Seat No.

M.A. (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
Micro Economic Analysis (230110101)

Day & Date: Friday, 10-05-2024   Max. Marks: 60
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

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

Q.1 **Choose the correct alternatives from the options.**   **12**

1) Micro economics studies _____.
   a) Individual saving   b) Individual investment
   c) Individual income   d) All of the above

2) _____ is want satisfaction capacity.
   a) Demand of goods   b) Supply of goods
   c) Utility   d) Sacrifice of goods

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

4) Micro Economic Analysis consists of _____.
   a) Theory of Consumer Behaviour
   b) Theory of Inflation
   c) Theory of demand for and Supply of Money.
   d) All of the above

5) Indifference curve shows _____.
   a) Various combination of two inputs which produce same level of output.
   b) Various combination of two goods which gives same level of revenue.
   c) Various combination of two goods which gives same level of satisfaction.
   d) None of them.

6) Homogeneous products found in _____.
   a) Perfect competitive market   b) Monopoly market
   c) Oligopoly market   d) Monopolistic market

7) Production function is shows relationship between the _____.
   a) Factor-factor   b) Product-product
   c) Input and output   d) All of the above

8) Under the imperfect market, the market in which few firms exists is called as _____.
   a) Perfect competitive market   b) Monopoly market
   c) Monopolistic market   d) None of them

9) _____ depicts tangency point of iso-quant and iso-cost line.
   a) Production possibility curve   b) Least cost combination
   c) Indifference curve   d) Pareto optimality

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

11) The change in the total product when one more unit is added to the variable factors is known as the _____.
   a) Total product   b)   Average product
   c) Marginal product.   d)   All of the above

12) Sales revenue maximization theory is developed by _____.
   a) Marris   b)   Bertrand
   c) Chamberlin   d)   Baumol

Q.2 Write short answer. (Any Four)   **12**
   a) Explain the micro economic analysis.
   b) Utility
   c) Production function
   d) Budget line
   e) Elasticity of substitution
   f) Social welfare

Q.3 Write Short Answer/Short Notes. (Any Two)   **12**
   a) Explain the determinants of demand.
   b) What is monopoly market? Explain the features of monopoly market.
   c) What is least cost combination?
   d) Explain the Bain's limit pricing theory.

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One)   **12**
   a) Graphically explain the consumer surplus theory.
   b) Explain the different kinds of elasticity of demand.

Q.5 Answer the following.
What is indifference curve? Explain the properties of indifference curve.   **12**

Seat No.

M.A. (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
Quantitative Technique for Economics (230110102)

Day & Date: Monday, 13-05-2024   Max. Marks: 60
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.   **12**

1) Quantitative techniques helps to _____.
    a) Provides tools for scientific research
    b) Selects an appropriate strategy
    c) To helps in decision making
    d) All the above

2) The method used to compute average or central value of the collected data is considered as _____.
    a) Measures of negative variation   b) Measures of positive variation
    c) Measures of central tendency   d) Measures of negative skewness

3) Most occurring value in set of data is _____.
    a) Arithmetic mean   b) Median
    c) Standard deviation   d) Mode

4) Midpoint of the values after have been ordered from the smallest to largest is called as _____.
    a) Arithmetic mean   b) Sample mean
    c) Median   d) Mode

5) Cumulative frequency _____.
    a) Running total of frequency
    b) Running total of individual items
    c) Running total of individual items plus frequency
    d) None of these

6) If $\Sigma X = 300$ and $n = 10$, then Arithmetic mean=?
    a) 30   b) 25
    c) 20   d) 10

7) Standard deviation denotes by _____.
    a) Σ b) α
    c) σ d) Z

8) Dispersion is measures _____.
    a) Variation   b) Average value
    c) Occurs most frequency   d) None of these

9) Correlation analysis denotes by _____.
    a) N   b) n
    c) r   d) Z

10) Multi-correlation analysis shows relationship between _____.
    a) Only one variable   b) Only two variable
    c) More than two variable   d) All the above

11) The value of co-efficient of correlation always in between of _____.
    a) -1 to 1   b) -1 to 10
    c) 0 to 1   d) 0 to -1

12) Index number provides method of measure of _____.
    a) Investment   b) Employment
    c) Inflation   d) None of these

Q.2 Write Short Answers: (Any Four)   **12**
    a) What is central tendency?
    b) What is discrete series of data?
    c) What is range?
    d) What is index number?
    e) What is time series analysis?
    f) What is growth rate analysis?

Q.3 Write Short Answer/Short notes (Any Two)   **12**
    a) Calculate the Arithmetic Mean of following given data.

X (Mark)	3	8	13	18	23	28	33	38	43	44

    b) Calculate the Range co efficient of range from Following given data.

(X) Weight of Students	47	49	49	51	52	57	60	61	63	71

    c) Calculate the Semi-average method of following given data.

Years	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Production of Wheat (In MT)	25	30	32	42	44	47

    d) What are the types of correlation analysis?

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

a) Calculate the standard deviation from following given data.

X	41	44	45	49	50	53	55	55	58	60

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

X	1	2	3	4	5
Y	2	4	6	8	10

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

Calculate the 3 yearly moving average from following given data.

Years	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
production of Rice (MT)	56	66	67	69	72	75	77	80	84	86

Seat No.

M.A. (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
Agricultural Economics (230110103)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 15-05-2024   Max. Marks: 60
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

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

Q.1   Choose the correct alternatives from the options.   12

1) Agriculture economics is associated to the _____.
   a) Problems related to agro-based industries
   b) Problems related to agriculture
   c) Problems related to agriculture finance
   d) All the above

2) Agriculture economics is _____.
   a) Only social science
   b) Only natural sciences
   c) Both social and natural sciences
   d) None of these

3) In agriculture sector _____ of the resources.
   a) Scarcity   b) Abundant
   c) Useful   d) Pure

4) Law of demand defines relationship between the _____.
   a) Income and quantity demand
   b) Price and quantity demanded
   c) Income and price of commodity
   d) Quantity demanded and quantity supplied

5) Basic fundamental law of agriculture product is _____.
   a) Law of substitution
   b) Law of equi-marginal utility
   c) Law of increasing return to scale
   d) Law of diminishing returns to scale

6) Short-run production function is called as _____.
   a) Law of demand   b) Law of variable proportion
   c) Returns to scale   d) Elasticity of demand

7) Average product is equal to marginal product, where _____.
   a) Marginal product is zero   b) Average product is minimum
   c) Average product is maximum   d) None of these

8) According to Snodgrass and Wallace, agriculture economics is applied phase of _____.
   a) Social science
   b) Agriculture environment economics
   c) Pure science
   d) Social worker

9) Agriculture sector and industrial sector are _____.
  a) Interdependent
  b) Independent
  c) Supplementary
  d) All the above

10) Low of variable proportion explains three stage of production, in the first stage of production, _____.
  a) MP rises
  b) AP falls
  c) Both MP and AP rise
  d) MP is zero

11) Increasing return to scale represents _____.
  a) If all the inputs are doubled, output will be doubled.
  b) If all the inputs are doubled, output will be less than doubled.
  c) If all the inputs are doubled, output will be increases at the faster rate than double.
  d) All above possibilities.

12) Who recommends the MSP and issues prices?
  a) Planning commission
  b) Commission for agriculture costs and prices
  c) Ministry of agriculture
  d) NABARD

Q.2 Write short answer (any 4 out of 6)   **12**
  a) Agriculture economics
  b) Importance of advanced technology in agriculture development
  c) Iso-quant curve
  d) What is production function?
  e) Explain the marketing functions.
  f) Seasonal price fluctuation

Q.3 Write Short Answer/Short notes (Any Two)   **12**
  a) Explain the interdependence of agriculture and industrial sector.
  b) What is expansion path?
  c) Explain the different purpose of agriculture product.
  d) What are the marketing channels in agriculture sector?

Q.4 Write the Detail Answer (Any One)   **12**
  a) What is difference between the agriculture sector and industrial sector?
<div align="center">**OR**</div>
  b) What is agriculture marketing? Explain the different problems in agriculture.

Q.5 Answer the following question in details   **12**
  What is elasticity of demand? Graphically explain the price elasticity of demand.

Seat No.	

M.A. (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
RM in Economics (230110105)

Day & Date: Friday, 17-05-2024　　　　　　　　　　　Max. Marks: 60
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

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

Q.1　Choose the correct alternatives from the options.　　　　　　12

1) _____ is a logical statement that shows relationship between variables.
　　a) Hypothesis　　　　　　　　b) Research design
　　c) Sampling　　　　　　　　　d) None of these

2) Population is also called as _____.
　　a) Element　　　　　　　　　b) Frame
　　c) Universe　　　　　　　　　d) None of these

3) _____ method develops hypothesis from theory.
　　a) Inductive　　　　　　　　b) Deductive
　　c) Both (a) & (b)　　　　　　d) Nor (a) or (b)

4) Sample should be free from _____.
　　a) Truth　　　　　　　　　　b) Bias
　　c) Honestly　　　　　　　　d) None of these

5) Research design is based on _____.
　　a) Money　　　　　　　　　b) Research problem
　　c) Climate　　　　　　　　　d) None of these

6) There are _____ steps in questionnaire design.
　　a) Seven　　　　　　　　　b) One
　　c) Two　　　　　　　　　　d) None of these

7) _____ is careful and detailed study into a specific problem using scientific method.
　　a) Research　　　　　　　　b) Sampling
　　c) Design　　　　　　　　　d) None of these

8) Research methods and methodologies are _____.
　　a) Same　　　　　　　　　b) Different
　　c) Equal　　　　　　　　　d) None of these

9) _____ research measures quantity.
　　a) Qualitative　　　　　　　b) Action
　　c) Quantitative　　　　　　d) None of these

10) A knowledge economy is one that uses _____ to enhance its growth and development.
　　a) Money　　　　　　　　　b) Power
　　c) Knowledge　　　　　　　d) None of these

11) A research report should follow _____ consideration.
a) Ethical b) Unethical
c) Dishonest d) None of these

12) _____ has to be written and signed by the researcher.
a) Certificate b) Cover page
c) Declaration d) None of these

Q.2 Write short notes. (Any Four) 12
a) Structured interview
b) Disadvantages of questionnaire
c) Importance of Research design
d) Meaning of variables
e) Knowledge Economy
f) Guidelines for research topic selection

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two) 12
a) Define Hypothesis and give difference between Inductive and Deductive method.
b) Explain Types of Probability Sampling.
c) Explain Chapterization in report writing.
d) Explain Review of literature in detail.

Q.4 Answer the following question in detail. (Any One) 12
a) Explain features of observation method and types of observation methods in detail.
b) Explain data analysis and types of data analysis in qualitative and quantitative research.

Q.5 Answer the following question in detail. 12
Explain Format of Research Report in detail.

Seat No.	

