in output-output relationship
- a) Level of input is constant
 - b) Level of output is constant
 - c) Change in income
 - d) None of them
- 13) Agricultural commodities are
- a) Perishable
 - b) Durable
 - c) No demanded
 - d) All the above
- 14) Agricultural economics is both theoretical and _____ in nature.
- a) Sciences
 - b) Applied sciences
 - c) Biological
 - d) Physical



2. Write short notes (**Any 4** out of 5) : **12**
- 1) New agricultural technology
 - 2) Optimum output combination
 - 3) Marketing functions
 - 4) Types of agricultural markets
 - 5) Marketing channel.
3. Write short answer (**Any 4** out of 5) : **16**
- 1) Write the types of variation in agricultural prices.
 - 2) Explain the methods of sale of agricultural commodities.
 - 3) Which factors are affecting on the agricultural supply ?
 - 4) Explain the major problems of agricultural marketing.
 - 5) Write the role of agriculture in national economy.
4. Write long answer (**Any 2** out of 3) : **14**
- 1) Write note on demand for resources.
 - 2) What are the factors affecting on demand of agricultural resources ?
 - 3) Discuss the linear and non-linear production function.
5. a) Explain the types of input-input relationship in agriculture. **14**
- OR
- b) Define the agricultural economics. Explain the nature and scope of agricultural economics.
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M.A. (Part – I) (Semester – I) Examination, 2016
ECONOMICS (New-CBCS)
Paper – II : Quantitative Techniques for Economics – I

Day and Date : Saturday, 2-4-2016

Total Marks : 70

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

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

1. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives : **14**
- 1) If, mean value is 100 and standard deviation is 5 than coefficient of variation is
a) 1 b) 5 c) 50 d) 500
 - 2) If, intercept = 50, Slope = 5 in case of regression line of Y on X; Find value of Y, When X = 10
a) 55 b) 260 c) 100 d) 65
 - 3) _____ is calculating the Open end classes.
a) Mode and Median b) Standard Deviation
c) Mean and Harmonic Mean d) All the above
 - 4) Simple Correlation studies _____
a) One Variable b) Two Variables
c) Three Variables d) More than two variables
 - 5) _____ is not affected by extreme values.
a) Mode b) Standard Deviation
c) Median d) a and c



- 6) Amount of Saving and Income of the Family is
a) Negatively correlated b) Positively correlated
c) Zero correlated d) None of the above
- 7) Partial Regression studies
a) One Variable b) Two Variables
c) Three Variables d) More than Two variables
- 8) Coefficient of Correlation between sale of woolen cloth and day temperature.
a) Zero b) One c) Negative d) Positive
- 9) Price and Demand is
a) Negatively correlated b) Positively correlated
c) Zero correlated d) None of the above
- 10) Range is
a) Positional average b) Use extreme value
c) Both a and b d) None of the above
- 11) Maximum value of $r =$
a) 0 b) 1 c) -1 d) None of them
- 12) Correlation coefficient lies between
a) 1 to 10 b) 1 to 1 c) 0 to 1 d) None of them
- 13) The value of the relative range is determined by _____ item in the series.
a) single b) some c) two d) both b and c
- 14) Median divides the distribution into _____ parts.
a) four b) three c) two d) many

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

12

- 1) Types of Quantitative Techniques.
- 2) Advantages of mean, mode and median.
- 3) Disadvantages of mean, mode, median and range.
- 4) Use and limitations of Quantitative Techniques.
- 5) Scatter Diagram.



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

16

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

Income (Rs. 'Lakh')	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60
No. of Company	20	30	100	30	20

Problem: 2: Calculate Median for the following data.

Saving (Rs. Lakh)	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60
No. of Persons	200	300	400	300	200

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

Apple Prod. (Qtl)	200 – 300	300 – 400	400 – 500	500 – 600	600 – 900
No. of Farmers	200	300	500	300	200

Problem: 4: Calculate Standard Deviation from following data.

Investment (Rs. Cr.)	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60
No. of Company	20	30	50	30	20

Problem: 5: Calculate Range and Standard Deviation from following data.

Income (Rs. 'Cr.')	20	30	40	50	60
No. of Persons	2	3	15	3	2

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

14

Problem: 1: Calculate Coefficient of Variation for the following frequency distribution.

Wage Rate (Rs.)	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60	60 – 70	70 – 80
No. of Workers	200	300	1000	300	200



Problem: 2: Calculate Karl Pearson's Coefficient of Correlation.

Income (Rs. in Cr.)	100	150	200	200	350
Saving (Rs. in Cr.)	50	100	150	200	250

Problem: 3: Calculate Spearman's Rank Coefficient of Correlation.

X	2000	1000	5000	1800	3000	2000	1700	2500
Y	500	800	500	1000	600	200	500	700

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

14

Problem: 1: Find two line of regression equation and estimate the following value.

