DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

+3 1st YEAR ARTS (1st SEMESTER)

CORE-1

INTRODUCTORY MICRO ECONOMICS

GROUP-A

Each question carries one mark.

1. Economics is a _____ science.
2. Alfred Marshall gave the _____ definition of economics.
3. Who is the father of economics?
4. The book written by Adam Smith is _____.
5. A theory consists of _____.
6. _____ is an economic mode of presenting a theory.
7. Economic model consist of a set of _____.
8. Ceteris paribus is simply known as _____.
9. What is a theory?
10. What is an assumption?
11. Circular representation of data can be shown in _____.
12. _____ is an arrangement of data in chronological order.
13. Price of a good and its quantity demanded are _____ related.
14. The graphical illustration of demand schedule is called _____.
15. Demand curve is ____ sloped.
16. In law of demand Giffen goods are treated as _____ goods.
17. Pen and ink are considered to be ____ goods.

18. The movement along the demand curve causing reduction in demand is called _____ .

19. If the demand curve shifts to right, the quantity demanded _____ at any given price.

20. The law of supply shows _____ relationship between price and quantity supplied.

21. The price at which demand for and supply of goods is equal, is called _____ .

22. What causes the shift of demand curve to the right?

23. What happens to demand for a good if its demand curve shifts to the left?

24. The measure of responsiveness of quantity demand to change in price is called _____ .

25. The value of perfectly elasticity of demand is _____ .

26. The value of perfectly inelastic demand is _____ .

27. If the total expenditure spent on goods increases with fall in price, the demand is said to be _____ .

28. What is shape of perfectly elastic demand?

29. What happens to total expenditure spent on a good if the elasticity of demand for that good is unit elastic?

30. Consumer surplus is closely related to the _____ curve for a product.

31. The difference between the amounts a buyer is willing to pay for a good and amount actually paid is called _____ .

32. The consumer surplus _____ with lower prices.

33. The producer surplus is closely related to _____ curve.

34. What happens to producer surplus if the price of the product rises?

35. Budget constraint is applicable to _____ numbers of goods.

36. The shape of budget line is _____.

37. _____ And _____ are given for the construction of a budget constraint.

38. The consumer purchases the combination that lies _____ the budget line.

39. If the income of the consumer increases, the budget line _____.

40. The normal shape of income consumption curve is _____.

41. The shape of the indifference curve for perfect substitute is _____.

42. The shape of the indifference curve in case of perfect complementary goods is _____.

43. Why does price line shift to the right.

44. The shape of total fixed cost curve is _____.

45. The average cost curve is _____ shape.

46. When MC is greater than AC, the AC wills _____.

47. MC equals to AC at _____ of the average cost curve.

48. Which curve is called envelop curve?

49. What is the shape of MC?

50. A firm attains equilibrium when _____.

51. When average cost is less than average revenue _____ profit is earned.

52. The shape of average revenue is _____ in perfectly competitive market.

53. In the long run _____ profit is earned.

54. Equilibrium is a state of _____.

55. The value of marginal product _____ with increase in employment of labour.

56. The value of marginal product _____ with increase in employment of labour.

57. Marginal revenue product = marginal physical product* _____ .
58. Higher price ____ the producer surplus.

GROUP-B

Each question carries two marks

Short answer type questions within two to three sentences.

1. What is opportunity cost?

2. What is theory?

3. What is a law?

4. What is production possibility frontier?

5. What is micro economics?

6. What is positive economics?

7. What do you mean by normative science?

8. Why does demand curve shift left or right?

9. What does the slope of demand curve shows us?

10. What is graph?

11. What is the relationship between price and quantity demand?

12. How can you derive market demand curve from individual demand curve?

13. What is market in economics?

14. What is stable equilibrium?

15. What is partial equilibrium?

16. What is supply price?

17. What do you mean by demand?

18. Define elasticity of demand?

19. What elasticity of demand?

20. What does unit elasticity of demand refer to?

21. Describe arc elasticity of demand?

22. Define cross elasticity of demand?

23. What is elasticity of supply?

24. What is consumer surplus?

25. What is producer surplus?

26. How is consumer surplus measured?

27. What is budget constraint?

28. Why does the budget line slops downward?

29. What do you mean by trade-off?

30. Why does a budget line shift?

31. What is income effect?

32. What is price consumption curve?

33. What is substitution effect?

34. What does the indifference shows?

35. What is cost function?

36. What is short run?

37. Distinguished between short-run and long-run?

38. Distinguished between fixed factor and variable factor?

39. What is the relation between average cost and marginal cost?

40. What is social cost?

41. What do you mean by accounting cost?

42. What do you mean by real cost?

43. What is implicit cost?

44. Define marginal cost?

45. What is market period?

46. What is normal profit?

47. Define perfect competition?

48. What do you mean by homogeneous goods?

49. What is marginal physical product?

50. What is equilibrium wage rate?

GROUP-C

Each question carries three marks.

1. Write a short note on how people make decision.

2. Write a short note on the scientific method.

3. Write a short note on economist as scientist.

4. Write a short note on observation.

5. Write a short note on role of assumptions.

6. Write a short note on Economic model.

7. Write a short note on why economists disagree.

8. Write a short note on uses of graphs n economics.

9. How can you derive market demand curve from individual demand curve?

10. How is consumer surplus measured?

11. What is producer surplus?

12. What are the types of income elasticity of demand?

13. What is cross elasticity?

14. Distinguish between relatively elastic and relatively inelastic demand?

15.

16. Distinguished between short-run and long-run?

17. State the properties of Indifference curve?

18. State two extreme example of indifference curves with diagrams?

19. What is price effect?

20. What is income effect?

21. Distinguished between fixed factor and variable factor?

22. What is the relation between average cost and marginal cost?

23. What is the use of mathematics in economics?

24. Distinguish between contraction of demand and decrease in demand?

25. Why does supply curve shift to the right?

26. What is substitution effect?

27. Distinguish between perfectly elastic and perfectly inelastic demand?

28. What is producer surplus?

29. How is consumer surplus measured through demand curve?

30. How is consumer surplus measured?

31. What is budget constraint?

32. Why does the budget line slops downward?

33. What do you mean by trade-off?

34. Why does a budget line shift?

35. What is deadweight loss?

36. Why does indifference curve slope downward from left to right?

37. What is price effect?

38. What is the effect of change in prices of two goods on budget line?

39. What is marginal rate of substitution?

40. What is an inferior good?

41. What do mean by Giffen's good?

42. Distinguish between budget line and budget constraint?

43. Distinguish between fixed cost and variable cost?

44. Why does average cost take the shape of U shape?

45. State the relation ship between average cost and marginal cost?

46. Distinguish between fixed and variable cost?

47. What is shutdown point?

48. Show the short run marginal cost curve of a competitive firm?

49. What is the condition for long run equilibrium under perfect competition?

50. What do you mean by external economies?

51. What are the factors responsible for shift in the labour supply curve?

52. What are the factors responsible for shift in the labour demand curve?

53. Why the labour supply curve is backward bending?

54. What do you mean by marginal productivity?

GROUP-D

Each question carries 7 marks

1. How do people make decisions? Describe four principles on decision- making made by the people.

2. Describe the subject matter of economics in detail.

3. What is assumption? What is its role in economic theory?

4. What is demand? What are the factors influencing demand?

5. Why does demand curve slope downward?

6. What is price elasticity of demand? What are the factors influencing elasticity of demand?

7. How can the elasticity of demand be measured by arc elasticity measure?

8. What is consumer surplus? How can it be measured?

9. What is producer surplus? How can it be measured?

10. Describe the application of consumer surplus and producer surplus on the efficiency of the cost of a tax?

11. What do you mean by indifference curve? Describe its properties?

12. Describe the consumer's equilibrium through indifference curve?

13. Describe the Slutsky's method of substitution effect.

14. What is income effect? Discuss nature and properties for normal and inferior goods.

15. How can you describe work-leisure relationship through indifference curve?

16. Show that price effect is the combination of income effect and substitution effect?

17. Why long run average cost curve is U shaped?

18. Make an analysis of worker choice between leisure and money income.

19. Describe the Neo-classical version of marginal productivity theory.

20. Show the shut down point of the firm. Explain why firms shut down?
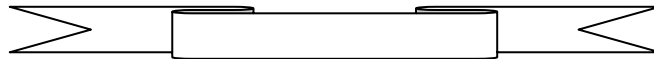
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

+3 1st YEAR ARTS (1st SEMESTER)

CORE-2

METHEMETICAL METHODS FOR ECONOMICS-I

GROUP-A

Fill in the blanks. (Each question carries one mark)

1. A null set is denoted by_____.

2. A void set is denoted by_____.

3. A U B = B_____A.

4. If A − B, then A n B =_____.

5. If A − B, then A U B =_____.

6. A U U = _____.

7. _____ is regarded as the father of set theory.

8. The Venn diagram was introduced by_____.

9. Relation sets are obtained from_____.

10. Y +=5 is a_____ function.

11. Y = x^a is a _____ function.

12. Y = $3x^2 + 2x + 4$ is a_____ function.

13. A function is said to be_____ function when two or more elements of its domain are related to one elements of its codomain.

14. A function is said to be_____ function when no elements of its codomain is related with more than one element of its domain.

15. A function is said to be_____ function when all the elements of its domain are associated with a single element of its codomain.

16. A function that is obtained by interchanging the order pairs of a one-one onto function is called an inverse function.

17. A function that is directly expressed in terms of independent variable is called _____ function.

18. A function in which each elements of its domain corresponds to itself is called _____ function.

19. $\lim\limits_{x\to\infty} \dfrac{1}{x} =$ _____ .

20. $\lim\limits_{x\to 0} e^x =$ _____ .

21. Differentiation of a constant function is _____ .

22. Differential coefficient of $e^x =$ _____ .

23. Differential coefficient of $a^x =$ _____ .

24. Differential coefficient of $\log e^x =$ _____ .

25. Differential coefficient of $x^4 + 4x =$ _____ .

26. If total cost is $C = x^2 - 5x^2 + 31x$, then marginal cost will be _____ .

27. If total cost is $C = x^3 - 2x^2 + 43x$, then average cost will be _____ .

28. The first order partial derivates of the function $2x^2 + 5xy - y^3$ w.r.t X is _____ .

29. The first order partial derivates of the function $2x^2 + 5xy - y^3$ w.r.t Y is _____ .

30. In case of substitute commodity, the value of cross elasticity of demand will be _____ .

31. In case of complementary commodity, the value of cross elasticity of demand will be _____ .

32. A matrix consists of one element only is called _____ matrix.

33. A matrix that appears with equal number of rows and columns is called _____ matrix.

34. A diagonal matrix in which all the leading diagonal elements are equal is called _____ matrix.

35. A square matrix in which all the leading diagonal elements are unity and all other elements are zeroes is called a _____ matrix.

36. If $AXA' = I$, then a is _____ matrix.

37. _____ is a numerical value or expression associated with a square matrix.

38. The determinant of a matrix is same as the determinant of its _____.

39. If any row or column of the determinant consist of zeroes only the value of the determinant becomes _____.

40. If any two row or column of the determinant are identical then the value of the determinant becomes _____.

41. A square matrix with anon-zero matrix is called _____ matrix.

42. A square matrix A is said to be _____ if $|A|=0$.

43. Determinant of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ is _____.

44. Rank of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 9 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ is _____.

45. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is an example of _____ matrix.

46. _____ is the M_{21} of $\begin{bmatrix} 9 & 8 \\ 12 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$.