M.A. (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination:March/April-2024
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
Agri. Business (230110106)

Day & Date: Monday, 20-05-2024   Max. Marks: 60
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

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

Q.1   **Choose the correct alternatives.**   **12**

1)   WTO means _____.
    a) World Transport Organization   b) World Trade Organization
    c) World Tourism Organization   d) None of the above

2)   The skim milk powder was made out of _____ milk.
    a) Buffalo   b) Cow
    c) Goat   d) None of these

3)   ICDP started in _____.
    a) 1970   b) 1964
    c) 1980   d) 1925

4)   IADP means _____.
    a) Intensive Agriculture Development Programme
    b) Intensive Agriculture District Programme
    c) International Agriculture Development Programme
    d) None of the above

5)   Agro based industries mainly depend upon _____.
    a) Small sector   b) Manufacture sector
    c) Agri sector   d) Export sector

6)   _____ is the problem of Small Scale Industry.
    a) Low technical skill   b) Competition of large scale industry
    c) Shortage of funds   d) All of these

7)   NFDB means _____.
    a) National Fisheries Development Board
    b) National Financial Development Board
    c) National Federation Board
    d) None of the above

8)   _____ is the Non-institutional financial source.
    a) Commercial Bank   b) Moneylender
    c) Cooperatives   d) None of these

9)   NABARD came into existence on July _____.
    a) July 12, 1981   b) July 12, 1982
    c) August 14, 1982   d) July 14, 1982

10)   _____ is the founder of AMUL.
    a) H. M. Dalaya   b) Verghese Kurien
    c) R. K. Saxena   d) None of these

11) _____ is a Non-farm activity.
    a) Growing crops   b) Sowing seeds
    c) Small scale manufacturing   d) None of the above

12) _____ is the largest milk producer in the world.
    a) India   b) United States
    c) China   d) None of these

Q.2 Write Short Answer. (Any Four)   **12**
    a) Role of Agro-based industries
    b) Meaning of Handloom
    c) Features of Regulated market
    d) Meaning of Minimum Support Prices
    e) Objectives of Blue revolution
    f) Benefits if Well and Tube well irrigation

Q.3 Write Short Notes. (Any Two)   **12**
    a) Explain the nature of successful agri-business.
    b) Explain GOBARDHAN
    c) Explain Floriculture
    d) Animal Husbandry in India

Q.4 Write the Detail Answer. (Any one)   **12**
    a) Explain White Revolution in detail.
    b) Explain functions and advantages of Co-operative marketing for farmers.

Q.5 Write the Detail Answer.   **12**
Explain in detail about Agriculture in India.

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M.A. (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2024
Economics (CAMPUS)
Demography (230110107)

Day & Date: Monday, 20-05-2024   Max. Marks: 60
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

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

Q.1   **Choose the correct alternatives.**   **12**

1) The Word of "Population" was derived from _____.
    a) Latin   b) French
    c) Greek   d) None of these

2) _____ is the number of people per unit of geographic area.
    a) Population density   b) Urbanization
    c) Migration   d) Demographic transition

3) The "Law of migration theory" is introduced by _____.
    a) Frank W Notein   b) Ernest George Ravenstein
    c) Everett lee   d) Eisenstaedt

4) The mortality refers to _____.
    a) Birth   b) Death
    c) Fertility   d) None of these

5) According to _____, A large population is source of political, economic and military strength of a nation.
    a) Kautilya   b) Malthusian
    c) Ricardo   d) Adam Smith

6) The Essay on "Principle of Population" was written by _____.
    a) Ricardo   b) Adam Smith
    c) Malthus   d) None of these

7) _____ is known as science of population.
    a) Gerontology   b) Exobiology
    c) Demography   d) Ethnology

8) _____ is the population size that is most likely to provide a good quality of life for everyone both now and in the future?
    a) Optimum Population   b) Average population
    c) Marginal population   d) None of these

9) Causes of over population in India is _____.
    a) Increased life expectancy   b) Lack of family planning
    c) Early marriage   d) All the above

10) _____ is the movement of people or animals from one place to another as well as either temporarily or permanently.
    a) Travelling   b) Migration
    c) Urbanization   d) All the above

11) _____ Is the process of people moving from rural area to urban area and the resulting population growth in cities?
a) Transformation   b) Urbanization
c) Migration   d) None of these

12) _____ Is the ratio of males to female.
a) Fertility rate   b) Mortality rate
c) Population density   d) Sex ratio

Q.2 Write short answer. (Any Four)   **12**
a) Define the demography.
b) Define the demographic dividend.
c) What is sex ratio?
d) What is population density?
e) What is Migration?
f) What is marital status?

Q.3 Write short answer/Short notes. (Any Two)   **12**
a) What is optimum population?
b) What is importance of population studies?
c) What is types of migration?
d) Which factors are affecting upon the fertility rate?

Q.4 Answer the following questions (Any One)   **12**
a) What is Malthusian theory of population growth?
OR
b) Explain the various causes of migration.

Q.5 What is population policy? Explain the importance of population policy.   **12**

Seat No.

M.A. (Semester - I) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
Micro Economic Analysis (MA13101)

Day & Date: Friday, 10-05-2024   Max. Marks: 80
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

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

Q.1   **Choose the correct alternatives from the options.**   **16**

1) Macro-economic analysis studies as _____.
a) Individual level   b) Cooperative level
c) Aggregate level   d) All the above

2) National income is called as _____.
a) National product   b) National expenditure
c) Both (A) and (B)   d) None of these

3) Two sector model consists of _____.
a) Firm and households
b) Firm and financial institution
c) Firm and government sector
d) Households and financial institution

4) Circular flow of income in two sector economy with saving and investment _____ adding.
a) Government   b) Financial market
c) Household   d) Firm

5) Saving is always equal to _____.
a) Income   b) Consumption
c) Output   d) Investment

6) National Income Accounting Method _____.
a) Social Accounting method
b) Input-Output Accounting method
c) Balance of accounting method
d) All the above

7) If Income=1000 and Saving is 100. Then consumption=? And Investment= ?
a) 900,100   b) 100,900
c) 1100,900   d) 900,1100

8) Gross Domestic Product at Market Price is equal to _____.
a) = GNP_{FC} - Net Factor Income From Abroad
b) = GNP_{MP} - Net Factor Income From Abroad
c) = NNP_{MP} - Net Factor Income From Abroad
d) None of these

9) Social Income Accounting method was introduced by _____.
a) J.R Hicks   b) J.M Keynes
c) J.B Roberts   d) J.K Jim

10) According to Classical economist, interest is a reward for use of _____.
   a) Money
   b) Capital
   c) Loanable fund
   d) All the above

11) Demand for capital is _____ function of rate of interest.
   a) Positive
   b) Negative
   c) Constant
   d) Variable

12) According to Keynes, interest rate is determined by _____.
   a) Demand for and supply of money
   b) Demand for supply of capital
   c) Demand for and supply of loanable fund
   d) Demand for and supply of emergency fund

13) According to Keynes, demand for money is based on _____.
   a) Transaction motive
   b) Precautionary motive
   c) Speculative motive
   d) All the above

14) Portfolio approach of demand for money was introduced by _____.
   a) Tobin
   b) Keynes
   c) Hicks
   d) Samuelson

15) IS curve represents _____.
   a) Income-Saving curve
   b) Interest- saving curve
   c) Investment-saving curve
   d) Investment-security curve

16) The Phillips curve is a graphical depiction of the _____.
   a) Positive relationship between inflation and output
   b) Negative relationship between inflation and CPI
   c) Negative relationship between inflation and unemployment
   d) None of these

Q.2 Write short answer. (Any Four)   **16**
   a) What is macro-economic analysis?
   b) What is Inflation?
   c) Explain the balance of payment accounting methods.
   d) What is LM curve?
   e) What is monetary policy?
   f) What is liquidity preference?

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two)   **16**
   a) What is social income-accounting method?
   b) Graphically present the investment-saving curve.
   c) What is Keynesian approach of demand for money?
   d) What is rational expectation?

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One)   **16**
   a) What is circular flow of income? Explain the three and four sector circular flow of Income.

OR

   b) What is Philips curve? Graphically presentation of Philips curve in short run and long run?

Q.5 Answer the following question.   **16**
   Graphically explain the various phases of circular flow of income.

Seat No.	

M.A. (Semester - I) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
Quantitative Techniques for Economics (MA13102)

Day & Date: Monday, 13-05-2024   Max. Marks: 80
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the Correct Alternative.   **16**

1) Quantitative techniques helps to _____.
    a) Provides tools for scientific research
    b) Selects an appropriate strategy
    c) To helps in decision making
    d) All the above

2) Types of quantitative techniques _____.
    a) Statistical quantitative techniques
    b) Mathematical quantitative techniques
    c) Programming quantitative techniques
    d) All the above

3) _____ method comes under the central tendency.
    a) Range   b) Standard deviation
    c) Mode   d) Correlation

4) _____ statistical method based on all the given set of observations.
    a) Arithmetic mean   b) Mode
    c) Median   d) None of these

5) Most occurring value in set of data is _____.
    a) Arithmetic mean   b) Median
    c) Mode   d) Standard deviation

6) Discrete series of data stands_____.
    a) Every Items comes with their corresponding frequency
    b) Every Items comes individually
    c) Frequencies are given along with the value of variable in form of class interval
    d) None of these

7) Midpoint of the values after have been ordered from the smallest to largest is called as _____.
    a) Arithmetic mean   b) Sample mean
    c) Median   d) Modes

8) Cumulative frequency _____.
    a) Running total of frequency
    b) Running total of individual items
    c) Running total of individual items plus frequency
    d) None of these

9) Z denotes _____.
   a) Standard deviation   b)   Correlation
   c) Regression   d)   Mode

10) Standard deviation is listed under the _____.
   a) Central tendency analysis   b)   Dispersion analysis
   c) Correlation analysis   d)   Regression analysis

11) Dispersion is measures _____.
   a) Variation   b)   Average value
   c) Occurs most frequency   d)   None of these

12) Correlation analysis shows the relationship between _____.
   a) Two dependent variable
   b) Two independent variable
   c) One dependent and other independent
   d) All the above

13) Multi-correlation analysis shows relationship between _____.
   a) Only one variable
   b) Only two variable
   c) More than two variable
   d) All the above

14) In regression equation, X=a+bY the Y is called as _____.
   a) Dependent variable   b)   Independent variable
   c) Neutral variable   d)   Qualitative variable

15) In semi average method, total given a set of observations is divided into _____.
   a) Two parts   b)   Three parts
   c) Two equal parts   d)   Three equal parts

16) An orderly set to data arranged in accordance with their time is called as _____.
   a) Time series
   b) Arithmetic
   c) Harmonic mean
   d) None of these

Q.2   Write Short Answers (any Four)   **16**
   a) Define the quantitative techniques.
   b) What is central tendency?
   c) What is Rage value?
   d) What is cumulative frequency?
   e) What is semi-average method?
   f) What is value index?