Price (Rs.) (X)	40	70	70	90	100
Demand (Units) (Y)	20	22	18	14	10

- i) Estimate Y variable value, when X is 50 in case of Regression line of Y on X.
- ii) Estimate X variable value, when Y is 30 in case of Regression line of X on Y.

Problem: 2: Find two line of regression equation and estimate the following value.

X	40	50	60	70	80	200
Y	25	20	22	22	40	100

- i) Estimate Y variable value, when X is 100 in case of Regression line of Y on X.
- ii) Estimate X variable value, when Y is 10 in case of Regression line of X on Y.



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**M.A. – I (Semester – I) (New – CBCS) Examination, 2016
ECONOMICS
Indian Economic Policy (Paper – IV)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 5-4-2016

Max. Marks : 70

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

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

1. Multiple choice question :

14

- 1) _____ is the Chairman of Planning Commission of India.
 - a) Home Minister
 - b) Chief Minister
 - c) Defense Minister
 - d) Prime Minister
- 2) CACP established in
 - a) 1980
 - b) 1985
 - c) 1965
 - d) 1974
- 3) Small scale industries are those which have the investment limit up to
 - a) 1 crore
 - b) 2 crore
 - c) 15 crore
 - d) 3 crore
- 4) RRB is
 - a) Rural Regional Bank
 - b) Regional Rural Bank
 - c) Rehabilitation Rural Bank
 - d) None of the above
- 5) _____ is the socialist country.
 - a) America
 - b) Nepal
 - c) China
 - d) India
- 6) Open market operation related to
 - a) Fiscal policy
 - b) Monetary policy
 - c) Money market
 - d) Capital market
- 7) The NABARD was set up in
 - a) 1983
 - b) 1984
 - c) 1985
 - d) 1982



- 8) MSP is
- a) Maximum Support Price
 - b) Minimum Support Price
 - c) Minimum Special Price
 - d) Maximum
- 9) _____ is important aspect of small scale industry.
- a) Infrastructure limitation
 - b) Export contribution
 - c) Problem of payment
 - d) Adverse effect of globalization
- 10) PACS is
- a) Primary Agriculture Co-operative Society
 - b) Prime Co-operative Agriculture Society
 - c) Preliminary Agriculture Co-operative Society
 - d) None of the above
- 11) _____ is objective of economic policy.
- a) Increase employment rate
 - b) Increase population rate
 - c) Social welfare
 - d) None of these
- 12) _____ was first five year plan period.
- a) 1951-1956
 - b) 1956-1960
 - c) 1960-1965
 - d) 1951-1958
- 13) Mahalwari system firstly introduced in
- a) Agra and Oudh
 - b) Agra
 - c) Oudh
 - d) None of these
- 14) SLR means
- a) Statutory Liquidity Ratio
 - b) Statistical Low of Ratio
 - c) Supportive Liquidity Ratio
 - d) None of these



2. Write short notes (**any 4** out of 5) : **12**
- 1) MSP
 - 2) SEBI
 - 3) MRTP Act
 - 4) Treasury bill market
 - 5) Certificate deposited market.
3. Write short answers (**any 4** out of 5) : **16**
- 1) Define the capital market.
 - 2) Explain the Tenancy reform.
 - 3) Define the PDS system.
 - 4) Types of Zamindari system.
 - 5) Meaning of fiscal policy.
4. Broad question (**any 2** out of 3) : **14**
- a) Explain the importance of small scale industry.
 - b) Explain problems of agriculture marketing in India.
 - c) Evaluate the PDS system in India.
5. a) Explain objectives of New Economic Policy. **14**
- OR
- b) Explain institutional finance sources for agriculture sector.
-



- 7) A situation in which _____ to attain their objective known as co-operation.
- a) Movement
 - b) People work together
 - c) New innovation
 - d) Marketing goods
- 8) PACS means
- a) Primary Agency Co-operative System
 - b) Primary Agro Co-operative Society
 - c) Primary Agriculture Co-operative Society
 - d) Primary Agriculture Consumer Society
- 9) Co-operative sector which is beautifully blended in between a _____ and _____
- a) Public and private sector
 - b) Public and co-operative sector
 - c) Private and co-operative sector
 - d) Public and industry sector
- 10) Maharashtra Co-operative Society Act was passed on
- a) 1950
 - b) 1975
 - c) 1960
 - d) 2001
- 11) _____ is one of the principle of co-operative sector.
- a) Volunteer participation
 - b) Self-development
 - c) Housing development
 - d) None of these
- 12) _____ is the problem faced by co-operative bank.
- a) Lone transparency
 - b) Low level recovery
 - c) Interest rate
 - d) a) and b) both
- 13) NAFED means
- a) National Agriculture Marketing Federation Society
 - b) National Agency for Federation Development
 - c) National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation
 - d) None of the above
- 14) _____ is deals with agriculture and industrial production.
- a) Service Co-operative
 - b) Allied service
 - c) Production Co-operative
 - d) Housing society