47. C_{12} of $\begin{bmatrix} -5 & -8 \\ -4 & -12 \end{bmatrix}$ is _____.

48. The matrix A isidempotent if: $A \times A =$ _____.

49. An adjoint matrix is the ……………… of the cofactor matrix

GROUP-B

Each question carries 2 marks

1. What do you mean by cardinality of a set?

2. What is void set?

3. What is valid set?

4. What is finite set?

5. What is infinite set?

6. What is singleton set?

7. What is multitone set?

8. What is equal set?

9. What is equivalent set?

10. What is disjoint set?

11. Set of all colleges of Odisha, explain this set by descriptive method?

12. Set of odd numbers between 5 and 50, explain this set by descriptive method?

13. Set of even numbers between 1 and 45, explain this set by descriptive method?

14. Set of natural numbers between 1 and 100, explain this set by descriptive method?

15. By using suitable example prove that A-(BUC)=(A-B)$\cap$ (A − C)

16. By using suitable example prove that $A - (B \cap C) = (A - B) \cup (A - C)$

17. What is reflexive relation?

18. What is symmetric relation?

19. What is order relation?

20. What is binary relation?

21. What is inverse relation?

22. Represent the function $f(x) = 3 + 2x$ by means of the appropriate graph?

23. Represent the function $f(x) = x^2 + 5$ by means of the appropriate graph?

24. Represent the function $f(x) = \frac{3+2x}{2}$ by means of the appropriate graph?

25. Find inverse of the function $f(x) = 3x - 1$

26. Find inverse of the function $y = 5x^3$

27. What is function?

28. What is image?

29. What is pre-image?

30. Write short note on Radix?

31. Write short note on Normalisation?

32. Write short note on fractional number?

33. Write short note on mixed number?

34. Write short note on floating point representation?

35. Convert the binary no. $(111)_2$ into decimal equivalent?

36. Convert the binary no. $(1101)_2$ into decimal equivalent?

37. Convert 54 into its binary equivalent?

38. Convert 5455 into its binary equivalent?

39. Convert 550 into its binary equivalent?

40. Convert 3565 into its binary equivalent?

41. What is onto function?

42. What is into function?

43. What is one one function?

44. What is many one function?

45. What is constant function?

46. What is discontinuous function?

47. What is even function?

48. What is odd function?

49. What is composite function?

50. What is exponential function?

51. What is polynomial function?

52. What is rational function?

53. What is irrational function?

54. What is monotonic function?

55. What is parametric function?

56. Define limit of a function?

57. Evaluate $\lim\limits_{x \to 2} \dfrac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^2 - 4}$

58. Define continuity of a function?

59. Find if the function $\dfrac{x^2 - 9}{x - 3}$ is discontinuous at x = 3

60. What is differential coefficient?

61. What is differentiation?

62. State the product rule of differentiation?

63. State the quotient rule of differentiation?

64. State the chain rule of differentiation?

65. Find the differential coefficients of $\dfrac{1}{x^3}$ with respect to x?

66. Find the differential coefficients of $\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ with respect to x?

67. Find the differential coefficients of log5x with respect to x?

68. Find the differential coefficients of e^{-x} with respect to x?

69. Find the differential coefficients of $x^3 e^x$ with respect to x?

70. Find the differential coefficients of $2x + 3^2$ with respect to x?

71. Find the differential coefficients of $\dfrac{1}{\log_x 7}$ with respect to x?

72. Find average and marginal cost from the total cost function $C = x^2 -$

   $5x^2 + 31x$

73. What is homogeneous function?

74. Find the first order partial derivates of the function $2x^2 + 5xy - y^3$-

75. Find the first order partial derivates of the function $\log(x^2 + y^2)$

76. Find the first order partial derivates of the function $\frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2+y}$

77. Find the first order partial derivates of the function $(5x + 4y)^3$

78. Find the first order partial derivates of the function $\sqrt{xy}$

79. Find the first order partial derivates of the function e^{xy}

80. Find the four second order partial derivatives of the function $f(x,y)= 2x^2y^3$

81. Find the four second order partial derivatives of the function $f(x,y)= 2x^3-5xy+y^3$

82. Find the partial elasticities $Z = x^2 e^y$

83. Determine the price elasticity of demand for the function $x = 32 - 4p - p^2$ where p=3.

84. Determine the price elasticity of demand for the function $p = \frac{k}{x}$ where k>0.

85. What is null matrix?

86. What is singleton matrix?

87. What is scalar matrix?

88. What is identity matrix?

89. What is triangular matrix?

90. What is diagonal matrix?

91. What is minor?

92. What is cofactor?

93. What is orthogonal matrix?

94. What is symmetric matrix?

95. What is singular matrix?

96. What is non-singular matrix?

97. Define determinant of a matrix?

98. State any three properties of determinant?

99. What is rank of a matrix?

100. Find determinant of A= $\begin{bmatrix} 12 & -6 \\ 7 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

GROUP-C

Each question carries 3 marks

1. What is subset?

2. What is super set?

3. What is proper set?

4. What is power set?

5. What is Universal set?

6. What is complementary set?

7. What is overlapping set?

8. What is cartesian set?

9. What is proper subset?

10. By using suitable example prove that $A - (A - B) = A \cap B$

11. By using suitable example prove that $A' - B' = B - A$

12. By using suitable example prove that $A \cap (B - C) = (A \cap B) - (A \cap C)$

13. By using suitable example prove that $(A - B) \cup (B - A) = (A \cup B) - (A \cap B)$

14. What is anti-symmetric relation?

15. What is transitive relation?

16. What is equivalence relation?

17. Represent the function $f(x) = x^2 + 5$ by means of the appropriate graph?

18. Represent the function $f(x) = \frac{3+2x}{2}$ by means of the appropriate graph?

19. Find inverse of the function $f(x) = 3x - 1$

20. Find inverse of the function $y = 5x^3$

21. Define domain of a function?

22. Define co-domain of a function?

23. Define range of a function?

24. Convert the binary no. $(10111)_2$ into decimal equivalent?

25. Convert the binary no. $(101010)_2$ into decimal equivalent?

26. What is inverse function?

27. What is explicit function?

28. What is implicit function?

29. What is continuous function?

30. Evaluate $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^4 - 81}{x - 3}$

31. Evaluate $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x - 2}{x + 1}$

32. Find if the function $\frac{x^2 - 9}{x - 3}$ is discontinuous at $x = 3$

33. Find if the function $\frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2}$ is continuous at $x = 2$

34. Show that $f(x) = (x^2 + 3x + 4)$ is continuous at $x = 1$

35. State the chain rule of differentiation?

36. Find the differential coefficients of e^{ax+b} with respect to x?

37. Find the differential coefficients of $e^x \log x$ with respect to x?

38. Find the differential coefficients of $\frac{x^3}{x^3 + 2}$ with respect to x?

39. Find the differential coefficients of $x \cdot e^x$ with respect to x?

40. Find the differential coefficients of $\frac{13}{1 - 5x}$ with respect to x?

41. Find the differential coefficients of $(5 - 2x)^6$ with respect to x?

42. Find the differential coefficients of $\sqrt{5} - 2x$ with respect to x?

43. Find the differential coefficients of 2^{x^3} with respect to x?

44. Find the differential coefficients of 3^{e^x} with respect to x?

45. Find the differential coefficients of x^x with respect to x?

46. Find the differential coefficients of x^{e^x} with respect to x?

47. Determine the price elasticity of demand for the function $x = 32 - 4p - p^2$ where p=3.

48. Determine the price elasticity of demand for the function $p = \frac{k}{x}$ where k>0.

49. Determine the price elasticity of demand for the function $x = \frac{27}{p3}$.

50. Determine the price elasticity of demand for the function $p = \frac{10}{(x+1)^2}$.

51. Find average and marginal cost from the total cost function $C = x^3 - 3x^2 + 15x$.

52. Find the four second order partial derivatives of the function $f(x,y) = 2x^3 - 5xy + y^3$

53. Find the four second order partial derivatives of the function $f(x,y) = \log(x^2 y^3)$

54. Find the four second order partial derivatives of the function $f(x,y) = xe^{xy} - y^2$

55. What is scalar matrix?

56. What is identity matrix?

57. What is singular matrix?

58. State any three properties of determinant?

59. What is rank of a matrix?

60. Find inverse of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

61. Find the product of BA where, $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

62. Find adjoint of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

63. Solve the following linear equations by the method of matrix $3x+11y=7$ and $6x+22y=5$.

64. Determine rank of the following matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

65. Solve the following linear equations by using Cramer's rule $4x+3y=8$ and $6x+7y=17$.

GROUP-D

Each question carries 7 marks

1. If A and B are two sets then Prove that $(A \cup B) = (B \cup A)$

2. If A, B and C are three sets then Prove that $(A \cup B) \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C)$

3. If A, B and C are three sets then Prove that $(A \cap B) \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C)$

4. If A and B are two sets then Prove that $(A \cap B) = (B \cap A)$

5. If A, B and C are three sets then Prove that $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$

6. If A, B and C are three sets then Prove that $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$

7. If A and B are two sets then Prove that $(A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$ (De Morgan's law-I)

8. If A and B are two sets then Prove that$(A \cap B)' = A' \cup B'$ (De Morgan's law-II

9. If A, B and C are three sets then Prove that$A - (B \cap C) = (A - B) \cup (A - C)$

10. Write down the limit theorems involving two functions?

11. Find the domain and range of the functions (I) $Y = \frac{1}{X}$ (II) $Y = \sqrt{4 - x}$, $Y \geq 0$ (III)$Y = \frac{1}{X-1}$

12. Prove that $Y = 7x^6 + 3x^4 - 2x^2 + 4$ IS an even function.

13. A Publishing house finds that the cost of production directly attributed to each book is Rs.30 and that the fixed cost are Rs.15000. If eac book can be sold for Rs.45, then determine ;(I) the cost function (II) the revenue function (III) the profit function (IV) the break even point.

14. Prove that $\frac{lim}{X \to a} \frac{X^n - a^n}{X - a} = na^{n-1}$ where $a > 0$

15. Prove that $\frac{lim}{X \to 0} e^x = 1$

16. Evaluate $\frac{lim}{x \to 0} \frac{5x^3 - 6}{\sqrt{9 + 4x^2}}$

17. Determine whether the function is continuous or not at X=2, $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$

18. Show that the $f(x) = 3x^2 = 4x - 5$ is continuous at x=3. Also prove that f(x) is continuous for all value of X.

19. Find the differential coefficient of the following functions (I) $(x^2 + 5)^{3/2}$ (II) $\log[(5-2x)(5+3x)]$.

20. Find the derivative of the following functions;   (I) x^{x^2} (II)$(\log x)^x$

21. Determine the fourth order derivative of the function $y = \log\sqrt{3x + 4}$

22. Determine the price elasticity of demand for the function, $x = 32 - 4p - p^2$ where p=3.

23. Determine the price elasticity of demand for the function $x = \dfrac{27}{p^3}$ where x is the demand for goods atp price.

24. Determine the price elasticity of demand in terms of x for the function $p = \dfrac{10}{(x+1)^2}$

25. A firm with linear demand function can sell 1000 units when the price is Rs.4 per unit, and 1500 units when the price is Rs2 per unit/ On the given premises determine (I) the demand function (II) the total revenue function (III) the average revenue function and (IV) the marginal revenue function.

26. Explain the relationship between average cost and marginal cost by using derivative?

27. Examine the average and marginal cost relations when the total variable cost is $C = x^3 - 3x^2 + 15x$.

28. Show that the elasticity of dem,and is equal to $\dfrac{AR}{AR-MR}$ under the linear demand law $p = a + bx$

29. Verify Euler's theorem when $z = x^2 + y^2$

30. Verify Euler's theorem when $z = \dfrac{x^3+y^3}{xy}$

31. The demand function for the two commodities are given as $x_1 = \dfrac{-p_1}{p_2^2}$ and $x_2 = \dfrac{p_1^2}{p_2}$, where p1 and p2 are prices and x1 and x7 denotes the quantities of the two commodities respectively. Shows that the two commoditise are substitute of one another.