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

a) Calculate the Arithmetic Mean of following given below.

X (Marks)	5	10	10	15	22	26	21	35	41	35

b) Calculate the Range and co-efficient of range from following given data.

(X)Weight of Student	45	51	36	59	59	51	42	23	56	57

c) Calculate the Semi-average method of following given data.

Years	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Production of Wheat (In MT)	24	35	35	40	40	41

d) What is growth rate analysis?

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

a) Calculate the standard deviation from following given below.

X	42	43	45	50	51	54	56	56	59	51

OR

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

X	5	4	3	2	1
Y	3	6	9	12	15

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

Calculate the 3 yearly moving average from following given below.

Years	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Production of Rice (MT)	57	67	68	70	71	76	78	81	83	87

Seat No.	

M.A. (Semester - I) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
Agricultural Economics (MA13103)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 15-05-2024   Max. Marks: 80
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

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

Q.1 **Choose the correct alternatives from the options.**   **16**

1) Agriculture economics examine the problems related to _____.
    a) Agriculture sector   b) Industrial sector
    c) Household sector   d) None of these

2) Which one of the following industry is not agro-based industry?
    a) Jute industry   b) Sugarcane industry
    c) Fruit Jam industry   d) Cement industry.

3) Backbone of the Indian economy is _____.
    a) Manufacturing sector   b) Agriculture sector
    c) Public sector   d) Private sector

4) According to Gray, Agriculture economics is applied phase of _____.
    a) Economics   b) Business statistics
    c) Farm management   d) Industrial economics

5) Seeds, chemical, fertilizers are considered as _____.
    a) Output   b) Input
    c) Input and output   d) None of these

6) A short run production functions assumes that _____.
    a) The level of output is fixed
    b) All the inputs are fixed
    c) The usage of at least one input is fixed.
    d) None of these

7) Production is mathematical function of _____.
    a) Input   b) Output
    c) Input and output   d) None of these

8) When total product is highest, marginal product will be _____?
    a) Minimum   b) Maximum
    c) Increasing   d) Zero

9) Basic fundamental law of agriculture is _____.
    a) Law of Equi-Marginal return to scale
    b) Law of diminishing return to scale
    c) Law of substitution return to scale
    d) Law of demand and supply.

10) A high Value of cross elasticity of demand indicate that the two commodities are _____.
    a) Very good substitute   b) Poor substitute
    c) Good complementary   d) Poor complementary

11) Cyclical price fluctuation is _____.
a) Short term
b) Long term
c) Short and long term
d) None of these

12) Income elasticity of demand refers to _____.
a) Responsiveness of demand to change income.
b) Responsiveness of demand to change in price.
c) Responsiveness of demand to change in price of related goods.
d) Responsiveness of demand to change in tastes.

13) Horizontal demand curve parallel to X-axis implies that the elasticity of demand is _____.
a) Zero
b) Infinite
c) Equal to one
d) Greater than zero but less than infinity.

14) Who is recommended MSP and Issue prices?
a) Ministry of agriculture
b) Planning commission
c) Commission for agriculture costs and prices
d) NABARD

15) NAFED stands for _____.
a) National Agriculture Cooperative Marketing Federation
b) National Agriculture and Fisheries Marketing Federation
c) National Association of Fisheries Marketing Federation
d) National Apex Federation

16) The price elasticity of demand can range between _____.
a) 1 to infinity
b) +1 to -1
c) 0 to 1
d) O to infinity

Q.2 **Write short answer (Any Four)**   **16**
a) What is agriculture economics?
b) What is uncertainty in agriculture sector?
c) What is cost line?
d) What is cross elasticity of demand?
e) What is seasonal price fluctuation?
f) What is agriculture price policy?

Q.3 **Write Short Answer/Short notes (Any Two)**   **16**
a) Explain the interdependency in between of agriculture and industrial sector.
b) What is production function?
c) What is Price elasticity of demand?
d) What is marketing channels in agriculture sector?

Q.4 **Write the Detail Answer (Any One)**   **16**
a) What is role of agriculture sector in economic development?
                              OR
b) What is agriculture marketing? Explain the various function of agriculture marketing.

Q.5 **Write the Detail Answer.**   **16**
Explain the nature of uncertainty in agriculture sector.

Seat No.

M.A. (Sem - I) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2024
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
Demography (MA13107)

Day & Date: Friday, 17-05-2024　　　　　　　　　　Max. Marks: 80
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

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

Q.1　Choose the Correct Alternatives.　　　　　　　　　　　16

1) The Word of "Population" was derived from _____.
　　a)　French　　　　　　　　　b)　Latin
　　c)　Greek　　　　　　　　　　d)　None of these

2) The mortality refers to _____.
　　a)　Birth　　　　　　　　　　b)　Death
　　c)　Fertility　　　　　　　　d)　None of these

3) According to _____, A large population is source of political, economic and military strength of a nation.
　　a)　Malthusian　　　　　　　b)　Ricardo
　　c)　Adam Smith　　　　　　　d)　Kautilya

4) According to _____, growth of dense population is generally favourable to the maintenance and increase of imperial power.
　　a)　Ibn Khaldin　　　　　　　b)　Dumont
　　c)　Kautilya　　　　　　　　　d)　None of these

5) The Essay on "Principle of Population" was written by _____.
　　a)　Ricardio　　　　　　　　　b)　Adam Smith
　　c)　Malthus　　　　　　　　　d)　None of these

6) Who is given significant contribution from following given theorist?
　　a)　Bruno Latour　　　　　　b)　John Graunt
　　c)　Franz Boas　　　　　　　d)　Marshall Sahlins

7) _____ is known as science of population.
　　a)　Gerontology　　　　　　　b)　Exobiology
　　c)　Demography　　　　　　　d)　Ethnology

8) _____ is the population size that is most likely to provide a good quality of life for everyone, both now and in the future?
　　a)　Optimum Population　　　b)　Average population
　　c)　Marginal population　　　d)　None of these

9) _____ suggests a shift from high fertility and mortality to low fertility and mortality.
　　a)　Population transformation　　b)　Population standardization
　　c)　Demographic transition　　　d)　None of these

10) Causes of over population in India is _____.
　　a)　Increased life expectancy　　b)　Lack of family planning
　　c)　Early marriage　　　　　　　d)　All the above

11) The age structure of population is determined by _____.
   a) Birth and death rate only   b) Migration only
   c) Government policies only   d) All the above

12) _____ is the average number of children a hypothetical group of women would have at the end of their reproductive period.
   a) Fertility rate   b) Death rate
   c) Mortality rate   d) Migration rate

13) _____ is the movement of people or animals from one place to another as well as either temporarily or permanently.
   a) Travelling   b) Migration
   c) Urbanization   d) All the above

14) _____ is the process of people moving from rural area to urban area and the resulting population growth in cities?
   a) Transformation   b) Urbanization
   c) Migration   d) None of theses

15) _____ is a set of measures taken by government to influence the size of country's population?
   a) Migration policy   b) Urbanization policy
   c) Population policy   d) None of these

16) _____ is introduced policy for fertility regulation and family welfare programs.
   a) Ministry of Health and Family welfare
   b) National programme for control the population
   c) Ministry of health welfare and population control
   d) All the above

Q.2 Write Short Answer. (Any Four)   16
   a) What is Demography?
   b) What is Demographic Factors?
   c) What is Fertility Rate?
   d) What are determinants of Sex and Age Structure?
   e) What is Population Policy?
   f) What is Marital Status?

Q.3 Write Short Answer/Short Notes. (Any Two)   16
   a) What is Optimum Population?
   b) What are the causes of Population Growth?
   c) What is Population Policy?
   d) Explain the change in Age Pattern of Marriage in India.

Q.4 Write the Detail Answer. (Any One)   16
   a) What is Malthusian Theory of Population Growth?
                              OR
   b) What is Migration? Explain the various causes of Migration.

Q.5 Write the Detail Answer.   16
   What is Urbanization? Explain the various causes of Urbanization in India.

Seat No.	

M.A. (Semester - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
Macro Economic Analysis (230110201)

Day & Date: Thursday, 09-05-2024   Max. Marks: 60
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

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

Q.1 **Choose the correct alternatives from the options.**   **12**

1) Macro-economic analysis studies as _____.
  a) Aggregate level   b) Individual level
  c) Cooperative level   d) All the above

2) Two sector model consists of _____.
  a) Firm and financial institution
  b) Households and Firm
  c) Firm and government sector
  d) Households and financial institution

3) Circular flow of income in two sector economy with saving and investment _____ adding.
  a) Government   b) Household
  c) Financial market   d) Firm

4) Social Income Accounting method was introduced by _____.
  a) J. M Keynes   b) J. R Hicks
  c) J. B Roberts   d) J. K Jim

5) According to Keynes, interest rate is determined by _____.
  a) Demand for supply of capital
  b) Demand for and supply of money
  c) Demand for and supply of loanable fund
  d) Demand for and supply of emergency fund

6) Portfolio approach of demand for money was introduced by _____.
  a) Keynes   b) Samuelson
  c) Hicks   d) Tobin

7) National Income Accounting Method consists of _____.
  a) Social Accounting method
  b) Input-Output Accounting method
  c) Balance of accounting method
  d) All the above

8) IS curve represents _____.
  a) Income-Saving curve   b) Investment-saving curve
  c) Interest- saving curve   d) Investment-security curve

9) The Phillips curve is a graphical depiction of the _____.
  a) Negative relationship between inflation and unemployment
  b) Positive relationship between inflation and output
  c) Negative relationship between inflation and CPI
  d) None of these

10) According to Friedman, if rise in expected yield on different assets, _____ the amount of money demanded by a wealth holder.
a) Rise
b) Reduce
c) No change
d) Both (A) and (B)

11) According to Baumol, People keep optimum _____ of money for transaction purpose.
a) Share
b) Inventory
c) Bond
d) None of these

12) Hicks theory of trade cycle is based on the _____.
a) Only multiplier
b) Only acceleration
c) Interaction between multiplier and acceleration
d) None of these

Q.2 Write short answer. (Any Four) 12
a) What is Macro Economic Analysis?
b) What is demand for money?
c) What is LM curve?
d) What is inflation?
e) Explain the fund flow accounting.
f) What is Business cycle?

Q.3 Write Short Answer / Short Notes (Any Two) 12
a) Explain the social income accounting method.
b) What is Keynesian approach of demand for money?
c) What is IS curve? Explain the graphically.
d) Explain the measures to control the inflation.

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One) 12
a) What is the circular flow of income? Explain the three sector circular flow of income.
OR
b) What is Tobin's approach of demand for money?

Q.5 Write the Detail Answer. 12
What is Philips curve? Explain the short-run and long-run Philips curve?