2. Write short note (**any 4**) : **12**
- 1) Principle of Co-operation.
 - 2) Values of Co-operation.
 - 3) NAFED.
 - 4) Meaning and structure of co-operative society.
 - 5) Importance of co-operative society.
3. Write short answer (**any 4**) : **16**
- 1) What are the characteristics of Housing society ?
 - 2) Write a note on Agriculture Co-operative Marketing Society.
 - 3) What are the problems of PACS ?
 - 4) Explain the recommendation of Shivajirao Patil Committee.
 - 5) What are the problems of Housing Co-operative Society ?
4. Write answer in detail (**any 2**) : **14**
- 1) Why professional skill is important in Co-operative management ?
 - 2) Explain the development of Co-operative Society in India.
 - 3) What is meant by Non-Credit Co-operative Society ? Explain their importance.
5. a) What is meant by Non-Credit Co-operative Society ? Explain its types and function of the Non-credit Co-operatives Society. **14**
- OR
- b) Explain the progress and problems of Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies.
-



- 7) Full cost pricing considers the _____
- i) AC
 - ii) Normal Profit
 - iii) i and ii
 - iv) None of the above
- 8) Marginal physical productivity is related with _____
- i) Labour productivity
 - ii) Cost
 - iii) Production
 - iv) Profit
- 9) _____ is a market where there is one seller and one consumer.
- i) Monopoly
 - ii) Oligopoly
 - iii) Bilateral monopoly
 - iv) Monopsony
- 10) Marginal revenue is the what addition made in _____
- i) Total Cost
 - ii) Total Revenue
 - iii) Total Fixed Cost
 - iv) Total Variable Cost
- 11) According to Baumol the sales revenue is maximum when _____
- i) $MC=0$
 - ii) $MR=0$
 - iii) $MC=MR$
 - iv) $MR>MC$
- 12) According to Marris the managers are set the objective of _____
- i) Sales Revenue Maximization
 - ii) Profit Maximization
 - iii) Maximize the Managers Utility
 - iv) Balanced Growth of the firm
- 13) Actual Profit is _____
- i) $\pi = R - C - S$
 - ii) $\pi = R - C + S$
 - iii) $\pi = R + C - S$
 - iv) $\pi = R + C + S$
- 14) General equilibrium shows equilibrium of _____
- i) All Market
 - ii) One Market
 - iii) Two Market
 - iv) None of the above

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

- 1) Non-collusive oligopoly
- 2) Dominant firm price leadership
- 3) Kinked demand curve
- 4) Benham's criteria of welfare
- 5) Production Possibility Curve.



3. Write short answer (**any four**). **14**
- 1) Explain the Chamberlin's duopoly model.
 - 2) Explain the equilibrium of bilateral monopoly market.
 - 3) Why managers follow the objective of sales revenue maximization ?
 - 4) Explain social welfare function.
 - 5) Explain the Hicks-Kaldor compensation criteria.
4. Answer **any two** questions. **14**
- 1) Discuss the Cournot's model of duopoly market.
 - 2) Discuss the full cost pricing rule.
 - 3) Discuss the marginal productivity theory in detail.
5. a) Discuss the Managerial model of Managerial enterprise. **14**
- OR
- b) Explain the Bain's Price limiting theory in detail.
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M.A. (Part – I) (Semester – II) Examination, 2016
ECONOMICS
Paper No. – 4 : Agri-Business (New CBCS)

Day and Date : Wednesday, 6-4-2016

Max. Marks : 70

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

- Instructions :** 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*
3) *Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.*

1. Choose the correct alternative :

14

- 1) PACS may be started with _____ or more people normally belonging to a village.
a) 10000 b) 1000 c) 100 d) 10
- 2) NAFED is _____ level federation in co-operative marketing.
a) District b) State c) National d) International
- 3) Which sector got high rate of growth in its co-operative units ?
a) Sugar b) Cotton Textile c) Jute d) Oil seeds
- 4) Indian Green Revolution is the most successful in
a) Wheat and Potato b) Jowar and Oil Seeds
c) Wheat and Rice d) Tea and Coffee
- 5) 'White Revolution' is related to
a) Poultry b) Milk Production
c) Fisheries d) Drinking Water
- 6) Those with CCA more than between 2000 to 10000 hectares.
a) Minor Irrigation Schemes b) Major Irrigation Schemes
c) Medium Irrigation Schemes d) Minor and Medium Schemes
- 7) Crops are sown in the month of October and harvested in March/April every year.
a) Rabi b) Kharif c) Zaid d) All the above
- 8) NABARD was established in
a) 1951 b) 1985 c) 1982 d) 1975



- 9) _____ announces the support prices for major agricultural products.
 a) RBI b) APC c) CACP d) Government
- 10) APC was setup in
 a) 1965 b) 1985 c) 1982 d) 1995
- 11) The main security guard of International Trade is
 a) IMF b) IBRD c) WTO d) WHO
- 12) Blue revaluation is related to _____ production.
 a) Sugarcane b) Wheat c) Fish d) Milk
- 13) In India those farmers are called 'Marginal Farmers' who hold the land upto
 a) 1 hectare b) 2 hectare c) 3 hectare d) 4 hectare
- 14) Who is the originator of Green Revolution in India ?
 a) Norman Borlaug b) M.S. Swaminathan
 c) Garry Backer d) None of these

2. Write short notes (4 out of 5) : 12

- 1) WTO
- 2) Operation Flood
- 3) Sugar Industry
- 4) Bio-technology
- 5) Mechanical Technology.