32. If A=$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and B=$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ verify that $(AB)' = B'A'$

33. What is determinant? Explain the properties of determinant.

34. Prove that $\begin{bmatrix} x+a & b & c \\ c & x+b & a \\ a & b & x+c \end{bmatrix} = 0$

35. Solve the following system of equations by using Cramer's rule 3x-4y+5z= -6, X+Y-2Z=-1, 2X+3Y+Z=5

36. Find inverse of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 5 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$

37. Solve the following equation by matrix method X+Y+2Z=4, 2X-Y+3Z=9, 3X-Y-Z=2
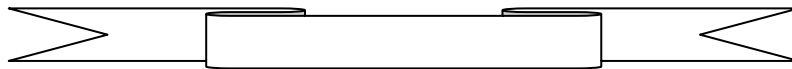
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

+3 1ST YEAR ARTS (2ND SEMESTER)

CORE-3

INTRODUCTORY MACRO ECONOMICS

GROUP-A

Each question Carries 1 mark

1. _____ had classified economics into two branches such as micro economics and macroeconomics.

2. _____ theory is that part of economics which studies the overall average and aggregates of the system.

3. _____ deals with the functioning of the economy as a whole.

4. The famous book 'General theory of Employment, Interest and Money' was written by_____.

5. The famous book 'General theory of Employment, Interest and Money' was published in the year_____.

6. The say's law of market state that _____ creates its own demand.

7. _____ is the combination of inflation and unemployment.

8. A_____ is a quantity measured at a particular point of time.

9. A _____ is a quantity measured over a specified period of time.

10. _____ refers to that position in which all units of an economy are in equilibrium.

11. _____ refers to that position of equilibrium which is concerned with the equilibrium of a single economic unit.

12. Net indirect tax = Indirect tax - _____.

13. Market price = Factor cost + Indirect tax - _____.

14. GNP = GDP + _____.

15. NNP at market price = GDP at market price - _____ + _____.

16. NNP at factor cost is also known as _____.

17. Personal income = _____ - corporate saving - corporate tax.

18. Disposable personal income = Personal income- _____.

19. _____ method is also known as value added method.

20. National income identity in a two-sector economy requires Investment must be equal to_____.

21. National income identity in a three-sector economy requires Investment plus Government expenditure must be equal to_____.

22. National income identity in a four-sector economy requires I+G+(X-M) =_____.

23. A_____ is an outflow or withdrawal of income from the circular flow.

24. According to _____ money is what money does.

25. The paper notes and coins are called_____.

26. _____ assets is an assets that can be easily exchanged for goods and services.

27. The direct exchange of economic goods for one another is called_____.

28. When money takes the form of a commodity with intrinsic value it is called _____.

29._____ is money that cannot be redeemed for anything other than that a replica of itself.

30. Time deposits, Bill of exchange, Treasury bills etc are example of _____ money.

31. Debit cards, Credit cards are example of _____ money.

32._____ are those coins whose face value is more than intrinsic value.

33. The book "Purchasing power of money' was written by_____.

34. The transaction approach of quantity theory money was put forward by_____.

35. The modern quantity theory money was given by_____.

36. The liquidity theory of money was given by_____.

37. According to keynes the transaction demand for money is a function of _____ .

38. The speculative demand for money is a function of_____.

39. At a low rate of interest demand for money become perfectly elastic, this situation is called_____.

40. Currency with the public + Bank reserve = _____.

41._____ is the ratio of change of money supply to the change in High powered money.

42. There is a _____ relation between value of money and price level.

43. A persistent and appreciable rise in general price level is called_____.

44. According to _____ " Inflation is unjust, deflation is inexpedient, of the two perhaps deflation is worse".

45._____ represent inverse relationship between rate of unemployment and rate of changes in wage rate.

46. The shape of long run phillips curve is_____.

47._____ implies absence of involuntary unemployment.

48. The principle of effective demand was given by _____.

49._____ is the logical starting point of keynesian theory of employment.

50._____ is determined at the level where aggregate demand is equal to aggregate supply

51. The ratio of consumption to income is called_____.

52. The ratio of change in consumption to change in income is

called_____.

53. APC + APS =_____.

54. MPC + MPS =_____.

55. If MPC is 0.75, value of the multiplier will be _____.

56. The psychological law of consumption was given by_____.

57. Induce investment is a function of _____.

58. The concept of multiplier was first developed by_____.

59. Employment multiplier was given by_____.

60. Investment multiplier was given by_____.

GROUP-B

Each question carries 2 marks.

1. What is economic static?
2. Define comparative static.
3. Define stock.
4. Define equilibrium.
5. What is partial equilibrium?

6. What is GNP?

7. Define NDP at factor cost.

8. What is private income?

9. Define money.

10. Define near money.

11. What Fisher's equation?

12. Give Cambridge equation.

13. What do you mean by value of money?

14. Define inflation.

15. What is hyper inflation?

16. What is suppressed inflation?

17. What is full employment?

18. What is MPC?

19. What is MPS?

20. What is APC?

21. What is Multiplier?

22. What do you mean by induced investment?

23. What is aggregate demand?

24. What is forward multiplier?

25. What is marginal propensity to save?

26. What is investment demand schedule?

27. What is token money?

28. What is say's law?

29. What is budget?

30. What is unbalance budget?

31. What is consumption function?

32. What do you mean by financial investment?

33. What do you mean by autonomous investment?

34. What do you mean by net investment?

35. Define value addition.

36. What is meant by problem of double counting?

37. Write any two conceptual difficulties faced in the estimation of national income.

38. What is green accounting?

39. Why saving treated as leakage in a circular flow model?

40. Mention any two characteristics of money.

41. What is primary function of money?

42. Define cost push inflation.

43. What is meant by demand pull inflation?

44. What is the meaning of laissez-faire policy?

45. Explain voluntary unemployment.

46. What do you mean by ex-ante saving?

47. What do you mean by ex-post saving?

48. What is aggregate supply?

49. What do you mean by effective demand?

50. What do you mean by real investment?

GROUP-C

Each question carries three marks

1. Explain the scope of macroeconomics?

2. What are the limitations of macroeconomics?

3. Distinguish between micro and macroeconomics.

4. Define economic dynamics.

5. Define the concept of flow.

6. What is general equilibrium?

7. Define GDP at market price.

8. What is meant by net national product at factor cost?

9. What is personal income?

10. Distinguish between GDP and GNP.

11. Define intermediate goods.

12. What is meant by problem of double counting?

13. Write three conceptual difficulties faced in the estimation of national income.

14. What is green accounting?

15. Why saving treated as leakage in a circular flow model?

16. Mention main characteristics of money.

17. What is primary function of money?

18. What is secondary function of money?

19. What is contingency function of money?

20. Define outside money.

21. Define inside money.

22. Define fiat money.

23. What is limited legal tender money?

24. Define full-bodied money.

25. What is velocity of money?

26. What is an Index Number?

27. Define wholesale price index.

28. Define consumer price index.

29. Define cost of living index

30. Mention the characteristics of index number.

31. What is meant by simple index number?

32. Define wage induced inflation.

33. What is profit push inflation?

34. What are the measures to control inflation?

35. Define demonetisation.

36. What do you mean by stagflation?

37. What is inflationary gap?

38. Define cost push inflation.

39. What is meant by demand pull inflation?

40. What is the meaning of laissez-faire policy?

41. Explain voluntary unemployment.

42. What do you mean by ex-ante saving?

43. What do you mean by ex-post saving?

44. What is aggregate supply?

45. What do you mean by effective demand?

46. What do you mean by real investment?

47. What is the difference between induced and autonomous investment?

48. What is difference between ex-ante saving and ex-post saving?

49. What is dynamic multiplier?

50. Distinguish between expansionary and contractionary fiscal policy.

GROUP-D

Each question carries 7 marks

1. What do you mean by macroeconomics? Discuss the importance and limitation of macroeconomics.

2. Distinguish between micro and macroeconomics. Discuss the salient features and limitation of macroeconomics.

3. Define macroeconomics. Explain the scope and limitations of macroeconomics.

4. What is meant by economic static, comparative static and economic dynamics?

5. What do you mean by concept of equilibrium? Explain its significance in economic analysis.

6. Explain briefly the main concepts of national income. State their interrelationship with each other.

7. Explain concept of domestic product. Distinguish between gross domestic product and gross national product.

8. What do you mean by national income? What are the various conceptual and statistical problems faced while estimating national income?

9. Define gross national product. Discuss the product and income method of calculating gross national product. Would the estimate be equal by either method?

10. Explain the interrelationship between products or value added, income generation and expenditure method of national income accounting.

11. Explain in brief the product method of measurement of national income. Mention the difficulties involved in the use of product method of measurement of national income.

12. Explain in brief the methods of measurement of national income. What are the difficulties in the measurement of national income?

13. Explain diagrammatically the circular flow of income and product in two sector model.

14. Explain the circular flow of income in a three sector economy with the help of a diagram.

15. Explain circular flow of income in four sector model.

16. Distinguish between real flows and money flows. Explain and illustrate with the help of a diagram.

17. What is meant by batter system of exchange? Explain its merits and demerits.

18. Money is what money does. " critically examine the statement .

19. What is money? Critically examine the statement.

20. Critically examine Fishers equation of quantity theory of money.

21. Critically examine Cambridge equation of quantity theory of money.

22. Explain Keynes fundamental equation of money and prices.

23. Would you consider cash balance approach to the value of money as superior to transaction theory? Explain.

24. What is an Index Number? What are its uses? Discuss the problems of constructing an index number.

25. Analyse the process of measuring the value of money and discuss its limitations.

26. Define inflation. What are the causes of inflation? Suggest measures to correct it.

27. Critically examine the effects of inflation on economic development.

28. Define stagflation. Suggest various measures to combat it.

29. Explain Keynesian theory of inflation. Discuss the concept of inflationary gap.

30. Explain Phillips inflation-unemployment trade off.

31. Critically examine the classical theory of employment.

32. "The full employment is a normal feature of capitalistic economy." Critically examine the statement.

33. "Supply creates its own demand." Explain the statement critically.

34. Explain the Keynesian theory of income and employment.

35. Explain meaning of the term propensity to consume. What are the main features or characteristics of consumption function?

36. What is marginal propensity to consume? What are its determinants?

37. State and explain Keynes psychological law of consumption along with its importance in the determination of income and employment in the economy.

38. What is meant by investment? Analyse the factors which govern the inducement to invest.

39. Discuss the significance of marginal efficiency of capital and rate of interest as determinants of investment.

40. Explain and illustrate the concept of multiplier. What is the importance of multiplier in economic analysis and economic policy?
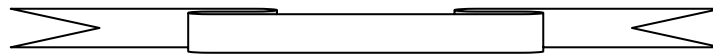
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

+3 1ST YEAR ARTS (2ND SEMESTER)

CORE-4

MATHEMATICAL METHODS FOR ECONOMICS-II

GROUP-A

Each question carries 1 mark

1. The input output model was developed by_____.

2. _____ Shows the numbers of units any industry's output needed to produce one unit of another industry's output.

3. The input coefficient matrix is also called_____ matrix.

4. _____ Condition used to test the feasibility of an input output model.

5. In case of input output model the [I-A] matrix is known as_____.

6. For the feasibility of input output model, the determinant of [I-A] matrix must be_____.

7. For the feasibility of input output model, the diagonal elements of [I-A] matrix must be_____.

8. In_____ model the entire production is consumed internally.

9. In _____ model there is absence of final demand sector.

10. The second order derivative of $y = 4x^2$ is_____.

11. The second order derivative of $y = \frac{1}{3x^2}$ is_____.

12. The second order derivative of $y = 5x^3 + 3x^2 + 34$ is _____.

13. The second order derivative of $y = e^{2x}$ _____.

14. If the 1st order derivative is greater than zero, then the function is called _____ function.

15. If the 1st order derivative is less than zero, then the function is called _____ function.

16. A function is _____ at x=a if in an area very close to [a.f(a)] the graph of the function lies completely above its tangent line.