Seat No.	

M.A. (Semester - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
Econometrics (230110202)

Day & Date: Saturday, 11-05-2024   Max. Marks: 60
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

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

Q.1　Select the correct option　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　12

1)　Econometrics refers to _____.
　　a)　Application of statistics only
　　b)　Application of mathematical methods only
　　c)　Analysis of economics theories only
　　d)　All the Above

2)　_____ refers to data collected on multiple economic variables over time.
　　a)　Survey method　　　　　　　b)　Statistical inference
　　c)　Panel data analysis　　　　　d)　None of these

3)　_____ is the possibility of the outcomes of any random event.
　　a)　Probability　　　　　　　　b)　Matrix
　　c)　Functions　　　　　　　　　d)　Derivatives

4)　Probability is always in between of _____.
　　a)　-1 to +1　　　　　　　　　b)　0 to 1
　　c)　0 to 10　　　　　　　　　　d)　0 to 100

5)　_____ is used with reference to frequency distribution.
　　a)　Matrix　　　　　　　　　　b)　Functions
　　c)　Moment　　　　　　　　　　d)　None of these

6)　_____ Measures the degree of a symmetry.
　　a)　Kurtosis　　　　　　　　　b)　Skewness
　　c)　Both a) and b)　　　　　　　d)　None of a) and b)

7)　_____ is the set of all the unit.
　　a)　Population　　　　　　　　b)　Sample
　　c)　Statistical inference　　　　d)　None of theses

8)　_____ is the part of population.
　　a)　Sample　　　　　　　　　　b)　Static
　　c)　Population parameter　　　　d)　Measures

9)　Simple regression model consists of _____.
　　a)　Only one variable　　　　　b)　Only two variables
　　c)　More than two variables　　　d)　All the above

10)　Chi-square test is denoted by _____.
　　a)　X^2　　　　　　　　　　　b)　∞^2
　　c)　σ^2　　　　　　　　　　d)　μ^2

11)　_____ shows the relationship between the two variables only of which one is independent variables.
　　a)　Simple Hypothesis　　　　　b)　Complex Hypothesis
　　c)　Directional Variable　　　　d)　None of these

12) _____ is stated negative statement or no relationship between independent and dependent variable.

    a) Alternative hypothesis   b) Null hypothesis

    c) Directional hypothesis   d) None of theses

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

    a) What is econometrics?

    b) Define the Hypothesis.

    c) What is Population?

    d) What is Sample space?

    e) What is degree of Freedom?

    f) Define the critical region.

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

    a) What is applied econometrics?

    b) Explain the Type-I and Type-II error.

    c) What is statistical inference?

    d) Explain the linear regression model.

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

    a) What are the characteristics and types of hypothesis?

<div align="center">**OR**</div>

    b) What are the Methodologies involved in econometrics?

Q.5 Write the detail answer.

Explain the scope of econometrics in economics and related field.   **12**

Seat No.

M.A. (Semester - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
Computer Application in Economics (230110203)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 14-05-2024   Max. Marks: 60
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

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

Q.1   Choose the correct alternatives.   12

1) _____ is brain of the computer.
   a) ALU   b) CPU
   c) CUP   d) RAM

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

3) Intersection of column and a raw on a worksheet is called as _____.
   a) Column   b) Cell
   c) Value   d) Raw

4) Statistical analysis, presentation and graphs can be done by using _____.
   a) Excel   b) Powerpoint
   c) Wordpad   d) None of these

5) _____ key cannot be used to enter data in the cell.
   a) Clicking on the formula bar   b) Arrow Key
   c) Tab   d) Esc key

6) In excel function, _____ is using for computing minimum value in the series.
   a) =mean (Cell Id) enter   b) min(cell ID) enter
   c) = Min (cell ID) enter   d) None of these

7) In excel, _____ key is using for delete one character from right side.
   a) Delete   b) Backspace
   c) Both (A) and (B)   d) None of these

8) _____ key for new workbook.
   a) Ctrl+O   b) Ctrl+N
   c) Ctrl+X   d) Ctrl+U

9) Input device consists of _____.
   a) Mouse   b) Slide changer
   c) Touch screen   d) All the above

10) Programmers who write system software is called as _____.
   a) Analysis programmer   b) Design programmer
   c) System programmer   d) All the above

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

12) Function of MS-excel is begin with _____.
- a) +
- b) −
- c) =
- d) Tab

Q.2 Write Short Answer. (Solve Any 4 Out of 6) 12
- **a)** What is computer?
- **b)** What is cell range?
- **c)** What is Simple Bar Diagram?
- **d)** Importance of MS-excel.
- **e)** What is application software?
- **f)** What is time series data?

Q.3 Write Short Answer/Short Notes. (Any Two) 12
- **a)** Importance of computer application in Economics and Rural Development.
- **b)** What is difference between the primary memory and secondary memory?
- **c)** What is software?
- **d)** What is importance of graphical presentation?

Q.4 Write The Detail Answer. (Any One) 12
- **a)** Explain the different types of computer.

OR
- **b)** What are the basic components of computer?

Q.5 Write the Detail Answer. 12
What is input and output device? Gives the example of input and output device.

Seat No.			**Set**	**P**

M.A. (Semester - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
Indian Economic Policy (230110206)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024   Max. Marks: 60
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives from the options.   **12**

1) The concept of five year plan in India was introduced by _____.
     a) Jawaharlal Nehru   b) Indra Gandhi
     c) Montek Singh Alhuvaliya   d) Rajiv Gandhi

2) PDS stands _____.
     a) Private distribution system   b) Public distribution system
     c) Permanent distribution system   d) Partly distribution system

3) Backbone of Indian economy is _____.
     a) Industrial sector   b) Service sector
     c) Agriculture sector   d) Construction sector

4) Indian economy is _____
     a) Underdeveloped economy   b) Developing economy
     c) Developed economy   d) Poor economy

5) AGMARK is related to _____.
     a) Agriculture market   b) Industrial marketing
     c) Service sector marketing   d) None of these

6) Indian economy is _____.
     a) Free economy   b) Mixed economy
     c) Gandhian economy   d) Socialistic economy

7) The main objectives of first five-year plan were _____.
     a) Agriculture Development   b) Self-reliance
     c) Economic growth   d) Industrial growth

8) _____ scheme of government of India to safeguard the interest of the farmers.
     a) Maximum Price Fixation
     b) Minimum Support Price
     c) Buffer stock
     d) All the above

9) CACP stands _____
     a) Commission of Agriculture Cost and Prices
     b) Committee on Aggregate Cost and Prices
     c) Committee on Average Cost and Prices
     d) None of these

10) Green revolution refers to _____.
   a) Technical advancement in industrial sector
   b) Technical advancement in agriculture sector
   c) Technical advancement in service sector
   d) Technical advancement in milk industry

11) _____ is Father of Green revolution in India.
   a) Prof.S.M. Swaminathan
   b) Benjamin Peary Pal
   c) Prof, Norman Borlang
   d) Prof. George Washing Carver

12) SEBI Stands _____
   a) Securities and Exchange Bank in India.
   b) Securities and Exchange Board For Investment
   c) Securities and Exchange Board Of India
   d) None of These.

Q.2   Write Short Answer. (Any Four)   **12**
   a) What is Indian economy?
   b) What is Economic planning?
   c) Explain the Green revolution.
   d) What is Privatization?
   e) Explain the Monetary policy
   f) What is Industrialization?

Q.3   Write Short Answer/Short Notes. (Any Two)   **12**
   a) Explain the objectives of economic planning.
   b) What is the role of agriculture price policy?
   c) What is the public distribution system?
   d) Explain the importance of Small scale industries in rural area.

Q.4   Write the detail answer. (Any One)   **12**
   a) What is agriculture finance? Explain the importance of agriculture finance in agriculture development.

<div align="center">**OR**</div>

   b) What is SEBI? Explain the role and functions of SEBI.

Q.5   Write the Detail Answer.   **12**
   What is agriculture marketing? Explain the various problems in agriculture marketing in India.

Seat No.

M.A. (Semester - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
Financial Markets & Institutions (230110207)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-05-2024   Max. Marks: 60
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

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

Q.1 **Choose the correct alternatives from the options.**   **12**

1) _____ market provides the long term funds.
   a) Money Market   b) Primary Market
   c) Capital Market   d) Secondary Market

2) _____ has statutory powers to regulate and promote the Indian Capital Market.
   a) SEBI   b) RBI
   c) Merchant Banks   d) All the Above

3) _____ helps to establish the link in between of savers and Investors in Market.
   a) Marketing   b) Financial Market
   c) Real Market   d) All the above

4) _____ is the instrument of money market.
   a) Trade Bills   b) Certificate of deposit
   c) Call Money   d) All the above

5) _____ is an unsecured short term promissory note issued by creditworthy companies?
   a) Repo
   b) Interbank participation certificate
   c) Certificate of deposit
   d) Commercial Paper

6) _____ is a process of admitting securities for trading on a recognised stock exchange.
   a) Portfolio   b) Listing
   c) Admission   d) Registration

7) _____ is playing very important role as an intermediary between government and money market.
   a) Reserve Bank Of India   b) Commercial Bank
   c) Cooperative bank   d) SEBI

8) The market for extremely short period is called as _____.
   a) Capital Market   b) Call money market
   c) T-bill Market   d) None of theses

9) _____ is a market for old issues.
   a) Money Market
   b) Primary Market
   c) Secondary Market
   d) All the Above

10) Which is the following tool most widely used in monetary policy?
    a) Issues the currency
    b) Open market operation
    c) Close market operations
    d) Discount rate

11) Which is creating the credit?
    a) Reserve Bank of India
    b) Foreign Bank
    c) Commercial Banks
    d) Private Bank

12) NBFIs stands _____
    a) Non-Banking Financial Industries
    b) Non-Banking Financial Institution
    c) Non-Board Financial Industries
    d) Non-Board Financial Institutions

Q.2 Write short answer. (Any Four)   **12**
   a) Define the financial system.
   b) Explain the merchant banking
   c) What is call money market?
   d) Explain the exchange rate.
   e) What is International Financial Corporation?
   f) What is devaluation?

Q.3 Write short answer/short notes. (Any Two)   **12**
   a) What is functions of financial sector?
   b) What is credit creation?
   c) What is Capital market?
   d) Explain the role of International Development Association.

Q.4 Write the detail answer. (Any One)   **12**
   a) What is monetary policy? Explain the objectives and instruments of monetary policy.
                    OR
   b) Explain the role and functions of SEBI.

Q.5 Write the Details Answer   **12**
What is structure of money market and capital market?

Seat No.	