3. Write short answer (any 4 out of 5) : 16

- 1) Discuss the role of NABARD in India.
- 2) Explain the Free and Protected International Trade.
- 3) Discuss the progress of textile industries in India.
- 4) Explain difference between farm and non-farm sector.
- 5) What are the main objectives of agricultural price policy ?

4. Write long answer (any 2 out of 3) : 14

- 1) Discuss the problems and measure of agro-industries.
- 2) Elaborate terms of trade between agriculture and non-agriculture sector.
- 3) Explain the price and income stabilization measures in India.

5. a) Discuss the sources of irrigation. Explain the progress of irrigation in India. 14

OR

- b) Discuss the various sources of agricultural credit. Explain the co-operative credit in India.



2. Write short notes (**any four**) : **12**
- 1) Species bio-diversity
 - 2) Green gas
 - 3) Marine eco-system
 - 4) Pollution
 - 5) Depletion of Ozone layer.
3. Write short answer (**any four**) : **16**
- 1) What are the impacts of economic development on environment ?
 - 2) Explain the sources of noise pollution.
 - 3) Explain importance of dam.
 - 4) What are the causes of deforestation ?
 - 5) Explain in brief about Appikoo Movement.
4. Answer **any two** questions : **14**
- 1) What are the subject matters of environment economics ?
 - 2) Explain causes and impact of air pollution.
 - 3) Explain the theory of limit to growth.
5. a) What is Environmental Audit ? Explain its subject matter and importance and limitations. **14**
- OR
- b) Discuss in detail India's Environmental Policy.
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**M.A. (Part – I) (Semester – II) Examination, 2016
ECONOMICS (New) (CBCS)
Paper – II : Quantitative Techniques for Economics – II**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 6-4-2016

Total Marks : 70

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

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

1. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives. **14**
- 1) Formula of Simple Growth Rate
a) $((Y_t - Y_0)/Y_0)/(100/t)$ b) $((Y_t - Y_0)/Y_0)/(100)$
c) $((Y_t/Y_0))/(100/t)$ d) $((Y_t - Y_0)/Y_0)$
 - 2) Moving Average Method is used in _____
a) Averages b) Dispersion c) Correlation d) None of the above
 - 3) Fisher's Index method is used weightage to _____ quantities.
a) geometric mean of P_0^L & P_0^P b) current year
c) base year d) square
 - 4) The Constant value in Regression is nothing but
a) Beta Value b) Slope Value
c) Intercept d) Regression Coefficient
 - 5) Antilogarithm is used to measure _____
a) Correlation b) Regression c) Simple Growth d) Compound Growth
 - 6) Logarithm is used to measure _____
a) Correlation b) Regression c) Simple Growth d) Compound Growth
 - 7) Relationship between dependent and independent variable studied in
a) Time series b) Regression c) Index Numbers d) None of them
 - 8) Semi-average method used in
a) Dispersion b) Averages c) Correlation d) None of them
 - 9) _____ method of describing the secular trend is to divide the original data into two equal parts.
a) Free hand b) Semi-average
c) Moving-average d) Semi and Moving average



10) Formula for Calculate Degree of Circle

- a) (Component Value/Total Value) + 360
- b) (Component Value/Total Value) * 100
- c) (Component Value + Total Value) * 360
- d) (Component Value/Total Value) * 360

11) 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

12) Paasche's Index Number is

- a) $P_{01}^P = \frac{\sum P_1 q_1}{\sum P_1 q_1} * 100$
- b) $P_{01}^P = \frac{\sum P_0 q_1}{\sum P_0 q_1} * 100$
- c) $P_{01}^P = \frac{\sum P_1 q_1}{\sum P_0 q_0} * 100$
- d) $P_{01}^P = \frac{\sum P_1 q_1}{\sum P_0 q_1} * 100$

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

- a) Semi-average method
- b) Moving-average method
- c) Free hand method
- d) Least square method

14) The base year quantities are used as weights in the _____ method.

- a) Laspeyre's
- b) Fisher's
- c) Kelly's
- d) Paasche's

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

- 1) Steps in Testing of Hypothesis.
- 2) Types of Index Numbers.
- 3) Formulation of Hypothesis.
- 4) Objectives of Times Series.
- 5) Types of Bar Diagram.

12

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

- 1) Draw suitable diagram for expenditure of a family on following items.

16

Item	Expenditure (Rs.)
Books	2,500
Exam Fees	500
Health	1,000
Travel	1,500
Room Rent	4,000
Other	500



2) Draw Line Graph for the following information.