17. A function is _____ at x=a if in an area very close to [a.f(a)] the graph of the function lies completely below its tangent line.

18. A positive second order derivative at x=a denotes the function is _____ at a.

19. A negative second order derivative at x=a denotes the function is _____ at a.

20. A _____ is a point at which the function is either at a relative maximum or minimum.

21. _____ is a point on the graph where the function crosses its tangent line and changes from convex to concave or vice versa.

22. _____ occurs only where the second order derivative is zero.

23. At the point of inflexion value of second order derivative is _____.

24. _____ is the process of finding the relative maximum or minimum of a function.

25. The dy/dx of $2x - 3y = 6$ is _____.

26. The dy/dx of $x^2 + 2y = 23$ is _____.

27. The dy/dx of $3x^2 + 4y = 65$ is _____.

28. The total differential of $y = 4x^3 + 7x^2 - 3x + 3$ is _____.

29. The total differential of $y = 7x^2 + 4x - 45$ is _____.

30. The total differential of $y = 4x^2 3x$ is _____.

31. The total differential of $y = \frac{2x-3}{3x}$ is _____.

32. The necessary condition for maximisation is $f'(a) = $ _____.

33. The necessary condition for minimisation is $f'(a) = $ _____.

34. The sufficiency condition for maximisation is $f''(a)$ _____.

35. The sufficiency condition for minimisation is $f''(a)$ _____.

36. The critical value of the function $y = 7x^2 + 112x - 54$ is _____.

37. The critical value of the function $y = -9x^2 + 72x - 13$ is _____.

38. The critical value of the function $y = -7x^2 + 126x - 23$ is _____.

39. For the maximization of a multi variable function $f_{xx}.f_{yy}$ must be_____.

40. For the minimization of a multi variable function $f_{xx}.f_{yy}$ must be_____.

41. In case of multivariable optimization if $f_{xx}.f_{yy} < (f_{xy})^2$ and f_{xx} and f_{yy} have the same signs, the function is at _____ point.

42. In case of multivariable optimization if $f_{xx}.f_{yy} < (f_{xy})^2$ and f_{xx} and f_{yy} have different signs, the function is at _____ point.

43. The integral value of $\int 3.5 dx$ is _____.

44. The integral value of $\int -\frac{1}{2} dx$ is _____.

45. The integral value of $\int dx$ is _____.

46. The integral value of $\int 5x^2\,dx$ is _____ .

47. The integral value of $\int 8^x\,dx$ is _____ .

48. The integral value of $\int_1^4 10x\,dx$ is _____ .

49. Reversing the limit changes the _____ of the definite integral.

50. If the upper limit of the integration equals the lower limit of the integration, the value of the definite integral is _____ .

51. If marginal revenue is $100 - 2q - 3q^2$ then total revenue will be _____ .

52. If marginal revenue is $84 - 4q - q^2$ then total revenue will be _____ .

53. If marginal cost is $25 + 30q - 9q^2$ then total variable cost will be _____ .

54. If marginal cost is $45 + 10q - 92$ then total cost will be _____ .

55. If all the principal minors are negative, the boarder Hessian is _____ definite.

56. A positive definite Hessian always satisfies the sufficient condition of a relative _____ .

57. If the principal minors alternate consistently in sign from positive to negative, the boarder Hessian is _____ definite.

58. A negative definite Hessian always meets the sufficient condition for a relative _____ .

GROUP-B

Each question carries 2 marks

1. Define closed input output model?
2. Define open input output model?

3. What is static input output model?

4. What is dynamic input output model?

5. What is transaction matrix?

6. What is a technological coefficient?

7. What is technological coefficient matrix?

8. What is input vector?

9. State the feasibility conditions of input output model?

10. Find the second order derivative of $y = 3x^4 - 2x^3 + 6x$

11. Find the second order derivative of $\sqrt{1 - x^2}$

12. Find the second order derivative of $y = \log x$

13. Find the second order derivative of $y = \log(x + a)$

14. What is increasing function?

15. What is decreasing function?

16. What is concavity of a function?

17. What is convexity of a function?

18. What is point of inflexion?

19. State the condition for convexity of a function?

20. State the condition for concavity of a function?

21. State the condition for point of inflexion?

22. Define total differential?

23. Find the total differential of the function $y = 7x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x - 3$

24. Find the total differential of the function $y = (4x + 3)(3x - 8)$

25. Find the total differential of the function $z = 7x^2y^3$

26. Find the total differential of the function $Z = \frac{9y^3}{x - y}$

27. Find the total differential of the function $z = (x - 3y)^3$

28. Find the total differential of the function $Z = x^2 + 2xy$

29. Find the total differential of the function $Z = x^y$

30. Find the total derivative dz/dx for $Z = 6x^2 + 15xy + 3y^2$ where $y = 7x^2$

31. Find the total derivative dz/dx for $Z = (13x - 18y)^2$ where $y = 3x - 4$

32. What is implicit function?

33. Find derivative dy/dx of the implicit function $4x^2 - y^3 = 76$

34. Find derivative dy/dx of the implicit function $24x^3 + 4y^2 = 564$

35. Find derivative dy/dx of the implicit function $7x^2y^3 = 67$

36. Find derivative dy/dx of the implicit function $x^2 + 2xy = 76$

37. What is stationary function?

38. State the condition for increasing function?

39. State the condition for decreasing function?

40. Define maxima of a function?

41. Define minima of a function?

42. State the condition for relative maxima?

43. State the condition for relative minima?

44. Test whether the function is increasing or decreasing or stationary at x=4, $y = 3x^2 - 14x + 5$

45. Test whether the function is increasing or decreasing or stationary at x=4, $y = x^3 - 7x^2 + 6x - 2$

46. Test whether the function is increasing or decreasing or stationary at x=4, $y = x^4 - 6x^3 + 4x^2 - 13$

47. Test to see if the following function is concave or convex at x=3, $y = -2x^3 + 4x^2 = 9x - 15$

48. Test to see if the following function is concave or convex at x=3, $y = (5x^2 - 8)^2$

49. Find the critical value of the function $f(x) = -7x^2 + 126x - 23$

50. Find the critical value of the function $f(x) = 3x^3 - 36x^2 + 135x - 13$

51. Find the critical value of the function $f(x) = 2x^4 - 16x^3 + 32x^2 + 5$

52. State the condition for relative maximum in case of multivariable function?

53. State the condition for relative minimum in case of multivariable function?

54. What is convex set?

55. What is convex function?

56. What is integration?

57. Determine the integral $\int 4x^3\, dx$.

58. Determine the integral $\int x^{\frac{2}{3}} dx$.

59. Determine the integral $\int x^{-\frac{5}{2}}\, dx$.

60. Determine the integral $\int \frac{1}{3x}\, dx$.

61. Determine the integral $\int (5x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x)dx$.

62. Determine the integral by using the substitution method $\int 10x(x^2 + 3)^4 dx$.

63. Determine the integral by using the by parts method $\int \frac{2x}{(8-x)^3}\, dx$.

64. Evaluate the definite integral $\int_1^{10} 3x^2\, dx$.

65. Evaluate the definite integral $\int_1^{64} x^{-2/3} dx$.

66. What is constraint optimization?

67. State the necessary condition for constraint maxima?

68. State the necessary condition for constraint minima?

69. What is Lagrange multiplier?

70. What is Lagrange function?

71. How to interpret Lagrange multiplier in case of constraint optimization.

GROUP-C

Each question carries 3 marks

1. State the main features of input output model?

2. State the assumptions of input output model?

3. What is input coefficient matrix?

4. What is Hawkins Simon conditions?

5. What is Leontief matrix?

6. Find the second order derivative of $y = x^3 \log x$

7. Find the second order derivative of $y = (2x + 3)^{10}$

8. Find the second order derivative of $y = x^2 + \sqrt{x}$

9. Find the total differential of the function $y = \frac{9x - 4}{5x}$

10. Find the total differential of the function $y = (11x + 9)^3$

11. Find the total differential of the function $Z = \sqrt{x + y}$

12. Find the total differential of the function $Z = \frac{x}{x+y}$

13. Find the total derivative dz/dx for $z = \frac{9x - 7y}{2x + 5y}$ where $y = 3x - 4$

14. Find the total derivative dz/dx for $Z = 8x - 12y$ where $y = \frac{x+1}{x^2}$

15. Find derivative dy/dx of the implicit function $6x^2 + 15xy + 3y^2 = 363$

16. Find derivative dy/dx of the implicit function $3x^2 + 13xy + 7y^2 = 324$

17. Find derivative dy/dx of the implicit function $4x^2 + 5xy + 3y^3 = 853$

18. Find derivative dy/dx of the implicit function $x^4 y^6 = 676$

19. Find the relative extrema of the function $f(x) = -7x^2 + 126x - 23$

20. Find the relative extrema of the function $f(x) = 3x^3 - 36x^2 + 135x - 13$

21. Find the relative extrema of the function $f(x) = 2x^4 - 16x^3 + 32x^2 + $

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22. State the condition for relative maximum in case of multivariable function?

23. State the condition for relative minimum in case of multivariable function?

24. Optimize the function $y = 7x^2 + 112x - 54$

25. Optimize the function $y = -9x^2 + 72x - 13$

26. Optimize the function $y = x^3 - 6x^2 - 135x + 4$

27. Optimize the function $y = -2x^3 + 15x^2 + 84x - 25$

28. Optimize the function $y = x^4 - 8x^3 - 80x^2 + 15$

29. Optimize the function $y = -(x + 13)^4$

30. Optimize the function $y = (9 - 4x)^4$

31. Maximize the function and find the maximum value TR=$32q - q^2$

32. Maximize the function and find the maximum value $\pi = -q^2 + 11q - 24$

33. Maximize the function and find the maximum value $-q^3 - 6q^2 + 1440q - 545$

34. What is convex set?

35. What is convex function?

36. Determine the integral $\int(2x^6 - 3x^4)dx$.

37. Determine the integral $\int 2^{4x}\, dx$.

38. Determine the integral $\int e^{5x}\, dx$.

39. Determine the integral by using the substitution method $\int x^4(2x^5 - 5)^4 dx$.

40. Determine the integral by using the substitution method $\int(x - 9)^{\frac{7}{4}}dx$.

41. Determine the integral by using the substitution method $\int 6x - 11)^{-5}\, dx$.

42. Determine the integral by using the substitution method $\int \frac{1}{9x-5} dx$.

43. Determine the integral by using the substitution method $\int 24xe^{3x^2} dx$.

44. Determine the integral by using the by parts method $\int x^2 e^{2x} dx$.

45. Determine the integral by using the by parts method $\int \frac{5x}{(x-1)^2} dx$.

46. Determine the integral by using the by parts method $\int 15x(x+4)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$.

47. Evaluate the definite integral $\int_0^3 4e^{2x} dx$.

48. Evaluate the definite integral $\int_0^{10} 2e^{-2x} dx$.

49. What is Border Hessian Determinant?

50. State the necessary and sufficient condition for constraint maxima?

51. State the necessary and sufficient condition for constraint minima?

GROUP-D

Each question carries 7 marks

1. Develop an input output model for the economy which is divided into three producing industries. Also point the procedure for its solution?

2. Explain Hawkins-Siman conditions. Are these conditions satisfied for for

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 & 0.3 \\ 0.4 & 1.8 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. A three sector economy has the following input coefficient matrix A and the final demand vector F: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0.2 & 0.2 \\ 0.2 & 0.1 & 0.5 \\ 0.2 & 0.4 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}$ $F = \begin{bmatrix} 80 \\ 30 \\ 50 \end{bmatrix}$ Find the gross output of each sector to meet the final demand. What would be the labour requirement for the final output of the three industries.