M.A. (Semester - II) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Economics (CAMPUS)
Macro Economic Analysis (MA13201)

Day & Date: Thursday, 09-05-2024   Max. Marks: 80
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

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

Q.1 **Choose the correct alternatives from the options.** **16**

1) _____ is defined as the total market value of all the final goods and services produced in the economy in a year.
a) National Income   b) Gross domestic product
c) Net national product   d) Net gross domestic product

2) GNP is _____.
a) Fiscal measures   b) Monetary measures
c) Service count method   d) Product count method

3) Macroeconomic studies _____.
a) Aggregate level of employment   b) Aggregate level of output
c) Total level of consumption   d) All the above

4) Calculation of National income ignores _____.
a) Intermediate goods   b) Final goods
c) Final services   d) None of these

5) Two sector circular flow of income includes _____.
a) Financial sector and firm
b) Foreign sector and firm
c) Household sector and firm
d) Household sector and government

6) Social income accounting method was first introduced by _____.
a) J.R Hick   b) Samuelson
c) Keynes   d) Tobin

7) If consumption is 150 and saving is 50, then income is _____.
a) 50   b) 100
c) 150   d) 200

8) IS curve represents _____.
a) Investment-saving curve   b) Income-Saving curve
c) Interest- saving curve   d) Investment-security curve

9) LM curve represents _____.
a) Goods market   b) Money market
c) Share market   d) Service market

10) Friedman's theory of demand for money is _____.
a) Totally Keynesian theory
b) Totally Non-Keynesian theory
c) Partly Keynesian and non-Keynesian theory
d) None of these

11) Degree of responsiveness of change in investment spending to the change in the interest rate is called as _____.
a) Elasticity of investment demand
b) Elasticity of Income
c) Elasticity of output
d) Elasticity of price

12) Portfolio approach of demand for money was introduced by _____.
a) Keynes
b) Hicks
c) Tobin
d) Samuelson

13) The Phillips curve is a graphical depiction of the _____.
a) Positive relationship between inflation and output
b) Negative relationship between inflation and unemployment
c) Negative relationship between inflation and CPI
d) None of these

14) Hicks theory of trade cycle is based on the _____.
a) Only multiplier
b) Only acceleration
c) Interaction between multiplier and acceleration
d) None of these

15) The terms of business cycles refers to _____.
a) Fluctuating in aggregate economic activity over time
b) Ups and downs in productions of goods
c) Increasing unemployment
d) Declining saving

16) When aggregate economic activity is declining, the economy is said to be in _____.
a) An expansion
b) A trough
c) A turning point
d) Contraction

Q.2 Write short answer. (Any Four) 16
a) Define the macro economic analysis
b) What is demand for money?
c) What is transaction demand for money?
d) What is inflation?
e) What is fund flow account?
f) What is velocity of money?

Q.3 Write Short Answer / Short Notes. (Any Two) 16
a) What is Input-output accounting method?
b) What is LM-curve?
c) What is Keynesian view of demand for money?
d) What is Business cycles?

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One) 16
a) What is circular flow of income? Explain the three sector circular flow of income.
OR
b) Explain the Tobin's approach of demand for money.

Q.5 Answer the following question 16
Graphically explain the short-run and long-run Phillips curve.

Seat No.		Set	P

M.A. (Semester - II) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
Econometrics (MA13202)

Day & Date: Saturday, 11-05-2024   Max. Marks: 80
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

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

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below.   **16**

1) A model with one dependent variable and one independent variable is called as _____.
a) Multiple regression model   b) Simple regression model
c) Two variable regression model   d) Both C and D

2) In _____ data we observe the values of one or more variables over a period of time.
a) Time series data   b) Cross-sectional data
c) Panel data   d) All of the above

3) The scope of econometrics is limited with _____.
a) To provide empirical support to theories
b) To provide empirical support to mathematical model
c) For academic research
d) All of the above

4) Q= f (L) is the example of _____.
a) Multiple regression model   b) Simple regression model
c) Two variable regression model   d) Both C and D

5) _____ are the sources of secondary data collection method.
a) Published research paper
b) Reference book
c) Government Reports
d) All of the above

6) _____ are the sources of primary data collection method.
a) Interview   b) Questionnaire
c) Observation   d) All of the above

7) Labor Force Participation Rate = f (Unemployment rate, Hourly Earnings, Family Wealth) is related with _____.
a) Simple regression model   b) Multiple regression model
c) Two variable regression model   d) Both A and C

8) Type-I error is occurred when _____ is rejected.
a) Hypothesis   b) Alternate Hypothesis
c) Null Hypothesis   d) None of the above

9) Man Whitney Test is _____.
    a) Known as U test
    b) Non-Parametric test
    c) Applied when the comparison of two independent sample/ variable
    d) All of the above

10) Non-Parametric test is used when the _____.
    a) Population not normally distributed
    b) Population normally distributed
    c) Population Skewed distribution
    d) A and C

11) ANOVA test is developed by _____.
    a) Ronald Fisher   b) Andrew Fisher
    c) Ronaldo Fisher   d) Donald Fisher

12) F - Test is named in the honor of _____.
    a) Ronald Fisher   b) Andrew Fisher
    c) Ronaldo Fisher   d) Donald Fisher

13) It is a prediction of the relationship between two or more variables.
    a) Research Problem   b) Research Objective
    c) Hypothesis   d) Research Statement

14) Generally _____ is tested in hypothesis testing.
    a) Alternate Hypothesis   b) Null Hypothesis
    c) Hypothesis   d) None of the above

15) Null Hypothesis is shown by using _____.
    a) H_0 b) H_1
    c) H_a d) H_2

16) When sample size is large and population variance is known then _____ test is run to test the hypothesis.
    a) T-Test   b) Z-Test
    c) F- Test   d) ANOVA

Q.2 Write Short Answers. (Any Four)   **16**
    a) Concept of Econometrics
    b) independent Variable
    c) Secondary Collection Method
    d) Non-Parametric Test
    e) Multiple Regression Model
    f) Type-I error

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two)   **16**
    a) Explain the methodologies involved in econometric analysis.
    b) Explain the process of hypothesis testing.
    c) Explain the Z-Test in brief.
    d) The marks obtained by 10 students in a class test are 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38. Find the arithmetic mean.

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

   a) Calculate regression equation of X on Y and Y on X from the following data by using least square method.

X	Y
1	4
2	5
3	6
4	10
5	9

   b) Calculate X on Y and Y on X from the following data. Calculate value of Y when x = 2

X	Y
1	6
2	12
3	8
4	18
5	16

Q.5 Find the two regression equation from the following data and also estimate the age of husband when the age of is 26. **16**

Husband Age	Wife Age
25	18
27	27
29	26
30	24
34	23

Seat No.

M.A. (Semester - II) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
Computer Applications in Economics (MA13205)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 14-05-2024   Max. Marks: 80
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives from the options.   **16**

1) CPU stands _____.
a) Central Product Unit   b) Central Productivity Unit
c) Central Processing Unit   d) None of these

2) Collection of Hardware is called as _____.
a) Virtual device   b) Software
c) Processer device   d) Physical device

3) Full form of ALU _____.
a) Arithmetic Legal Unit   b) Arithmetic Logic Unit
c) Arithmetic Local Unit   d) None of these

4) Touch screen of Mobile is example of _____ device.
a) Input   b) Output
c) Input and Output   d) None of these

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

6) _____ helps to draw an arrows, flowchart, stars and more.
a) Wizard   b) Charts
c) Autofill   d) Autoshape

7) _____ feature will help you in presenting graphical representation of your data.
a) Autosum   b) Autoshape
c) Charts   d) All the above

8) All the formula begins with _____.
a) =   b) +
c) -   d) *

9) RAM is memory which stores the data _____.
a) Permanently   b) Temporary
c) Two day   d) As long as computer life

10) A spreadsheet contains?
a) Only Columns   b) Only Rows
c) Row and columns   d) None of above

11) Intersection of column and a raw on a worksheet is called as _____.
a) Column   b) Raw
c) Value   d) Cell

12) A program is sequence of _____ written in a programming language.
   a) Lines
   b) Instructions
   c) Functions
   d) Code word

13) In excel function, _____ is using for computing minimum value in the series.
   a) Min (cell ID) enter
   b) =mean (Cell Id) enter
   c) =min (cell ID) enter
   d) None of these

14) Input device consists of _____.
   a) Mouse
   b) Slide changer
   c) Touch screen
   d) All the above

15) In excel, function is use for move to next cell in row.
   a) Tab
   b) Space
   c) Enter
   d) Backspace

16) Which term is used to join the selected cells in to one cell?
   a) Merge
   b) Edit
   c) Insert
   d) Prtsc

Q.2   Write short answer (Any Four)   **16**
   a) Importance of MS excel for data analysis.
   b) What is computer?
   c) Explain the Software.
   d) What is spreadsheet?
   e) Explain the random access memory (RAM).
   f) Importance of growth rate analysis.

Q.3   Answer the following Questions (Any Two)   **16**
   a) What are the features of MS excel?
   b) What is data entry?
   c) Explain the importance of graphical presentation of data.
   d) What is time series analysis?

Q.4   Answer the following questions (Any One)   **16**
   a) What is computer? Explain the different types of computer.
                                   OR
   b) What is software? Explain the different types of software?

Q.5   Answer the following question in detail.   **16**
   What is input/output devise? Explain the different types of input devices.

Seat No.

M.A. (Semester - II) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
Economics of Environment (MA13206)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 14-05-2024　　　　　　　　　　Max. Marks: 80
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

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

Q.1　Choose the Correct Alternative.　　　　　　　　　　　　16

1)　_____ Refers to study the economics of environmental and ecological issues.
　　a)　Industrial economics　　　　b)　Bio-chemistry
　　c)　Environmental economics　　d)　Zoology

2)　_____ refers to study how to manage and use of the environmental and natural resources at optimal level.
　　a)　Prices of environmental resources
　　b)　Economics of environmental resources
　　c)　Transformation of environmental resources
　　d)　Multiple uses of environmental resources

3)　According to the United Nations, The world's major environmental problem is _____.
　　a)　Deforestation　　　　　　b)　Ozone Depletion
　　c)　The quality of fresh water　d)　All the above

4)　_____ is a geographical area where living organism and non-living environment.
　　a)　Environmental structure　　b)　Ecological structure
　　c)　Eco-system　　　　　　　d)　None of theses

5)　Eco-system helps to _____.
　　a)　Climate regulation　　　　b)　Ecosystem service
　　c)　Soil fertility　　　　　　d)　All the above

6)　_____ is the variety of life on earth including species, genetic variation and interactions between lifeforms in ecosystem.
　　a)　Biodiversity　　　　　　b)　Eco-system
　　c)　Environmental resources　d)　None of theses

7)　Environmental study includes _____.
　　a)　Biotic factors　　　　　b)　Abiotic factors
　　c)　Both (A) and (B)　　　　d)　None of theses

8)　_____ meets the needs of present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
　　a)　Economic development　　b)　Sustainable development
　　c)　Resources development　　d)　None of theses