Fruit Production in India in Million Tones during 2010 to 2014

Year	Mango	Orange	Apple
2010	20	20	100
2011	40	60	80
2012	60	100	60
2013	80	60	40
2014	100	20	20

3) Draw the Bar diagram of Profit (Rs. Cr.) in different years by three Companies.

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Company A	20	30	40	50	60
Company B	40	60	80	100	120
Company C	30	40	50	60	70

4) Draw Histogram for the following frequency distribution.

Income (Rs. Lakh)	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60	60 – 70	70 – 80
No. of Persons	4000	5000	7000	5000	4000

5) Draw Ogive Curve for the following frequency distribution.

Wages (Rs.)	0 – 10	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60	60 – 70	70 – 80	80 – 90
No. of Worker	100	200	300	400	500	400	300	200	100

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

14

Problem 1: Fit a straight line trend to the given data by the method of least squares.

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Rice Prod. (qtl.)	30	40	50	60	70



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

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Wheat Prod. (qtl.)	12	14	15	16	15

Problem 3 : Calculate Simple Growth Rate for following data.

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Food Prod. (Mill Ton.)	20	21	22	22	24

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	8	20	10	30
B	2	10	2	12
C	4	30	6	30
D	10	20	12	30
E	8	40	12	40

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

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Production (Mill. Ton.)	30	40	50	60	50

Estimate Production for the year 2018.



Seat No.	
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M.A. (Part – I) (Semester – II) (New – CBCS) Examination, 2016
ECONOMICS
Paper – V : Computer Applications in Economics

Day and Date : Saturday, 9-4-2016
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Total. Marks : 70

Instruction : All questions are compulsory.

1. Choose correct alternative :

14

- 1) In data base language each Column is called a _____
a) Record b) Field c) Sheet d) Column
- 2) _____ is the most widely used operating system.
a) Windows b) Unix c) Mac OS d) Linux
- 3) Modulation and demodulation are the process of
a) Connection Device b) Modem
c) Modulator d) OSI
- 4) In Excel, function is use for computing Correlation.
a) = CORRELATION (CELL ID) ENTER
b) = CORRELAT (CELL ID) ENTER
c) = CORREL (CELL ID) ENTER
d) = COEFFICIENT (CELL ID) ENTER
- 5) In Excel, function is use 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



- 6) In Excel, function is use 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
- 7) In Excel, function is use 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
- 8) In Excel, function is use 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
- 9) 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
- 10) In Excel, function is use 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
- 11) In Excel, function is use for computing Standard Deviation
- a) = STANDARD (CELL ID) ENTER
b) = DEVIATION (CELL ID) ENTER
c) = STDEVP (CELL ID) ENTER
d) = STADEV (CELL ID) ENTER
- 12) In Excel, function is use for computing Mean
- a) = MEAN (CELL ID) ENTER
b) = SUM (CELL ID) ENTER
c) = AVERAGE (CELL ID) ENTER
d) = TOTAL (CELL ID) ENTER



- 13) In Excel, function is use for computing natural logarithm value.
a) = NL (CELL ID) ENTER b) = LN (CELL ID) ENTER
c) = LOG (CELL ID) ENTER d) = EXP (CELL ID) ENTER
- 14) In Excel, function is use for computing anti-logarithm value
a) = NL (CELL ID) ENTER b) = LN (CELL ID) ENTER
c) = LOG (CELL ID) ENTER d) = EXP (CELL ID) ENTER

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

- 1) Excel Menu
- 2) Scanning devices
- 3) Internet
- 4) Plotters
- 5) Utility software.

3. Write short answers (**any four**) : **16**

- 1) Write note on CPU.
- 2) Explain the types of keyboard.
- 3) Describe the types of computer.
- 4) Explain the types of printers.
- 5) Explain the audio and video output devices.

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

- 1) Discuss the System software.
- 2) Elaborate the different types of application software.
- 3) Write note on the different type of Monitors.

5. a) Discuss the various types of Hardware. **14**

OR

- b) Elaborate the Secondary storage devices.
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**M.A. – II (Semester – IV) (New) (CGPA) Examination, 2016
ECONOMICS
Monetary Economics (Paper No. – I)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 30-3-2016
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Select the correct answer.

14

- 1) The money perform the _____ function.
 - i) Store of value
 - ii) Medium of exchange
 - iii) Unit of value
 - iv) All the above
- 2) _____ are the component of near money.
 - i) Cheque
 - ii) Bond
 - iii) Equity
 - iv) All the above
- 3) Plastic money is
 - i) ATM Card
 - ii) Debit Card
 - iii) Credit Card
 - iv) All the above
- 4) M3 is
 - i) M1 + time deposit
 - ii) M2 + time deposit
 - iii) M4 + time deposit
 - iv) None of the above
- 5) According to Fisher when other things remain constant quantity of money and price level has _____ relation.
 - i) Negative
 - ii) Positive
 - iii) Constant
 - iv) None of the above
- 6) According to Keynes speculative demand for money is the function of
 - i) Level of income
 - ii) Interest rate
 - iii) Investment
 - iv) Consumption

P.T.O.