4. A three sector economy has the following input coefficient matrix A and the final demand vector F: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.2 \\ 0.4 & 0.1 & 0.3 \\ 0.3 & 0.5 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}$ $F = \begin{bmatrix} 150 \\ 200 \\ 210 \end{bmatrix}$ Find the gross output of each sector to meet the final demand.

5. Analyse the assumption, uses and limitations of input output model?

6. In a closed input output model, the interrelationship between the industries of the economy and the final demand are given below:

Industries	A	B	C	Final demand
A	10	4	8	14
B	4	6	4	18
C	6	4	4	10

Calculate the output levels of the three industries consistent with the model.

7. Find the 2nd and 3rd order differential coefficients w.r.t x (i) $y = 3x^3 - 9x$ (ii) $y = x^2 \log x$

8. Find the 2nd and 3rd order differential coefficients w.r.t x when $y = xe^{x^2}$

9. Show that $y = x^2 = 2x - 3$ is concave upwaTdand$y = 5 - 3x - x^2$ ic concave downwaTd.

10. Prove that the curve given by $3y = x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x + 11$ has a maximum atx=-1 and minimum atx=3 and point of inflexion atx=1.

11. Maximize profit π for a firm, given total revenue $R = 4000q - 33q^2$ and total cost $C = 2q^3 - 3q^2 + 400q + 5000$, assuming q>0.

12. Find derivative dy/dx of the implicit function $4x^2 + 5xy + 3y^3 = 853$ and$x^4 y^6 = 676$.

13. Find the total differential of the functions $Z = \frac{9y^3}{x-y}$ and$z = (x - 3y)^3$

14. Find the relative extrema of the function $f(x) = 3x^3 - 36x^2 + 135x - 13$ and $f(x) = 2x^4 - 16x^3 + 32x^2 + 5$.

15. Optimize the function $y = x^4 - 8x^3 - 80x^2 + 15$ and $y = -(x + 13)^4$.

16. Optimize the function $y = x^3 - 6x^2 - 135x + 4$ and $y = -2x^3 + 15x^2 + 84x - 25$

17. Optimize the multivariable function $z = 3x^2 - xy + 2y^2 - 4x - 7y + 12$

18. Optimize the multivariable function $z = 48y - 3x^2 - 6xy - 2y^2 + 72x$

19. Optimize the multivariable function $f(x, y) = 3x^3 - 5y^2 - 225x + 70y + 23$

20. Optimize the multivariable function $f(x, y) = 3x^3 - 9xy + 3y^3$

21. Explain the properties of definite integral?

22. Given the demand function $p = 45 - 0.5q$, find the consumeT suTplus when p=32.5 and q=25.

23. Given the supply function $p = (q + 3)^2$ find the producer surplus at p=81 and q=6.

24. Given the demand function $p = 25 - q^2$ and the supply function $p = 2q + 1$ assuming perfect competition find consumer and producer surplus.

25. Integrate the following definite integral by using the methods of integration by parts $\int_2^5 \frac{3x}{(x+1)^2} dx$ and $\int_1^3 \frac{4x}{(x+2)^3}$.

26. Determine the integral by using the substitution method $\int \frac{1}{9x-5} dx$. and $\int 24xe^{3x^2} dx$.

27. What combinations of goods x andy should a firm produce to minimize costs when the joint cost function is $C = 6x^2 + 10y^2 - xy + 30$ and the firm has a production quota of $x + y = 34$. estimate the effect on cost if the production quota reduced by 1 unit.

28. What output mix should a profit maximizing firm produce when its total profit function is $\pi = 80x - 2x^2 - xy - 3y^2 + 100y$ and its maximum output capacity is $x + y = 12$.

29. Minimize cost for a firm with the cost function $C = 5x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2 + 800$ subject to the production quota $x + y = 39$.

30. Maximize utility $u = q_1 q_2$ when P1=1 and P2=4 and budget B=120.

31. Optimize the CD production function $q = K^{0.3}L^{0.5}$ subject to the constraint 6K+2L=384.

32. What is constraint optimization? Explain the process of constraint optimization by using Lagrange-Multiplier method.
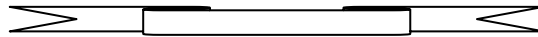
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

+3 2ND YEAR ARTS (3RD SEMESTER)

CORE-5

MICRO ECONOMICS-I

GROUP-A

Each question carries 1 marks

1. Indifference curves are -------- to the origin.

2. A set of indifference curvesare known as ---------.

3. Indifference curvesare concave to the origin in case of ----------- goods.

4. The slope of a indifference curve is measured by -------------.

5. The MRS of commodity X for Y is represented by ratio of ---------.

6. The shape of a utility function in case of perfect complement is ---------.

7. Slope of a budget line is equal to the ratio of --------------.

8. --------------is the value of x intercept in budget line.

9. When income increases without change in price budget line will shift towards ------------ .

10. When price of Y good changes without change in consumers income budget line will rotate _____

11. At the point of consumers equilibrium, the marginal rate of substitution between goods must be equal to -----------------

12. Marshalian demand function is also known as -------------------.

13. Hicksian demand function is also known as -------------

14. The line joining different consumersequilibrium points isknown as -------- .

15. In case of -------------- goods price consumption curve is backward bending.

16. Cost difference principle of substitution effect was given by ------------

17. In case of giffen goods the income effect was -------------------

18. Thedemand function is homogeneous of degree ------------

19. The difference between price of a commodity that a consumer is willing to pay and actually pay is known as -----------

20. When elasticity of demand of a commodity is one ,then the value of MR is---------------

21. As per the geometric method, elasticity of demand at a point on the demand curve is-------------.

22. Elasticity of demand on every point of a rectangular demandcurve is-----------

23. The value of cross elasticity for complementary goods is --------

24. If production function s given as $Q=k2L$, then MPl is --------

25. ----------- refers to functional relationship between physical inputs and physical output.

26. In -------------period all factors are variable.

27. Law of variable proportion is a ------------ production function.

28. At ------------- point on the TP curve the value of MP is zero.

29. The slope of an isoquant is known as---------------

30. In case of Cobb-Douglas production function ,elasticity of substitution is ------------

31. CES production function is homogeneous of degree ----------

32. In fixed proportion production function ,elasticity of substituition is ---------

33. Lines which represent the limits of economic region of production are called ---------

34. Producer attains equilibrium when slope of an isoquant is equal to slope of an ------------ line.

35. Locus of all the points that shows least cost combination of factors is known as-----------

36. The shape of short run expansion path is --------------

37. The cost which can't be recovered is called ------------ cost

38. The shape of AFC is --------------

39. Envelope curve is the name of ---------------cost curve.

40. Economic cost is the accounting cost + ------------ cost.

41. -------------exists when joint cost of producing two or more goods is less than the sum of separate costs of producing the goods.

42. ------ is the mathematical expression for explaining the relationship between AR,MR and Ed.

43. The point where TR=TC is known as------------

44. In the long run a perfectly competitive firm earns only --------- profit.

45. For a downward sloping AR curve MR is ------- than AR.

46. Profit is the difference between --------------------

47. The first order condition for profit maximisation is -----------

48. The short run supply curve of a firm is the --------- portion of MC

49. In case of constant cost industry the long run supply curve is ----------

50. When elasticity of demand is less than one the value of MR is--------

51. In the long run a competitive firm earns only --------------- profits.

GROUP-B

Each question carries 2 marks

1. What is an economic model?

2. What is positive economics?

3. What is normative economics?

4. Distinguish between positive and normative Economics?

5. What is paradox of value?

6. What is PPC?

7. What is utility?

8. What is utility function?

9. What is indifferene curve?

10. What is indifference map?

11. What is MRS?

12. State any two properties of indifference curve?

13. What is the shape of indifference curve in case of perfect substitute goods?

14. What is the shape of indifference curve in case of perfect complementary goods?

15. State the axioms of rational choice?

16. What are consumer preferences?

17. What is budget line?

18. Define consumer equilibrium?

19. What is income consumption curve?

20. What is indirect utility function?

21. What is price effect?

22. What is substitution effect?

23. What is income effect?

24. What is inferior good?

25. What is Giffen good?

26. What is price consumption curve?

27. Define demand function?

28. What is demand schedule?

29. State the determinants of demand?

30. What do you mean by contraction of demand?

31. What do you mean by extension of demand?

32. What is compensated demand curve?

33. What is discrete goods?

34. What is consumer surplus?

35. What is producer surplus?

36. What is deadweight loss?

37. What are net substitutes and compliments?

38. What are gross substitutes and compliments?

39. What is price elasticity of demand?

40. What is cross elasticity of demand?

41. What is income elasticity of demand?

42. What is arc elasticity of demand?

43. What is unitary elasticity of demand?

44. What is perfectly elastic of demand?

45. What is income elasticity of demand?

46. What is perfectly inelastic of demand?

47. Define production function?

48. Define AP, TP and MP?

49. State the law of variable proportion?

50. State the assumptions law of variable proportion?

51. What is increasing return?

52. What is diminishing return?

53. What is economies of scale?

54. What is dis economies of scale?

55. What is isoquant?

56. What is MRTS?

57. State any two properties of isoquant?

58. What is increasing return to scale?

59. What is diminishing return to scale?

60. What is constant return to scale?

61. What is linear production function?

62. What is CD production Function?

63. What is fixed proportion production function?

64. What is CES production function?

65. State any two properties of CD production Function?

66. State any two properties of CES production Function?

67. What is opportunity cost?

68. What is economic cost?

69. What is implicit cost?

70. What is explicit cost?

71. What is real cost?

72. What is marginal cost?

73. What is average cost?

74. What is average variable cost?

75. What is average fixed cost?

76. State the relationship between AC and MC?

77. What is envelope curve?

78. What is planning curve?

79. State any two properties of cost function?

80. Mention the conditions for short run equilibrium of a competitive firm?

81. Mention the conditions for long run equilibrium of a competitive firm?

82. What is normal profit?

83. What is the supply curve of a competitive firm?

84. What is shutdown point?

85. What is profit function?

86. State any two properties of profit function?

87. State any three properties of perfect competition?

88. Why the firm is a price taker under perfect competition?

GROUP-C
Each question carries 3 marks

1. Explain the relationship between MU and MRS_{XY}.

2. Derive ordinary demand function from the utility function?

3. Explain hick's net substitute?

4. Explain cross elasticity of demand with examples?

5. Mention the properties of cost function?

6. Explain the relationship between AC and MC?

7. Mention the causes of shift in cost curves?

8. Explain the relationship between AR and MR?

9. Explain law of return to scale?

10. Write a note on labour market?

11. Write a short note on quasi rent?

12. Explain the properties of expenditure function?

13. Explain the properties of indirect utility function?

14. Explain the relationship between MR and elasticity of demand?

15. Explain any three properties of indifference curve?

16. Write any four properties of Isoquant?

17. Explain any three properties of CobbDouglas production function?

18. Write a short note on input demand function?

19. What do you mean by cross elasticity of demand? Explain it in relation to substitutes and complements?

20. Explain the relationship between elasticity of demand and types of goods?

GROUP-D

Each question carries 7 marks

1. What is an economic model? Discuss the general features of an economic model?

2. How is a model constructed in economics? How do you verify a model in economics?

3. Explain how a consumer maximises his utility in two goods cases?

4. Discuss different stages of development of theory of value?

5. Explain Hicksian method of decomposition of price effect into income effect and substitution effect?

6. Explain Slutsky method of decomposition of price effect into income effect and substitution effect?

7. Explain Marshalian and Hicksian consumer surplus?

8. Explain the law of demand with suitable examples?

9. Explain different types of price, income and cross elasticities?

10. What is isoquant? Explain its properties?

11. Explain the law of variable proportion?

12. Explain the law of return to scale?

13. Explain the properties of Cobb-Douglas production function?

14. Explain the properties of CES production function?

15. Explain different types of short run cost curve with suitable examples?

16. Define cost function? Discuss its properties?

17. Explain different types of long run cost curve with suitable diagrams?

18. Why the SAC is U shaped?

19. State and explain the properties of perfect competition?

20. Explain the short run equilibrium of a perfectly competitive firm?

21. Define profit function? Discuss its properties?

22. Discuss about the short run supply curve of a competitive firm and industry?

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

+3 2ND YEAR ARTS (3RD SEMESTER)

CORE-6

MACRO ECONOMICS-I

GROUP-A

Fill in the blanks. (Each Question carries 1 mark)

1. The economic crisis of 1990s is called the period of --------.

2. The book 'General theory of Employment, Interest and Money' was written by ---------.

3. Kenynes integrated --------- variables to develop his general theory.

4. Consumption refers to that part of ----------- income which is spent on final goods and services by household.

5. The functional relationship between consumption and disposable income is termed as -----------.

6. The increase in consumption due to a given increase in the disposable income is called ---------.

7. The MPC is always -----------.

8. ---------- consumption is independent of the level of income.