9)　_____ occurs when plant or animal species disappear from Earth.
　　a)　Loss Biodiversity　　　　b)　Loss of economic benefits
　　c)　Loss of natural resources　d)　None of theses

10) Environmental problem consists of _____.
- a) Air population only
- b) Climate change
- c) Biodiversity loss
- d) All the above

11) GHSs refers to _____.
- a) Greenhouse Gases
- b) Green house Growth
- c) Green Home Growth
- d) Green Hurricane Gases

12) _____ is the long-term alteration of the Earth's climate, which warms the atmosphere. Ocean and land.
- a) Air pollution
- b) Water pollution
- c) Climate change
- d) Noise pollution

13) Technological changes can have _____ Impact on environmental.
- a) Only positive
- b) Only negative
- c) Both (A) and (B)
- d) None of (A) and (B)

14) _____ is a chemical-free farming system that uses natural processes and inputs to improve soil health, crop yield and quality.
- a) Natural Farming
- b) Fertilizer-intensive farming
- c) Chemical-intensive farming
- d) Capital-intensive farming

15) _____ is the policy area that aims to protect non-human entities and govern the relationship between humans and the natural environment.
- a) Economic policy
- b) Climate change policy
- c) Environmental policy
- d) Resource policy

16) _____ is a forest management approach that involved local people in forest management and tree-growing.
- a) Social forestry
- b) Cultural forestry
- c) Political forestry
- d) Economical forestry

Q.2 Write Short Answers. (Any Four)   **16**
- **a)** Define of Environment Economics.
- **b)** What is climate change?
- **c)** What is eco-system?
- **d)** What is social forestry?
- **e)** What is noise pollution?
- **f)** What is natural resources?

Q.3 Write Short Answer/Short notes. (Any Two)   **16**
- **a)** What is impact of economic development on environment?
- **b)** What are the causes of loss of biodiversity?
- **c)** What are the causes of depletion of ozone layer?
- **d)** What is greenhouse effects?

Q.4 Write The Detail Answer. (Any One)   **16**
- **a)** What is sustainable development? Explain the various benefits of sustainable development.
- **b)** Explain the theory of limits the growth.

Q.5 Write the Detail Answer.   **16**
What is natural farming? Explain the various benefits of natural farming.

Seat No.	

M.A. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
Public Finance (MA13301)

Day & Date: Friday ,10-05-2024   Max. Marks: 80
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

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

Q.1   Choose the correct alternatives from the options.   16

1) Private and public sector plays significant role in _____.
  a) Capitalist Economy   b) Socialist Economy
  c) Mixed Economy   d) All the above

2) Price of private goods are determined by _____.
  a) Market Force   b) Money Force
  c) Capital Force   d) Government

3) Equilibrium point of private goods is _____.
  a) Marginal labour is equal to marginal cost to government
  b) Marginal benefits is equal to marginal cost to private consumers
  c) Average benefits is equal to average cost to private consumers
  d) None of these

4) _____ are made and available to all the members of society.
  a) Private goods   b) Personal goods
  c) Corporate goods   d) Public goods

5) Goods and services are provided by private sector is called as _____.
  a) Public economy   b) Capitalist economy
  c) Socialist economy   d) Mixed economy

6) Price mechanism is _____.
  a) Socialism   b) Capitalism
  c) Both socialism and capitalism   d) None of socialism or capitalism

7) Problem in allocation of resources is _____.
  a) Over allocation and underutilization of resources.
  b) Lack of skills
  c) Inadequate communication and collaboration
  d) All the above

8) _____ occurs when the government is unable to obtain the truthful information about the preference.
  a) Law of increasing state activities
  b) Social cost-benefit analysis
  c) Zero-base budgeting
  c) Problems of preference revelation

9) Impossibility Theorem is introduced by _____.
  a) Arrow   b) Wagner's
  c) Wiseman   d) Peacock

10) _____ is budgeting process where allocates the funds based on the program efficiency and necessity rather than budget history.
a) Zero-base budgeting
b) Credit-base budgeting
c) Scheme-base budgeting
d) None of them

11) Reveal public choice is introduced by _____.
a) Wagner's
b) Arrow
c) Wiseman-peacock
d) Wicsell

12) Ultimate aim of public finance is _____.
a) Provide goods and services
b) Welfare of the people
c) Provide education facilities
d) Provides healthcare facilities

13) Increasing the state and local government activities is called as _____.
a) State expenditure effect
b) Displacement effect
c) Concentration effect
d) None of these

14) R=0 states _____.
a) Balance of payment is equilibrium
b) Domestic currency is undervalued
c) Domestic currency is overvalued
d) None of these

15) When expenditure is less than total tax revenue, it is called _____.
a) Balanced budget
b) Surplus budget
c) Deficit budget
d) None of these

16) Fiscal federalism refers to _____.
a) Division of different economic activities and resources among the different layers.
b) Sharing of political power in different layers of government
c) Implementing of different plan in different layers of government
d) None of these

Q.2 Write short answer: (Any Four)   **16**
a) Define the public finance.
b) Define the Merit goods.
c) What is public policy?
d) Define the public revenue.
e) What is federal finance?
f) Define social-cost benefit.

Q.3 Answer the following questions: (Any Two)   **16**
a) Explain the socialist economy.
b) What is role of government in the mixed economy?
c) What is Wiseman-Peacock hypothesis?
d) Explain the role of finance commission.

Q.4 Answer the following questions in detail: (Any One)   **16**
a) What is public expenditure? Explain the different types of public expenditure.

OR

b) What is Zero-base budgeting? Explain the importance of zero-base budgeting.

Q.5 Answer the following question in detail: **16**
What is mixed economy? Explain the importance of government in economic development.

Seat No.

M.A. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
Mathematical Economics (MA13302)

Day & Date: Monday,13-05-2024   Max. Marks: 80
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

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

Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions   **16**

1) Other things remain constant, $D = f(?)$
   a) Price
   b) Quantity of goods
   c) Income of consumer
   d) Propensity to save

2) Utility maximization states _____.
   a) Indifference curve intersect to budget line.
   b) Slope of indifference curve is tangent to the budget line.
   c) Slope of indifference curve should be above the budget line.
   d) None of them

3) Ordinal utility is measures utility in terms of _____.
   a) Number
   b) Utile
   c) Rank
   d) All of these

4) In income effect, change in consumption of consumer due to _____.
   a) Change in price
   b) Change in income
   c) Change in consumer behavior
   d) All of these

5) If $E(p) > 1$, _____.
   a) Demand is elastic
   b) Demand is in elastic
   c) Demand is unitary
   d) None of them

6) _____ shows relationship between the input and output.
   a) Indifference curve
   b) Production function
   c) Short Run Curve
   d) Long Run Curve

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

8) Under the Monopoly Market, entry of new firm is _____.
   a) Free
   b) Limited
   c) Registered
   d) Prohibited

9) Features of Perfect Competitive Market is _____.
   a) Sell identical product
   b) Free entry and exist
   c) Buyers have Perfect information related to products
   d) All of the above

10) In consumption function, C = f (?)
    a) Price of product
    b) Level of income
    c) Derived demand
    d) None of them

11) Determinants of investment is _____.
   a) Interest rate
   b) Marginal efficiency of capital
   c) Both (A) and (B)
   d) None of (A) and (B)

12) Acceleration states _____.
   a) Investment increases when income increases.
   b) Investment increases when interest rate decline.
   c) Investment decline when marginal efficiency decline.
   d) Ratio of government spending to total national income

13) Let A and B are n-square upper triangular matrics of rank n-1 then
   a) $p(AB) = n - 1$
   b) $p(A) = n - 2$
   c) $p(AB) = 0$
   d) None of them

14) Type of matrix is _____.
   a) Square matrix
   b) Identity matrix
   c) Diagonal matrix
   d) All the above

15) _____ is rectangular array or table where number or elements are arranged in row and columns.
   a) Matrix
   b) Moments
   c) Standard deviation
   d) Determinants

16) _____ Is one in which the number of row equals the number of columns.
   a) Square matrix
   b) Identical matrix
   c) Diagonal matrix
   d) None of them

Q.2 Write short answers (any 4 out of 6)   **16**
   a) What is mathematical economics?
   b) Explain the importance of mathematical economics.
   c) What is price effect?
   d) Define the demand function.
   e) Features of perfect competition
   f) Define the investment function.

Q.3 Answer the following questions (any 2 out of 4)   **16**
   a) What is utility maximization?
   b) Explain the homogeneous production function.
   c) Explain the consumption function.
   d) What is linear programing?

Q.4 Answer the following question in detail. (any 1 out of 2)   **16**
   a) What is elasticity? Explain the price elasticity of demand.
   b) What is matrix? Explain the different types of matrix.

Q.5 What is role of mathematics in economics?   **16**

Seat No.	

M.A. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
Research Methods in Economics (MA13305)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 15-05-2024　　　　　　　　　　Max. Marks: 80
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

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

Q.1　Choose the correct alternatives from the options.　　　　　16

1)　Which of the following is the first step of research process?
　　a)　Searching sources of information to locate problem
　　b)　Surveys of related literature
　　c)　Identification of problem
　　d)　Searching for solutions to the problem

2)　Random sampling is helpful as it is _____.
　　a)　An economical method of data collection
　　b)　Free from personal biases
　　c)　Reasonably accurate
　　d)　All the above

3)　Social sciences research is _____ problem.
　　a)　Diagnoses　　　　　　　　b)　Explain
　　c)　Recommend　　　　　　　 d)　Formulate

4)　_____ helps in social planning.
　　a)　Experience　　　　　　　 b)　Problem formulation
　　c)　Social science research　　d)　Diagnostic study

5)　Aim of social science research is _____.
　　a)　Welfare of society　　　　b)　Democratic
　　c)　Integration　　　　　　　 d)　None of these

6)　Hypothesis must be _____.
　　a)　Broad　　　　　　　　　　b)　Specific
　　c)　Speedily　　　　　　　　 d)　None of these

7)　Questionnaire is filled by _____.
　　a)　Respondent　　　　　　　b)　Everybody
　　c)　Surveyors　　　　　　　　d)　None of these

8)　The aggregate of all the unit to a study is called as _____.
　　a)　Unit　　　　　　　　　　　b)　Sample
　　c)　Frame　　　　　　　　　　d)　Population

9)　Social science research projects are based on _____.
　　a)　Only quantitative approach
　　b)　Only qualitative approach
　　c)　Both qualitative and quantitative approach
　　d)　None of these

10) Knowledge economy helps to _____.
   a) Improve the human condition
   b) Innovation of information technology
   c) To take effective action on create and disseminates the raw information
   d) All the above

11) Hypothesis is _____ research.
   a) Guide   b) Misguide
   c) Alter   d) None of these

12) _____ is creating the network among the knowledge produces.
   a) Manager   b) Chain marketing
   c) Knowledge society   d) None of these

13) Motives of the research _____.
   a) Curiosity for unknown   b) Desire to be serve for society
   c) Become big researcher   d) Both (A) and (B) only

14) Research objectives are set at _____ of research.
   a) At the first stage   b) At the end
   c) Middle stage   d) None of these

15) Various statistical methods used in research come under the _____.
   a) Sample design   b) Quantitative design
   c) Research methodology   d) Statistical hypothesis

16) _____ describes the current status of different variable in the research.
   a) Explanatory research   b) Descriptive research
   c) Exploratory research   d) None of these

Q.2 Write short answer. (any 4 out of 6)   **16**
   a) Define the research method.
   b) What is hypothesis?
   c) What are the types of variables?
   d) What is knowledge society?
   e) What is research design?
   f) What is sampling?