- 7) _____ equation of demand for money is given by the Marshall.
- i) $M = kPY$
 - ii) $M = sPY$
 - iii) $M = tPY$
 - iv) $M = zPY$
- 8) LM denotes the equilibrium between
- i) Demand and supply of money
 - ii) Demand and supply of capital
 - iii) Demand and supply of goods
 - iv) Demand and supply of saving
- 9) The combined effect of Multiplier and Accelerator is known as
- i) Acceleration effect
 - ii) Multiplier effect
 - iii) Super multiplier
 - iv) GDP
- 10) The average between income and consumption is known as
- i) APC
 - ii) MPC
 - iii) CEC
 - iv) DEF
- 11) _____ are the quantitative measure of Monetary Policy.
- i) Bank rate
 - ii) Open market operation
 - iii) CLR and SLR
 - iv) All the above
- 12) Continuous increase in price is known as
- i) Inflation
 - ii) Deflation
 - iii) Recovery
 - iv) None of the above
- 13) Waves like fluctuation in economic activity is known as
- i) Economic Cycle
 - ii) Trade Cycle
 - iii) Inflation
 - iv) Deflation
- 14) According to Hayek the equality between demand and supply of loanable fund means
- i) Natural rate of interest
 - ii) Market rate of interest
 - iii) Determination of rate of interest
 - iv) Determination of investment



2. Write short notes (**any four**) : 12
- 1) Liquid Asset.
 - 2) High Powered Money.
 - 3) Non-interest Cost.
 - 4) Average Propensity of Investment.
 - 5) Velocity of money.
3. Write short answer (**any four**) : 16
- 1) What is Leverage effect ?
 - 2) What is Consumption function ?
 - 3) What is Long Jugler Cycle ?
 - 4) Who are the plungers ?
 - 5) What is trough ?
4. Answer **any two** questions : 14
- 1) What are liquidity measures of Reserve Bank of India ?
 - 2) Explain the Keynes theory of demand for money.
 - 3) How to derive the LM curve ?
5. a) If the MPC is 0.5 percent and investment is 5000cr then computes the multiplier effect. 14

OR

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

Income (Y)	Consumption (C)	APC	MPC	APS	MPS
-	Rs. 1,800				
Rs. 2,000	Rs. 2,000				
Rs. 3,000	Rs. 2,200				
Rs. 4,000	Rs. 2,400				
Rs. 5,000	Rs. 2,600				
Rs. 6,000	Rs. 2,800				



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M.A. – II (Semester – IV) Examination, 2016
ECONOMICS (New – CGPA)
Economics of Growth and Development (Paper – II)

Day and Date : Friday, 1-4-2016
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Select the correct answer :

14

- 1) The concept of invisible hand is given by _____
 - i) Adam Smith
 - ii) David Ricardo
 - iii) J. S. Mill
 - iv) Marshall
- 2) Which one of the following is an assumption of Harrod-Domar model ?
 - i) Change in interest rate
 - ii) Closed economy
 - iii) Variable capital-output ratio
 - iv) Variable marginal and average propensity to save
- 3) According to Nelson there is high correlation between _____
 - i) The level of per capita income and rate of population growth
 - ii) The level of total income and rate of population growth low
 - iii) The level of total expenditure and rate of population growth
 - iv) None of the above
- 4) _____ of the following is known as full capacity growth rate.
 - i) Actual growth rate (G)
 - ii) Warranted growth rate (Gw)
 - iii) Natural growth rate (Gn)
 - iv) None of the above



- 5) The classical model of economic development emphasizes
- Laissez-fair policy
 - Capital accumulation
 - Both i) and ii)
 - Neither i) nor ii)
- 6) Hirschman and other economists like him pleaded for
- Agricultural growth
 - Balanced growth
 - Industrial growth
 - Unbalanced growth
- 7) Match the pair :
- | | |
|------------------|--|
| a) Adam Smith | 1) Das Capital |
| b) David Ricardo | 2) General Theory |
| c) Karl Marx | 3) Wealth of Nation |
| d) Keynes | 4) The Principles of Political Economy |
- a – 4, b – 3, c – 2, d – 1
 - a – 1, b – 2, c – 3, d – 4
 - a – 4, b – 2, c – 3, d – 1
 - a – 3, b – 4, c – 1, d – 2
- 8) Innovation means _____
- Introduction of new method of production
 - Introduction of new commodity
 - Introduction of new raw material
 - All the above
- 9) _____ are the indicators of economic development.
- Growth in GNP
 - Growth in Per Capita Income
 - Reduction in Poverty
 - All the above
- 10) In Marxian theory of development the ratio of _____ is rate of surplus



value.

- i) Surplus value to variable capital
- ii) Variable capital to surplus value
- iii) Profit to surplus value
- iv) All of the above

11) _____ are income generating forces.