9. Consumption is a --------- function of the level of income.

10. The slope of consumption function is ------------.

11. The point indicating the equality between consumption expenditure and income is called ----------.

12. The ratio of consumption expenditure to any given level of income is called --------------.

13. The ratio of change in consumption to change in income is called --------- .

14. In case of linear consumption function. APC --------- with the increase in income.

15. In case of non-linear consumption function function both APC and MPC ------- with the increase in income.

16. Keynesian consumption function is a -------- run analysis.

17. Keynesian consumption function indicates that consumption expenditure is determined on the basis of --------- level of income.

18. The Relative income Hypothesis was propounded by -----------.

19. According to absolute income hypothesis APC -------as the level of income increases.

20. According to Duesenberry consumption expenditure of and individual depends on his ---------- income.

21. Relative income hypothesis assumes a --------- relationship between the increases in income and increase in consumption.

22. According to Duesenberry, with the increase in income the APC of the community as a whole will ----------.

23. The permanent income hypothesis is propounded by ---------.

24. According to Milton Friedman consumption is determined by ---------- income.

25. According to Friedman the relationship between consumption and permanent income is ----------.

26. According to permanent income hypothesis the APC is --------- over time.

27. According to permanent income hypothesis the long run consumption income relationship is ------------.

28. Life cycle hypothesis was propounded by ---------.

29. According to the life cycle hypothesis people makes consumption decision on the basis of their -------- income.

30. According to the life cycle hypothesis an individual in his early years of life spends on consumption from----------.

31. Induced investment is very much sensitive to ---------.

32. --------- investment are mostly made by the government.

33. Inventory investment takes place in proportion to the level of ----------.

34. The total net returns expected from the capital asset over its life time is called --------.

35. The annual net returns of a capital asset is called -------.

36. Investment decision on a capital asset is determined by its prospective yield and ---------.

37. The shape of MEC curve is ---------.

38. The MEC is high when the level of investment is ---------.

39. Keynesian concept of multiplier is known as --------- multiplier.

40. The classical economist put emphasis on ---------- function of money.

41. According to Fisher the supply of money is ------ -- at a point of time.

42. The Cambridge economist calls demand for money as demand for --------- -.

43. Keynes visualised ---------- motives on why people demand money.

44. Speculative demand for money is related to ---------- function of money.

45. Speculative demand for money is ------------- elastic.

46. The stage at which the speculative demand for money becomes perfectly elastic is called the stage of -------.

47. The traditional approach of money supply is based on the ------------ function of money.

48. Bank money is considered as --------- money.

49. The degree to which the money supply can be expanded as a result of the increase in monetary base is called -------.

50. The 'IS' curve represents equilibrium in ----------- market.

51. The ' LM' curve represents equilibrium in -------- market.

52. The slope of IS curve is --------.

53. The size of investment multiplier depends on -----------.

54. Higher the MPC --------- will be the value of investment multiplier.

55. The slope of 'LM' curve is -----------.

56. The slope of 'AD' curve is -----------.

57. The slope of 'AS' curve is -----------.

58. During inflation government adopts ----------- policy.

59. Phillips curve shows the -------- between inflation and unemployment.

60. The rational expectation hypothesis was propounded by ----------.

GROUP-B

Short answer type question (Each question carries 2 marks)

1. What is consumption function?

2. What is MPC?

3. What is APC?

4. What is saving function?

5. What is APS?

6. What is MPS?

7. What does absolute level of income imply?

8. What is ratchet effect?

9. What is demonstration effect?

10. Define permanent income?

11. Define transitory income?

12. Define permanent consumption?

13. Define transitory consumption?

14. Who has given the absolute income hypothesis?

15. Who has given the relative income hypothesis?

16. Who has given the permanent income hypothesis?

17. Who has given the life cycle hypothesis?

18. Define the term investment?

19. State the types of investment?

20. What is gross investment?

21. What is net investment?

22. What is financial investment?

23. What is public investment?

24. What is private investment?

25. What is autonomous investment?

26. What is induce investment?

27. What is real investment?

28. What is ex-ante investment?

29. What is gross investment?

30. What are the components of investment expenditure?

31. Define business fixed investment?

32. What is business inventory?

33. Define MEC?

34. What are the two main determinants of MEC?

35. What is investment demand schedule?

36. What is ex-post investment?

37. What is investment demand curve?

38. Define business expectation?

39. What do you mean by long term expectation?

40. Define the term multiplier?

41. What is investment multiplier?

42. List the main leakages of multiplier?

43. What is dynamic multiplier?

44. What is employment multiplier?

45. What is meant by the term accelerator?

46. Give the formula for accelerator?

47. What is super multiplier?

48. State any two criticisms of the principle of accelerator?

49. What do you mean by money supply?

50. What are demand deposits?

51. Define high power money?

52. Define money multiplier?

53. What is credit multiplier?

54. What are term deposits?

55. What is narrow money?

56. What is broad money?

57. What is liquidity trap?

58. What is speculative demand for money?

59. What do you mean by liquidity preferences?

60. Writ Baumol's square root formula?

61. Define IS curve?

62. Define LM curve?

63. Which two parameters impact the slope of the IS curve?

64. Which two parameters impact the slope of the LM curve?

65. Define real balance?

66. Define aggregate demand?

67. What do you mean by monetary policy multiplier?

68. What do you mean by fiscal policy multiplier?

69. Define aggregate supply?

70. State the factors responsible for supply shocks?

71. What do you mean by macro-Economic equilibrium?

72. Define inflation?

73. What is demand-pull inflation?

74. What is cost-push inflation?

75. Define unemployment rate?

76. What is frictional unemployment?

77. What is disguised unemployment?

78. What is cyclical unemployment?

79. What is seasonal unemployment?

80. What is Philips curve?

81. What do you mean by augmented Phillips curve?

82. What do you mean by neutrality of money?

83. What is business cycle?

84. List the various stages of trade cycle?

85. Define boom?

GROUP-C

Answer in about 75 words (Each question carries 3 marks)

1. Write short note on the APC.

2. Write short note on the MPC.

3. Write short note on the Relationship between APC and MPC.

4. What are the assumptions of psychological law of consumption?

5. How consumption function can be raised?

6. What is ratchet effect?

7. What is demonstration effect?

8. Define permanent income?

9. Define transitory income?

10. Define permanent consumption?
11. Define transitory consumption?

12. What is drift theory?

13. What is life cycle hypothesis?

14. What are assumptions of permanent income hypothesis?

15. Write short note on Relative income hypothesis.

16. Write short note on Autonomous investment.

17. Write short note on induce investment?

18. Write short note on real investment?

19. Write short note on ex-ante investment?

20. Write short note on gross investment?

21. Write short note on residential investment?

22. Write short note on prospective yield.

23. Write short note on investment multiplier.

24. Write short note on leakages of multiplier.

25. Write short note on metallic money.

26. What are the advantages of paper money.

27. Write short note on bank money or credit money.

28. Discuss the money as measure of value.

29. Discuss money as a basis of credit system.

30. What is ex-ante investment?
31. What is gross investment?

32. What are the components of investment expenditure?

33. Define business fixed investment?
34. What is business inventory?

35. Define MEC?

36. What are the two main determinants of MEC?

37. What is investment demand schedule?

38. What is ex-post investment?

39. What is investment demand curve?

40. Define business expectation?

41. What do you mean by long term expectation?

42. Write short note on transaction demand for money?

43. Write short note on speculative demand for money?

44. Write short note on liquidity trap?

45. Write short note on proportional reserve system of money supply.

46. Write short note on minimum reserve system.

47. Write short note on high-powered money.

48. Write short note on money multiplier.

49. Define IS curve?

50. Define LM curve

51. Write short note on adaptive expectation.

52. Write short note on rational expectation.

53. Write short note on natural rate of unemployment?

54. Write short note on trade cycle.

55. Write short note on demand pull inflation.

GROUP-D

Long answer type question(Each question carries 7 marks)

1. What is marginal propensity to consume? What are its determinants?

2. State and explain Keynes's Psychological law of consumption?

3. What is Psychological law of consumption? Explain its implication's?

4. Discuss the measures to raise consumption function?

5. Critically evaluate the relative income hypothesis?

6. Critically evaluate the permanent income hypothesis?

7. Critically evaluate the life cycle hypothesis?

8. Critically evaluate the absolute income hypothesis?

9. What do you mean by autonomous and induced investment? Explain the factors that influence induce investment?

10. What is marginal efficiency of capital? Explain the factors which affect MEC?

11. Define multiplier? Explain the forward and backward working of multiplier?

12. Explain the meaning, assumptions and leakages of multiplier?

13. Explain the acceleration principle?

14. What is money supply? State the various measures of moneys upply used in India?

15. What is MEI? Discuss the MEI theory of investment?

16. What is residential investment? Discuss the factors affecting residential investment.

17. Explain the liquidity preferences theory of interest rate determination?

18. Explain Baumol-Tobin model of cash management?

19. What is product market equilibrium? Derive IS curve from the product market equilibrium?

20. What is money market equilibrium? Derive LM curve from the money market equilibrium?

21. "The equilibrium interest rate and real GDP is determined by the synthesis of product and money market." Explain?