Q.3 Write Short Answer/Short notes (Any Two)   **16**
   a) What is the importance of social science research?
   b) What are the importance of objectives in research?
   c) What is secondary data? Explain the various sources of secondary data.
   d) What is observation method?

Q.4 Answer the following question in detail. (any 1 of 2)   **16**
   a) What is knowledge economy? Explain the significance of knowledge economy.
   b) What is research design? Explain the various types of knowledge economy.

Q.5 Answer the following questions in detail.   **16**
   What is primary data? Explain the different sources of primary data.

Seat No.

Set **P**

M.A. (Semester -III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
Economics of Health & Healthcare (MA13306)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 15-05-2024　　　　　　　　Max. Marks: 80
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

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

Q.1　Choose the correct Alternative.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　16

1)　_____ is study of how to make healthcare more accessible, affordable and equitable for everyone.
　　a)　Transport economics　　　　b)　Industrial economics
　　c)　Health Economics　　　　　d)　All the above

2)　_____ describe the skills, knowledge and experience that have economic value.
　　a)　Worker productivity　　　　b)　Human capital
　　c)　Worker efficiency　　　　　d)　None of these

3)　Determinants of health is _____.
　　a)　Genetics　　　　　　　　b)　Behaviour
　　c)　Medical care　　　　　　d)　All of the above

4)　_____ Involves the planning, coordination and direction of healthcare system.
　　a)　Hospital management　　　b)　Reception
　　c)　Organization　　　　　　d)　Structure

5)　Malnutrition leads to _____.
　　a)　Decline the efficiency of human
　　b)　Decline the productivity of human
　　c)　Low energy level
　　d)　All the above possibilities

6)　_____ Is the process of improving the people's health through prevention, diagnosis, treatment and cure the communicable and non-communicable diseases.
　　a)　Health structure　　　　　b)　Health organization
　　c)　Healthcare　　　　　　　d)　All the above

7)　PHC stands _____.
　　a)　Prime Health Centre　　　　b)　Primary Hygiene Centre
　　c)　Primacy Health Commission　d)　Primary Health Centre

8)　_____ provides the preventive, curative and promotive treatment options in district level.
　　a)　Community healthcare centre　b)　District hospital
　　c)　Sub-centre of CHCs　　　　d)　All the above

9)　DALY stands _____.
　　a)　Disability-adjusted life year
　　b)　Distract Arrangement of life year
　　c)　Disability- adjusted long year
　　d)　None of theses

10) _____ refers to the rate at which a disease or illness occurs in a population.
   a) Morbidity rate
   b) Mortality rate
   c) Diseases rate
   d) None of theses

11) _____ is the value of preventing the loss of one life.
   a) Morbidity life
   b) Mortality life
   c) Statistical life
   d) None of these

12) _____ is the value of resources lost or spend due to a health problems.
   a) Cost of living
   b) Cost of health maintenance
   c) Cost of illness
   d) All the above

13) _____ measures of the value and benefit of health outcomes.
   a) Healthcare System
   b) Quality-Adjusted Life Year
   c) Healthcare Centre
   d) Quality Assessment life year

14) INHP stands _____.
   a) India National Health Policy
   b) Introductory National Health Policy
   c) Internal National Health Policy
   d) None of theses

15) _____ structure of Indian healthcare system.
   a) One level
   b) Two level
   c) Three level
   d) Four level

16) Community Healthcare Centre comes under the _____.
   a) Primary level
   b) Secondary level
   c) Tertiary level
   d) Central level

Q.2 Write short answer. (Any Four) 16
   a) Define the human capital.
   b) What are the determinants of health?
   c) What is malnutrition?
   d) What is health insurance?
   e) What is household health production function?
   f) What is health management?

Q.3 Write Short Answer/Short notes (Any Two) 16
   a) Explain the health as social indicator.
   b) Explain the importance of healthcare system.
   c) Explain the benefits of health insurance.
   d) What is value of statistical of life?

Q.4 Write The Detail Answer (Any One) 16
   a) What is health economics? Explain their importance in the economics.
   b) What is PHCs? Explain the functions of PHCs.

Q.5 Write the Detail Answer 16
   a) What is National Health Policy? Explain their objectives.

M.A. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
International Trade and Finance (MA13401)

Day & Date: Thursday, 09-05-2024   Max. Marks: 80
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

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

Q.1   Multiple Choice Questions.   **16**

1) Trade between two countries will be beneficial, when cost ratio of both countries related to goods and services should be _____.
　　a) Equal   b) Different
　　c) Decreasing   d) None of these

2) International trade is differ from domestic trade due to _____.
　　a) Different government policies
　　b) Easily immobility of factor of production
　　c) Different trade restriction
　　d) All the above

3) Law of absolute cost advantages were propounded by _____.
　　a) Adam Smith   b) Ricardo
　　c) Tobin   d) Milton Friedman

4) "Doctrine of Comparative cost advantages" is introduced by _____.
　　a) F.M Taussing   b) Ricardo
　　c) Keynes   d) Adam Smith

5) Country will import the various goods and services, it's having _____ in its production cost.
　　a) Less comparative cost advantages
　　b) More comparative cost advantages
　　c) Less opportunity cost
　　d) More opportunity cost

6) Importance of international Trade _____.
　　a) Increasing the growth and development of nation
　　b) Make maximum use of raw material
　　c) Specialization in the economy
　　d) All the above

7) _____ is the tax or duty to be paid on the particular import and exports.
　　a) Export benefit   b) Import benefit
　　c) Tariff   d) Quotas

8) Heckscher-Ohlin has introduced _____.
　　a) Community cost curve
　　b) Modern theory of international trade
　　c) Absolute cost advantage theory
　　d) Comparative cost advantages theory

9) In the balance of payment, uses the _____ entry system of accounting.
   a) Single   b) Double
   c) Multiple   d) None of these

10) Balance of payment consists _____.
   a) Only capital account   b) Only current account
   c) Miscellanies account   d) All the above

11) Export is less than imports of goods is called as _____.
   a) Trade deficit   b) Capital deficit
   c) Credit deficit   d) Money deficit

12) _____ plays an important role in improve the balance of payment.
   a) Increasing the export   b) Devaluation of currency
   c) Find import substitute   d) All the above

13) If depreciate of domestic currency, _____.
   a) Export will be Decrease   b) Export will be increase
   c) Import will be increase   d) None of these

14) Establishment of World Trade Organization (WTO) in _____.
   a) January 1, 1994   b) January 1, 1995
   c) January 1, 1996   d) January 1, 1997

15) SAARC stands _____.
   a) South Asian Association For regional co-operation
   b) Society of Asian Association For regional co-operation
   c) Short Asian Association For regional co-operation
   d) None of these

16) Headquarters of the WTO is located in _____.
   a) America   b) Austria
   c) Geneva   d) France

Q.2 Write Short Answer. (Any Four)   16
  a) What is international trade?
  b) Explain the importance of trade.
  c) What is free trade policy?
  d) What is exchange rate?
  e) What is gold standard?
  f) What foreign direct investment?

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two)   16
  a) Explain the trade as an engine of growth.
  b) What is balance of payment?
  c) What is fixed exchange rate?
  d) What are the functions of SAARC?

Q.4 Answer the following questions in details. (Any One)   16
  a) What is the comparative cost advantages theory?
                         OR
  b) What is the role and functions of world trade organization?

Q.5 Answer the following questions in details.   16
  Explain the absolute cost advantages theory of international trade?

Seat No.	

M.A. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
Economics of Growth and Development (MA13402)

Day & Date: Saturday, 11-05-2024　　　　　　　　　　Max. Marks: 80
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

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

Q.1　Select the correct option.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　16

1)　Economic Growth and Development are the same and also have same meaning.
　　a)　True　　　　　　　　　　　b)　False
　　c)　Neither True nor False　　　d)　None of the above

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

3)　_____ is needed for the India.
　　a)　Economic Growth　　　　　b)　Economic Development
　　c)　Warranted Growth　　　　　d)　Natural Growth

4)　_____ are the important factors of economic development.
　　a)　Investment　　　　　　　　b)　Capital Accumulation
　　c)　Human resource　　　　　　d)　All of the above

5)　According to Harrod and Domar, saving and investment ratio is determined by _____.
　　a)　Actual growth rate　　　　　b)　Warranted growth rate
　　c)　Natural growth rate　　　　　d)　Induced growth rate

6)　The concept of Division of Labour is coined by _____.
　　a)　Adam Smith　　　　　　　　b)　J.S. Mill
　　c)　Harrod and Domar　　　　　d)　Arthur Lewis

7)　Rent is amount paid to the landowner for using _____.
　　a)　Land　　　　　　　　　　　b)　Money
　　c)　Machinery　　　　　　　　　d)　None of the above

8)　According to David Ricardo _____ considered as the agents of economic development.
　　a)　Capitalist　　　　　　　　　b)　Farmers
　　c)　Traders　　　　　　　　　　d)　All the above

9)　The cause of creating Industrial Reserve Army is _____.
　　a)　Capitalist Class
　　b)　Substitution of Labor to Machinery
　　c)　Labor Productivity
　　d)　None of the above

10) 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 infrastructure
   d) Social welfare

11) Human development index is composite index calculated by considering _____.
   a) Life expectancy   b) Education
   c) Per Capita Income   d) All of the above

12) The Unbalanced growth theory is dealt with _____.
   a) Deliberate imbalance in investment
   b) Deliberate balance in investment
   c) Imbalance in distribution of income
   d) None of the above

13) The term Washington Consensus was introduced by _____.
   a) Bergson   b) Peter Drake
   c) Kaldor   d) Joan Robinson

14) Fiscal Policy is related with _____.
   a) Tax   b) Government Expenditure
   c) Government Investment   d) All of the above

15) In India Monetary policy revised is every after _____.
   a) Three Month   b) Four Month
   c) Two Month   d) None of the above

16) Repo rate is the instrument of _____.
   a) Monetary policy   b) Fiscal policy
   c) Trade policy   d) None of the above

Q.2 Write Short Answers. (Any Four)   **16**
   a) Factors of economic development
   b) Socialistic Economy
   c) Industrial Reserve Army
   d) Natural Growth Rate
   e) Division of Labour
   f) Niti Aayog.