- i) Shocks
- ii) Stimulants
- iii) Both i) and ii)
- iv) Neither i) nor ii)

12) The Division of labor increases _____

- i) Dexterity
- ii) Efficiency
- iii) Innovation in method of production
- iv) All the above

13) The theory of _____ has been developed by R. R. Nelson.

- i) Big push
- ii) Stages of growth
- iii) Unlimited supply of labour
- iv) Low level equilibrium trap

14) Demographic transition refers to

- i) Shift from high birth and low death rates
- ii) Shift from stable population at high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates
- iii) Change in the male-female ratio of population
- iv) Migration of population from rural to urban areas

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

12

- 1) Golden rule of capital accumulation
- 2) Economic growth
- 3) Vicious circle of poverty
- 4) Human poverty index
- 5) Labor intensive technique.



3. Write short answer (**any four**) : **16**
- 1) Explain the term warranted growth rate.
 - 2) Explain the embodied technological progress.
 - 3) What is the circular flow of an economy ?
 - 4) What is the innovation ?
 - 5) What is the monetary policy ?
4. Answer **any two** questions : **14**
- 1) Explain the difference between economic growth and development.
 - 2) Discuss the balanced theory of development.
 - 3) Explain the transitional theory of demography.
5. a) Discuss the classical theory of development. **14**
- OR
- b) Discuss the Karl Marx theory of development.
-



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**M.A. (Part – II) (Semester – IV) Examination, 2016
ECONOMICS (New CGPA)
Economics of Transport (Paper – III)**

Day and Date : Monday, 4-4-2016
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) _____ highways constructed and maintained by State Governments.
a) District b) Urban c) State d) National
- 2) First Indian Airport in Private sector constructing at
a) Cochin b) New Delhi c) Mumbai d) Chennai
- 3) _____ characteristics of Road Transport.
a) Individual Service b) Social Welfare
c) Small Investment d) All the above
- 4) _____ highway connects the Union Capital with State Capital.
a) District b) State
c) National d) International
- 5) Railway problems
a) Fuel problem b) Accidents
c) Ticketless Travel d) All the above
- 6) MSRTC means
a) Maharashtra State Regional Transport Corporation
b) Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation
c) Maharashtra State Road Transaction Communication
d) Maharashtra State Road Travel Corporation



3. Write short answers (**any 4** out of 5) : **16**
- 1) Explain village road transport scheme (PMGSY).
 - 2) Elaborate functions of transport.
 - 3) Explain the railway budget 2015.
 - 4) Explain the features of air and water transport. Discuss the challenges in Indian shipping.
 - 5) Explain briefly difference between Urban and Rural transport.
4. Answer the following questions (**any 2**) : **14**
- 1) Elaborate classification of roadways in India.
 - 2) Explain challenges for urban transport in India.
 - 3) Explain characteristics of Rail Transport in India.
5. 1) Explain the development of Indian Railway. **14**

OR

- 2) Explain economic, social and political functions of transport.
-



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**M.A. (Part – II) (Semester – IV) Examination, 2016
ECONOMICS (New) (CGPA)
Mathematical Economics
(Paper No: 4)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 6-4-2016
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 70

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

1. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives : **14**
- 1) Monomial
 - a) One Variable
 - b) Two Variables
 - c) Three Variables
 - d) More than One Variable
 - 2) In short run all factors of production are variable
 - a) True
 - b) False
 - c) Sometimes True
 - d) None
 - 3) Utility of a product refers to
 - a) Satisfaction
 - b) Expenditure
 - c) Income
 - d) Profit
 - 4) In market theory the equilibrium condition is given as
 - a) $MR > MC$
 - b) $MR \neq MC$
 - c) $MR = MC$
 - d) $MR < MC$
 - 5) The Kinked demand curve exists in
 - a) Monopoly
 - b) Perfect Competition
 - c) Monopolistic Competition
 - d) Oligopoly



- 6) If the income elasticity of demand is greater than 1, the commodity is
- a) A Necessity
 - b) A Luxury
 - c) An Inferior Good
 - d) A Non-related Good
- 7) Polynomials
- a) One Variable
 - b) Two Variables
 - c) Three Variables
 - d) More than One Variable
- 8) The value of Keynesian Multiplier is dependent upon
- a) Profit
 - b) MPS
 - c) Income
 - d) MPC
- 9) In Game Theory we normally consider
- a) One Player
 - b) Two Player
 - c) Three Player
 - d) Four Player
- 10) The Indifference curve slopes
- a) Upward
 - b) Downward
 - c) Positive
 - d) None
- 11) Average utility can be derived from
- a) Marginal Utility
 - b) Total Utility
 - c) Data Insufficient
 - d) None
- 12) Transpose of _____ Matrix is original matrix.
- a) Minor
 - b) Cofactor
 - c) Inverse
 - d) Transpose
- 13) Total Fixed Cost curve is parallel to
- a) X-axis
 - b) Y-axis
 - c) TC
 - d) Not Parallel
- 14) Quantity Demand and Quantity Supply both are _____ at Equilibrium Condition.
- a) Unequal
 - b) Equal
 - c) Only a true
 - d) Only b true

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

12

- 1) Game Theory
- 2) Types of Functions
- 3) Features of Oligopoly
- 4) Features of Perfect Competition
- 5) Features of Monopolistic Competition.