22. Using IS-LM model, derive the aggregate demand curve?

23. Make a discussion on the evolution of money.

24. Discuss the functions of money.

25. What is demand for money? Discuss the classical approach to the demand for money?

26. Discuss the neoclassical approach to the demand for money.

27. What is liquidity trap? What are the implications of liquidity trap?

28. Explain Baumol's investment approach to the demand for money?

29. Explain Tobin's potfolio approach to the demand for money?

30. Explain how money multiplier is derived and how it affects the money supply in an economy?

31. Discuss the determinants of money supply.

32. Discuss the measures of money supply in India.

33. Explain the nature of AS and AD curve in the short run and in the long run?

34. What are the causes of inflation? Is little inflation good for the economy?

35. Explain demand-pull and cost-push inflation?

36. What is Phillips curve? What are its policy implications?

37. Explain the short run and long run Philips curve?

38. What is trade cycle? Explain the different phases of trade cycle?

39. Explain the Hawtrey's monetary theory of trade cycle?

40. Explain Keynes theory of business cycle?

41. Explain Hayek's over-investment theory of trade cycle?

42. Explain the theory of adaptive expectation on inflation-unemployment trade-off.

43. Explain the theory of rational expectation hypothesis on inflation-unemployment trade-off.

44. Define trade cycle? Discuss the characteristics of trade cycle.

45. Discuss Schumpeter's innovation theory of trade cycle.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

+3 2ND YEAR ARTS (3RD SEMESTER)

CORE-7

STATISTICAL METHODS FOR ECONOMICS

GROUP-A

Each question carries 1 mark

Answer are given in the bracket

1. In case of sensitive data _____ method is used to collect primary data. (Indirect oral interview)

2. The statistical constant of the sample is known as _____. (Statistics)

3. Direct personal investigation is a method of collecting _____ data. (Primary)

4. Mean of 12 items is 10, if all the observations are added by a constant 5, the new mean will be _____.(15)

5. The sum of deviation of the items from arithmetic mean is _____.(0)

6. The sum of square deviation of the items from arithmetic mean is _____.(Minimum)

7. In _____ distribution mean < median < mode.(positively skewed)

8. _____ defined as the nth root of the product of n items.(Geometric Mean)

9. _____ cannot be calculated in case of negative value.(Geometric Mean)

10. The median of 2,5,8,7,10 is _____.(7)

11. GM of 2,8,4 is _____.(4)

12. _____ is useful in finding averages involving speed, time and distance.(Harmonic Mean)

13. _____ is the graphical method of measuring dispersion.(Lorenz Curve)

14. _____ is known as the best measure of dispersion. (Standard Deviation)

15. The statistical constant of the population is known as_____.(Parameter)

16. The sum of the absolute deviation from _____ is the minimum.(Median)

17. Calculation _____ requires arranging of data in ascending or descending order. (Median)

18. A curve having low peak than the normal curve is called_____.(Leptokurtic)

19. If the value of kurtosis is equal to 3 then it is called _____. (Mesokurtic)

20. _____ divide the series into four equal parts.(Quartile)

21. The value of the variable which occur most frequently in a distribution is called _____. (Mode)

22. Data originally collected in the process of investigation are known as _____. (Primary Data)

23. _____ data are costlier in terms of time, money and efforts involved. (secondary data)

24._____data are collected from the published sources. (Secondary data)

25.Grouping and Analysis table are used for the calculation of _____. (Mode)

26.Mode can be obtained graphically by using _____. (Histogram)

27.Mode is equal to _____median minus _____mean. (3,2)

28.The cumulative frequency curve is known as_____. (Ogive)

29.AM, GM, HM, Median and Mode are measure of _____. (Central tendency)

30.Median is a _____average. (Positional Average)

31._____ divide a distribution into two equal parts. (Median)

32.If mean =10, Median=20 find mode? (40)

33.In a perfectly symmetrical distribution mean, median and mode are_____.(Equal)

34.If the longer tail of the frequency curve of distribution lies to the left of the central point, it is called a _____ distribution. (Negatively Skewed)

35._____ refers to the degree of peakedness of flatness of a frequency curve. (Kurtosis)

36.A curve having high peak than the normal curve is called_____.(Leptokurtic)

37.In _____distribution mean > median > Mode. (Positively Skewed)

38.Log table is required for the calculation of_____. (Geometric Mean)

39._____ is the best measure of ratio, percentage and growth rate. (Geometric Mean)

40._____ is defined as the reciprocal of the arithmetic average of the reciprocal of the values of the variable. (Harmonic Mean)

41._____ is defined as the difference between the largest and the smallest value of a series. (Range)

42._____ measures of dispersion is independent of units of measurement. (Relative)

43.The second quartile is also known as_____. (Median)

44.The semi interquartile range is also known as_____. (Quartile Deviation)

45.Mean deviation can be calculated from _____. (Mean, Median and mode)

46.Calculation of _____ ignore positive and negative signs. (Mean Deviation)

47.The relative measure of dispersion based on standard deviation is called_____. (Coefficient of Standard deviation)

48.The standard deviation divided by arithmetic mean is called_____. (Coefficient of standard deviation)

49.100 times of coefficient of standard deviation is called _____. (Coefficient of variation)

50.The square of standard deviation is called_____. (Variance)

51.Standard deviation is independent of change of _____ but not of _____.(Origin, Scale)

52._____ gives an idea about the shape of the frequency curve. (Skewness)

53.If Mean =10 SD=0.5, find Coefficient of Variation? (5)

54.If SD =3, Variance will be_____.(9)

55.If the longer tail of the frequency curve of distribution lies to the right of the central point, it is called a _____ distribution. (Positively Skewed)

56. If the longer tail of the frequency curve of distribution lies to the left of the central point, it is called a _____ distribution. (Negatively Skewed)

57. If the value of kurtosis is less than 3 then it is called_____.(Platykurtic)

58. A curve having high peak than the normal curve is called_____.(Leptokurtic)

59. If the value of kurtosis is more than 3 then it is called _____. (Leptokurtic)

60. If two variable moves in the same direction then there exist _____ correlation.(Positive)

61. If two variable moves in the opposite direction then there exist _____ correlation.(Negative)

62. The karl pearson's coefficient of correlation is independent of change of_____ and_____.(Origin and scale)

63. _____ between two variables is symmetric. (Correlation coefficient)

64. _____ is used to measure the reliability of the karl pearson's coefficient of correlation. (Probable error)

65. The graphical method of measuring correlation is called_____. (scatter diagram)

66. The karl pearson's coefficient of correlation lies between_____.(-1 to 1)

67. If r=0.8, Coefficient of determination will be_____.(0.64)

68. The rank correlation method was propounded by_____.(Edward Spearman)

69. In case of qualitative data _____ correlation method is used.(Rank)

70. The square of correlation coefficient is called _____ . (Coefficient of determination)

71. _____ is the measure of average relationship between two or more variables.(Regression)

72. _____ line is also known as line best fit.(Regression)

73. _____ is the geometric mean between two regression coefficients.(Correlation coefficient)

74. If Y=5+0.9X and X=3+0.4Y, Coefficient of correlation will be _____ .(0.6)

75. Both the regression coefficients are of _____ sign.(Same)

76. If one of the regression coefficient is greater than one, the other must be _____ .(less than 1)

77. If Y= 6-0.4X and X=4-1.6Y, Coefficient of correlation will be _____ .(-0.8)

78. Regression coefficients are independent of change of _____ .(Origin)

79. A _____ consist of data arranged chronologically.(Time series)

80. The long term trend of a time series is known as _____ .(Secular)

81. _____ variation in a time series occurs regularly with in a period of 12 months.(Seasonal)

82. _____ is the best method of trend fitting in a time series.(least square)

83. Laspayre's index number assigned weight on the basis of _____ .(Base year quanity)

84. _____ index number satisfies time reversal and factor reversal test.(Fisher Index)

85. _____ index is the geometric mean between Laspayre''s and Paasche' sindex.(Fisher index)

86. Paasche's's index number assigned weight on the basis of _____ .(Current year quantity)

87. _____ index number is known as the ideal index number. (Fisher Index)

88. The total number of possible outcomes of a trail/experiment are called _____ .(Sample space or Exhaustive case)

89. Two events are said to be _____ if they cannot happen simultaneously. (Mutually Exclusive)

90. In case of mutually exclusive events P(A orB) = _____ .(P(A) + P(B))

91. In case of mutually inclusive events P(A orB) = _____ . (P(A)+P(B)-P(A∩B))

92. In case of _____ events P(A and B)= P(A) *P(B). (Independent)

93. Two events are said to be _____ if the occurrences of one does not affect and is not affected by the other.(Independent)

94. The value of probability lies between _____ .(0 to 1)

95. Probability of drawing an ace from a set of card is _____ .(4/52 or 1/13)

96. Probability of getting a king or a queen in case of drawing a card _____ .(8/52)

97. Probability of getting 3 heads in case of tossing a coin three times is _____ .(1/8)

98. Probability of getting a number greater than 4 in case of throwing a dies is _____ .(2/6)

99. Probability of getting a king or a heart in case of drawing a card _____ .(16/52)

GROUP-B

Each question carries 2 marks

1) What is parameter?

2) What is Statistic?

3) What is primary data?

4) What is secondary data?

5) What is direct personal investigation?

6) What is indirect oral interview?

7) What is questionnaire?

8) What is interview Schedule?

9) What is frequency distribution?

10) What is exclusive series?

11) What is inclusive series?

12) What is open end series?

13) What is close end series?

14) What is pie chart?

15) What is histogram?

16) What is ogive?

17) What is meant by central tendency?

18) Define arithmetic mean?

19) Define median?

20) Define mode?

21) Define Geometric Mean?

22) Define Harmonic Mean?

23) What are the demerits of Median?

24) What are the demerits of Mode?

25) What are the demerits of Geometric Mean?

26) What are the demerits of Harmonic mean?

27) What are the demerits of Arithmetic Mean?

28) What are the uses of Harmonic mean?

29) What is dispersion?

30) What are the absolute measures of dispersion?

31) What are the Relative measures of dispersion?

32) What is range?

33) What is quartile deviation?

34) What is interquartile range?

35) Define Mean Deviation?

36) Define Standard deviation?

37) What is Lorenz curve?

38) What is coefficient of variation?

39) What is coefficient of standard deviation?

40) What is coefficient of mean deviation?

41) What is coefficient of range?

42) What is coefficient of quartile deviation?

43) What is combined standard deviation?

44) Define skewness?

45) What is symmetrical distribution?

46) What is asymmetrical distribution?

47) Define positively skewed distribution?

48) Define negatively skewed distribution?

49) What is kurtosis?

50) What are types of kurtosis?

51) What is platy-kurtic distribution?

52) What islepto-kurtic distribution?

53) What is meso-kurtic distribution?

54) Distinguish between Parameter and statistic?

55) Distinguish between Population and sample?

56) Distinguish between primary and secondary data?

57) Distinguish between questionnaire and interview schedule?

58) What are the sources of secondary data?

59) What is combined Arithmetic Mean?

60) What are the merits of Median?

61) What are the merits of Mode?

62) What are the merits of Geometric Mean?

63) What are the merits of Harmonic mean?

64) What are the merits of Arithmetic Mean?

65) Explain the empirical relation between mean ,median and mode?

66) What are the uses of Geometric mean?

67) What are the objectives of measuring dispersion?

68) Distinguish between absolute and relative measures of dispersion?

69) What are the merit and demerit of quartile deviation?

70) What are the merit and demerit of mean deviation?

71) What are the merit and demerit of Range?

72) What are the merit and demerit of standard deviation?

73) Distinguish between skewness and kurtosis?

74) Define Correlation?

75) What is positive correlation?

76) What is negative correlation?

77) What is linear correlation?

78) What is non-linear correlation?

79) What is simple correlation?

80) What is multiple correlation?

81) What is partial correlation?

82) What is nonsense correlation?

83) What is probable error?

84) What are the merit and demerits of Spearman's rank correlation?

85) What do you mean by regression lines?

86) What is scatter diagram method?

87) What is coefficient of determination?

88) Define regression?

89) Define regression link of X on Y?

90) Define regression link of Y on X?

91) Define regression equations?

92) What is regression coefficient?

93) What are the similarities between correlation and regression?

94) What is time series?

95) What is secular trend?

96) Define index number?

97) What are the limitations of index number?

98) What is price index numbers?

99) What is quantity index numbers?

100) What is value index numbers?

101) State the Laspayre's index number?

102) State the Paasche's index number?

103) What are the components of time series?

104) What is cyclical variation?

105) What is seasonal variation?

106) What is irregular variation?

107) State the Fisher's index number?

108) What is time reversal test?

109) What is Factor reversal test?

110) What is circular test?

111) What is consumer price index?

112) What is probability?

113) Distinguish between simple and compound evens?

114) Distinguish between dependent and independent events?

115) State the classical definition of probability?

116) State the empirical definition of probability?

117) State the Addition theorem of probability?

118) State the Multiplication theorem of probability?

119) Define mathematical expectation of a random variable?