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two)   **16**
   a) Explain the difference between economic growth and development
   b) Explain the Adam Smith's theory of economic development
   c) Explain the difference between Labor intensive technique and capital-intensive technique of production.
   d) Write a note on Washington consensus.

Q.4 Answer the following question. (Any One)   **16**
   a) Explain the Harrod and Domer Growth Model.
   b) Explain the instruments of fiscal policy.

Q.5 Explain the Kuznets Curve in detail.   **16**

Seat No.	

M.A. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
Economics (CAMPUS)
Monetary Economics (MA13403)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 14-05-2024   Max. Marks: 80
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

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

Q.1   Choose the correct option.   **16**

1) Medium of exchange is _____ of Money.
   a) Primary Function   b) Secondary Function
   c) Contingent function   d) Other function

2) Money is _____.
   a) Most liquid Assets   b) Not most liquid assets
   c) Both A and B   d) None of A and B

3) Saving Account in the bank represents _____.
   a) Value of Money   b) Store the value
   c) Medium of exchange   d) No one of the above

4) _____ is a medium of exchange.
   a) Near money   b) Foreign exchange
   c) Currency   d) All the above

5) Which of the following most liquid measure of money supply in the India?
   a) M1   b) M2
   c) M3   d) M4

6) Other things remain constant, if the real GDP increases in the short-run, then the equilibrium of nominal interest rate will _____.
   a) Fall   b) Rise
   c) Constant   d) All the above

7) Speculative demand for money depends upon _____.
   a) Saving   b) Demand for money
   c) Interest rate   d) Level of income

8) According to Fisher, demand for money is based on _____.
   a) Speculative approach   b) Transaction approach
   c) Saving approach   d) Investment approach

9) If the money supply in the economy decreases, _____.
   a) Price level decreases   b) Price level increases
   c) Saving increase   d) None of the above

10) In fisher quantity theory of money (MV=PT), V represents _____.
    a) Value of Money   b) Valuation of saving
    c) Velocity of Money   d) None of these

11) Cash balance theory of demand for money is based on _____.
   a) Transaction demand for money
   b) Store of value and wealth
   c) Medium of exchange
   d) Unit of account

12) In Liquidity preference theory, rate of interest is determined by _____.
   a) Demand for saving and supply of saving
   b) Demand for money and level of income
   c) Demand for money and supply of capital
   d) Demand for money to hold and supply of money

13) Consumption is function _____.
   a) Interest rate   b) Investment
   c) Income   d) All the above

14) Investment is determined by _____.
   a) Marginal efficiency of Capital
   b) Marginal propensity of consumption
   c) Marginal efficiency of Income
   d) None of these

15) Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC) is _____.
   a) Ratio of Change In Saving To Change In Income
   b) Ratio of Change In Investment To Change In Income
   c) Ratio of Change In Consumption To Change In Income
   d) Ratio of Change In Income To Change In Saving

16) Innovation theory of business cycle is developed by _____.
   a) Keynes   b) Pigou
   c) Schumpeter   d) Nicholas Kaldor

Q.2 Write short answer. (Any Four)   **16**
   a) What is monetary economics?
   b) What is liquidity?
   c) Investment-saving curve (IS)
   d) Determinants of rate of interest.
   e) Transaction demand for money
   f) What is money supply?

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two)   **16**
   a) What are the functions of money?
   b) What is currency-deposit ratio and reserves-deposits ratio?
   c) What are the objectives of monetary' policy?
   d) What is consumption function?

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One)   **16**
   a) What is meant by liquidity preference? Explain various motives of liquidity preference.

<center>**OR**</center>

   b) What is business cycle? Explain the Schumpeter theory of business cycle.

Q.5 Answer the following question.   **16**
   What is investment function? Explain the MPI and API with graph.

Seat No.

M.A. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
Principles and Practice of Co-Operation (MA13406)

Day & Date: Thursday, 16-05-2024　　　　　　　　　　Max. Marks: 80
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

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

Q.1　Choose the correct option.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　**16**

1)　_____ is known as father of co-operation.
　　a)　Robert Oven　　　　　　　b)　Lord Wavell
　　c)　Lord Rippon　　　　　　　d)　Lord Cornwallis

2)　Co-operative word derived from _____ word 'Cooperari'.
　　a)　Latin　　　　　　　　　　b)　America
　　c)　Indian　　　　　　　　　　d)　b) and c)

3)　_____ is one of the most important principles in Cooperative Society.
　　a)　Ego　　　　　　　　　　　b)　Property
　　c)　Selfish　　　　　　　　　d)　Equality

4)　The membership of cooperative society is _____ to all.
　　a)　Closed　　　　　　　　　 b)　Open
　　c)　Compulsory　　　　　　　d)　Discretionary

5)　_____ is the agency which gives license to the co-operative banks.
　　a)　RBI　　　　　　　　　　　b)　NABARD
　　c)　State Government　　　　d)　Central Government

6)　In India long term credit cooperative structure is a _____structure.
　　a)　Two-tier　　　　　　　　　b)　Three-tier
　　c)　Four-tier　　　　　　　　　d)　Five-tier

7)　_____ is deals with agriculture and industrial production.
　　a)　Service Co-operative　　 b)　Allied service
　　c)　Production Co-operative　d)　Housing society

8)　Maharashtra Co-operative Society Act was passed on _____.
　　a)　1950　　　　　　　　　　 b)　1975
　　c)　1960　　　　　　　　　　 d)　2001

9)　Multi State Co-operative society act was enacted in _____.
　　a)　2000　　　　　　　　　　 b)　2001
　　c)　2002　　　　　　　　　　 d)　2003

10)　_____ is a non-credit co-operative society.
　　a)　Primary Agricultural Credit Society
　　b)　District Credit Co-operative Society
　　c)　State Co-operative Society
　　d)　Housing Society

11) _____ is a basic unit and smallest cooperative credit institutions in India.
   a) District Central Cooperative Bank
   b) State Cooperative Bank
   c) Primary Agriculture Cooperative Society
   d) None of the above

12) The working of PACS limited to _____ area.
   a) Village   b) District
   c) State   d) Country

13) _____ State has lowest number of PACS.
   a) Arunachal Pradesh   b) Gujrat
   c) Chandigarh   d) Goa

14) _____ State has largest number of PACS.
   a) Maharashtra   b) Gujrat
   c) Bihar   d) Madhya pradesh

15) _____ is the supervisor and evaluator of cooperative bank.
   a) State cooperative Bank
   b) District Central Cooperative Bank
   c) RBI
   d) NABARD

16) One of the most important role of co-operative marketing is _____.
   a) Decrease the farm income   b) Support agent
   c) Increase in farm income   d) None of these

Q.2 Write short answer. (Solve any 4 out of 6)   16
   a) Principles of Cooperation
   b) Structure of cooperative structure
   c) Cooperative movement
   d) Primary Cooperative Credit Society
   e) Structure of cooperative society
   f) Housing cooperative society

Q.3 Answer the following Questions. (Any 2 out of 4)   16
   a) Explain the functions of state cooperative bank.
   b) Explain the functions of Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Society.
   c) Explain the functions of District Central Cooperative Bank.
   d) Explain the challenges of processing cooperative society.

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any 1 out of 2)   16
   a) What is credit cooperative society? Explains its type and importance in detail.
                                    OR
   b) Discuss the importance and functions of National Agricultural Bank for Rural
           Development.

Q.5 Answer the following question.   16
   Explain the meaning, types and importance of Non- Credit Cooperative Society
   in India.

Seat No.

Set **P**

M.A. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
ECONOMICS (CAMPUS)
Economics of Industry and Labour (MA13407)

Day & Date: Thursday, 16-05-2024 Max. Marks: 80
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives from the options. 16

1) Industrial economics deals with _____.
a) Industrial sector b) Agriculture sector
c) Service sector d) None of theses

2) Industrial Economics is also known as _____.
a) Business Economics
b) Economics of Industry
c) Economics of industrial management
d) All the above

3) "Industrial Economics" was adopted in the early _____.
a) Thirties b) Nineties
c) Fifties d) None of these

4) The study of structure of firm and market is called as _____.
a) Industrial Organization b) Industrial management
c) Industrial Pyramid d) None of this

5) The price at which input of one department is transfer to another department in order to maximize the overall profits of the company is called as _____.
a) Cost plus price b) Transfer pricing
c) Cost oriented pricing d) Skimming price

6) Different form of industrial organization includes _____.
a) Proprietorship b) Partnership
c) Public-private partnership d) All the above

7) The geographical site selected by a firm to perform it's economic functions is called as _____.
a) Economic Location b) Profitability Location
c) Industrial Location d) Productivity Location

8) The Degree of concentration within the industry is called as _____.
a) Market structure b) Market Decentralization
c) Market paradigm d) Market concentration

9) _____ Combines the resources with lowest average cost.
a) Allocative efficiency b) Productive efficiency
c) Technical efficiency d) Social efficiency

10) _____ does not come under the new economic policy.
a) Privatization b) Globalization
c) Liberalization d) Socialization

11) Globalization means _____.
   a) Integrated world into a global village
   b) Allowing more private investment
   c) Opening and liberalizing the economy
   d) None of theses

12) _____ depicts relationship between the supply and demand for labour.
   a) Fragmented market   b) Labour Market
   c) Technical market   d) Production market

13) Which is the fundamental element of neo-classical paradigm of labour market?
   a) Competitive markets   b) Rational subjects
   c) Principles of marginalism d) All the above

14) Demand for labours in industry is based on _____.
   a) Labour productivity   b) Changes in technology
   c) Price of the good or services d) All the above

15) _____ is the lowest amount an employer can legally pay an employee per hours.
   a) Minimum wages   b) Maximum wages
   c) Standard level of wages   d) None of these

16) _____ Is a measures of economic performance that compares the amount of output with the amount of labour used to produce that output.
   a) Capital productivity   b) Labour productivity
   c) Resources productivity   d) All of these

Q.2 Write short answer. (Any Four)   **16**
   a) What is industrial economics?
   b) What is labour market?
   c) What is capital productivity?
   d) What is minimum wages?
   e) What is industrialization?
   f) What is industrial disputes?

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two)   **16**
   a) What is paradigms of labour market?
   b) Explain the factors determine the demand for labour.
   c) What is collective bargaining?
   d) Explain the labour welfare practices in India.

Q.4 Answer the following question in detail. (Any One)   **16**
   a) What are the characteristics of labour markets in India?
   b) What are the problems in implementation of minimum wages in India?

Q.5 Answer the following questions in detail.   **16**
   Explain the various methods of settlement of industrial disputes in India.