3. Attempt **any four** questions : 16

- 1) Explain the Types of Matrix.
- 2) The total cost function for a firm is given as $Q = 8$
 $TC = 2Q + 4Q^2 + 3$
Find TC, AC function, MC function.
- 3) The quantity demand and quantities supplied is given by the equation
 $QD = 60 - 6P$ and
 $QS = 20 + 6P$
Find the equilibrium price and quantities.
- 4) Suppose the Total Revenue and Total Cost of a Firm are given by the Equation
 $R = 30 Q$ and $C = 10 + 5 Q^2$.
What will be the Profit maximizing Output and Total Profit of the Firm in Perfect Competitive Market ?
- 5) Suppose the Long-run Total Cost Function (LTC) = $Q^3 - 10Q^2 + 36Q$. Find out the Long-run Equilibrium Price in the Competitive Market.

4. Attempt **any two** questions : 14

- 1) Explain the Linear Programming Problem with suitable example.
- 2) Consider the Demand Function $Q = 150 - 3P$.
 - a) Find the Arc Elasticity of Demand when P increase (i) from 20 to 21; (ii) from 30 to 31.
 - b) Find Point Elasticity of Demand (i) When $P = 20$; (ii) When $P = 30$.
- 3) Multiplication of Matrix

$$A(BC) = (AB)C$$

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

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



5. a) Two Commodity Model

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

$$QS_1 = -5 + 10P_1$$

&

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

$$QS_2 = -5 + 6P_2$$

OR

- b) Solve for Consumers Equilibrium, if the Utility function $U = X^2 + 7XY - 10Y^2$
Price of commodity X is Rs. 2 ($P_1 = 2$) and Price of commodity Y is Rs. 7.
($P_2 = 7$) and Consumer Money Income is Rs. 6 ($M = \text{Rs. } 6$).

14



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**M.A. (Part – II) (Semester – IV) (New-CGPA) Examination, 2016
ECONOMICS (Paper – V)
Tax and Tax Consultancy**

Day and Date : Saturday, 9-4-2016
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks :70

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

1. Choose the correct option.

14

- 1) Which of the following is not a direct tax ?
 - a) Income tax
 - b) Wealth tax
 - c) Gift tax
 - d) Service tax
- 2) Which of the following is administrative non-tax revenue ?
 - a) Fees
 - b) Gifts
 - c) Grants
 - d) Profits of Government enterprises
- 3) The main objective of taxation is to _____
 - a) Raise revenue to the Government
 - b) Revenue to the Government
 - c) To promote exports, increase inequalities of income, promote employment
 - d) None of the above
- 4) A good tax system should ensure _____
 - a) Maximum social welfare
 - b) Minimum social welfare
 - c) Capital formation
 - d) Growth of exports
- 5) Which of the following is not an indirect tax ?
 - a) Sales tax
 - b) Custom duty
 - c) Excise duty
 - d) Gift tax
- 6) Service tax was introduced in India in _____
 - a) 1990-91
 - b) 1994-95
 - c) 2000-01
 - d) 2010-11



- 7) Special assessment is also known as _____
- a) Betterment levy
 - b) Value added tax
 - c) Advalorem tax
 - d) None of the above
- 8) _____ is a form of commercial non-tax revenue.
- a) Surplus of public sector undertakings
 - b) Fees
 - c) Fines
 - d) None of the above
- 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) An example of direct tax is _____
- a) Sales tax
 - b) Central excise duty
 - c) Custom duty
 - d) Wealth tax
- 11) _____ based on the principle 'higher the income, higher the tax'.
- a) Progressive tax
 - b) Proportion tax
 - c) Regressive tax
 - d) Digressive tax
- 12) Generally, the nature of indirect tax is _____
- a) Progressive
 - b) Regressive
 - c) Proportional
 - d) None of the above
- 13) Direct tax is _____ in nature.
- a) Progressive
 - b) Equitable
 - c) Regressive
 - d) None of the above
- 14) An increase in the direct tax means it is _____
- a) Inflationary
 - b) Anti-inflationary
 - c) Having no impact on price
 - d) None of the above



2. Write short note **(any four)** : **12**
- 1) Incidence of taxation.
 - 2) Proportional tax.
 - 3) Direct tax.
 - 4) E-filing.
 - 5) Gift tax.
3. Write short answer **(any four)** : **16**
- 1) What is tax ?
 - 2) What is regressive tax ?
 - 3) What is indirect tax ?
 - 4) What is ability to pay principle ?
 - 5) What is income tax ?
4. Write **any two** answers : **14**
- 1) Explain in detail benefit principle of taxation.
 - 2) Explain the direct taxes in India.
 - 3) Write a note on Capital gain tax.
5. What are the revenue sources of central government ? **14**

OR

Explain the budgetary procedure in India.