120) State the properties of Mathematical Expectations?

121) Define an experiment?

122) What is exhaustive event?

123) Define equally likely events?

124) What is mutually exclusive event?

125) What do you mean by complementary events?

126) What is conditional probability?

127) What is random variable?

128) Define variance of a random variable?

GROUP-C

Each question carries 3 marks

1. Distinguish between parameter and statistics.

2. Distinguish between primary and Secondary data.

3. Explain direct personal investigation method of collecting primary data.

4. Explain indirect oral interview method of collecting primary data.

5. Distinguish between interview schedule and questionnaire.

6. State the properties of a good average.

7. State the properties of arithmetic mean.

8. The mean mark of 10 student in a class was 25. Later it was found that mark of one student was misread as 23 instead of 32. Find the correct mean.

9. The mean mark of 50 student in a class was 45. Mean mark of boys was 52 while their no. was 30. Find the mean mark of girls.

10. Explain Geometric Mean with example.

11. Explain Harmonic Mean with example.

12. State the merit and demerit of Harmonic Mean.

13. State the merit and demerit of Geometric Mean.

14. State the relationship between Mean, Median and Mode.

15. Define range. State its merit and demerits.

16. Define quartile deviation. State its merit and demerits.

17. Define mean deviation. State its merit and demerits.

18. Define standard deviation. State its merit and demerits.

19. Why standard deviation is considered as the best measure of dispersion?

20. State the merit and demerit of arithmetic mean.

21. State the merit and demerit of median.

22. State the merit and demerit of mode.

23. Define skewness. Discuss its types.

24. Define kurtosis. Discuss its types.

25. Distinguish between positively and negatively skewed distribution.

26. Distinguish between Leptokurtic and Mesokurtic distribution.

27. Distinguish between Mesokurtic and Platykurtic distribution.

28. Explain the scatter diagram method of measuring correlation.

29. Distinguish between positive and negative correlation.

30. Distinguish between simple and multiple correlation.

31. Distinguish between linear and non-linear correlation.

32. Distinguish between correlation and regression.

33. State the Properties of Karl Pearson Correlation Coefficient.

34. Explain probable error of correlation Coefficient.

35. Explain standard error of estimate.

36. State the Properties of regression Coefficient.

37. Why there are two regression line?

38. State the usefulness of time series.

39. Explain secular trend of time series.

40. Explain seasonal variation of time series.

41. Explain cyclical variation of time series.

42. Explain Moving average method of time series.

43. Explain Semi average method of time series.

44. Explain least square method of time series.

45. State the usefulness of Index number.

46. Define Laspayers index number. State its merit and demerits.

47. Define Paschess index number. State its merit and demerits.

48. Define Fisher Index Number. State its merit and demerits.

49. Explain family budget method of index number.

50. Why fisher Index number is considered as the ideal index number.

51. State and explain the addition theorem of probability.

52. State and explain the multiplication theorem of probability.

53. Explain conditional probability.

54. Distinguish between simple and compound event.

55. Explain mutually exclusive and exhaustive event.

56. Explain simple random sampling.

57. Explain stratified random sampling.

58. Explain systematic sampling.

59. Explain multi stage sampling.

60. Explain quota sampling.

61. Distinguish between sampling and nonn-sampling error.

62. Distinguish between simple random and stratified random sampling.

63.Distinguish between probability and non-probability sampling.

GROUP-D

Each question carries 7 marks.

1. Explain the characteristics/properties of a good average?

2. Calculate the arithmetic mean, median and mode of the following series

X	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50
F	3	8	12	4	3

3. The mean marks 100 students were found to be 40. Later it was discovered that a score of 45 was misread as 54. Find the correct mean.

4. Explain the mathematical properties of Arithmetic mean?

5. Explain the relationship between mean, Median and Mode?

6. Prove that AM is greater than equal to GM and GM is greater than equal to HM.

7. Explain different relative measures of dispersion?

8. Calculate Standard deviation of the following series?

X	5	8	12	15	20
F	3	4	6	4	3

9. Explain different properties of standard deviation?

10. Calculate Mean deviation from median of the following series?

Marks	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50

No. of students	4	7	12	5	2

11. Distinguish between skewness and kurtosis. Explain different methods of measuring skewness?

12. State and prove different properties of karlpearson's coefficient of correlation?

13. State and prove different properties of regression coefficient?

14. Explain the scatter diagram methods of measuring correlation?

15. Find karlpearson's coefficient of correlation between X and Y from the foolowing series.

X	6	2	10	4	8
Y	9	11	5	8	7

16. From the following data, obtain two regression equations. Estimate the value of X when y=15.

X	7	8	12	5	3
Y	2	5	8	3	2

17. Calculate coefficient of rank correlation from the following data.

X	71	55	67	70	71	62	50
Y	75	54	75	64	49	75	95

18.In a regression analysis, the two regression lines are obtained as 2x-3y+6=0 and 4y-5x-8=0. Calculate means of X and Y. If the variance of X is 9 Find the standard deviation of Y.

19. Explain different components of a time series.

20. From the following data calculate trend values using 3 yearly moving averages.

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Production	412	438	446	454	470	483	490

21. Fit a straight-line trend by the methods of least squares and estimate the trend values.

Year		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Values		80	90	92	83	94	99	92	104

22. Find trend line to the following data by using semi average method.

Year	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Profits (in Millions)	80	82	85	70	89	95

23. Explain the problems in the construction of index numbers?

24. Construct price index number from the following data by using laspayre;s, Paasche's and Fisher's Methods

Commodity	1995	1995	2000	2000
	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity
A	2	8	4	6
B	5	10	6	5
C	4	14	5	10
D	2	19	2	15

25.By using suitable example prove that Fisher index is the geometric mean between Laspayere and paasche's index.

26. Why Fisher index number is an ideal index number.

27. What is the probability that a leap year selected at random will contain 53 Sundays?

28. State and prove addition and multiplication theorem of probability?

29. Two cards are drawn from a pack of playing cards one after another without replacement. What is the probability of drawing (1) Two aces (2) Two Spades.

30. A problem in statistics is given to four students. Their chances of solving it are ½,1/3,1/4 and 1/5. What is probability that the problem will be solved?

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

+3 2ND YEAR ARTS (4TH SEMESTER)

CORE-8

MICRO ECONOMICS-II

GROUP-A

Each question carries 1 mark.

1. Goods are homogeneous under --------------competition.

2. Firms shut down when P< ----------.

3. A portion of ------------ curve is aceepted as supply curve of a competitive firm.

4. Long run supply curve of a constant cost industry is ------- in shape.

5. -------- Firms are called price takers.

6. Producer's surplus is shown by the area ---------- the supply curve and market price.

7. Competitive firms make --------- profit during long run.

8. ----------- market consists of large numbers of buyers with few sellers.

9. ----------is a single firm industry.

10. General equilibrium analysis is explained through -------------- box diagram.

11. Quasi rent concept was given by ----------

12. When supply of a factor is ------------ then there would beno conomic rent.

13. Shape of industry demand curve under perfect competition is ---------.

14. An improvement to a system when change in allocation of goods harms no one and benefits at least one person is called -----------

15. Efficiency in exchange between two consumers such as A and B takes place when MRS^A_{xy} is ----------- MRS^B_{XY}.

16.----------- examines interdependence among economic units.

17.Pareto optimalityin production requires the equality between -----------.

18.All points on ------------ curve is pareto optimal.

19.----------- developed the compensation principle.

20.The MR curve under monopoly is ----------- in shape.

21.Charging different prices from different consumers in case of price discrimination of ----------- degree.

22.------------ can be regulated by antitrust laws.

23.Demand curve facing a monopolist is --------------.

24.Cartel is an example of ----------- oligopoly.

25.Practice of selling a product at different prices among different group of buyers is called price discrimination of ------------- degree.

26.------------degree price discrimination is known as perfect price discrimination.

27.Price discrimination of a special type occurs when a seller faces perfect competition in one market and monotype in the other is known as ---------

28.Monopoly charges low price in the market where elasticity of demand is ---------

29.In the long

30.run ----------- firm can earn super normal profit.

31.----------- firm can fix both price and output.

32.Monopoly has ------------ supply curve.

33.Inter dependence is an important feature of ------------ market.

34.Stackelberg model analyses ----------- leadership.

35.Isoprofit curves are ------- to the output axis.

36.In equilibrium under counot model each firm produces -------- of total market.

37.Bertrtand model is a ------- model

38. In ------------- price leadership model a large experienced firm actsas a leader.

39. Reaction curve approach in oligopoly model was first given by ------------

40. Kinked demand curve is a feature of ------------ market

41. Product differentiation is a feature of ------------- market.

42. An imperfect market where there is large number of buyers and sellers is called ----------- competition.

43. Excess capacity is seen in ----------- markets.

44. In ----------- markets products are close substitutes of one another.

45. A strategy which will be successful for a player regardless of what others do is called ----

46. In ----------each player adopts strategy that is best for him given the strategy the other player adopts

47. In a --------- gametime pattern of choicesare important.

48. Gambling is an example of ---------- game.

49. In a ---------- game parties make a contract to share profits between them.

50. The prisoners Dillemma introduced by ----------- in 1940.

51. Zero sum game is also a ---------- game.

GROUP-B

Each question carries 2 marks

1) Mention the conditions for short run equilibrium of a competitive firm?

2) Mention the conditions for long run equilibrium of a competitive firm?

3) What is normal profit?

4) What is the supply curve of a competitive firm?

5) What is shutdown point?

6) State any three properties of perfect competition?

7) Why the firm is a price taker under perfect competition?

8) What is pure competition?

9) What is perfect competition?

10) What is inverse supply function?

11) What is producer surplus?

12) What is zero profit?

13) What is economic rent?

14) What is quasi rent?

15) What do you mean by constant cost industry?

16) What do you mean by increasing cost industry?

17) What do you mean by decreasing cost industry?

18) What is the shape of long run supply curve in case of constant cost industry?

19) What is the shape of long run supply curve in case of increasing cost industry?

20) What is the shape of long run supply curve in case of decreasing cost industry?

21) What is Edgeworth box diagram?

22) What is contract curve?

23) What is pareto efficiency?

24) What is pareto improvement?

25) What is pareto optimality?

26) Define existence of an equilibrium?

27) What is stable equilibrium?

28) What is unstable equilibrium?

29) What is unique equilibrium?

30) What is multiple equilibria?

31) What is general equilibrium?

32) What is partial equilibrium?

33)   State the first Welfare theorems?

34)   State the second Welfare theorems?

35)   What is PPC?

36)   What is MRPT?

37)   What is equilibrium in production?

38)   What is equilibrium in consumption?

39)   What is equilibrium in output mix?

40)   What is monopoly?

41)   State two barriers to entry in case of monopoly?

42)   State any three assumptions of monopoly?

43)   What is the shape of AR and MR in case of monopoly?

44)   State the short run equilibrium condition of a monopolist?

45)   State the long run equilibrium condition of a monopolist?

46)   What is natural monopoly?

47)   What is price discrimination?

48)   State the degrees of price discrimination?

49)   What is second degree price discrimination?

50)   What is first degree price discrimination?

51)   What is third degree price discrimination?

52)   State the conditions for a profitable price discrimination?

53)   State the equilibrium condition for a discriminating monopolist?

54)   What is dumping?

55)   What is competition act 2002?

56)   What is MRTP?

57)   Define oligopoly?

58)   State any three characteristics of oligopoly?

59)   What is perfect oligopoly?

60)   What is imperfect oligopoly?

61)   What is partial oligopoly?

62) What is full/complete oligopoly?

63) What is open oligopoly?

64) What is closed oligopoly?

65) What is collusive oligopoly?

66) What is non collusive oligopoly?

67) State the assumption of Cournot's model?

68) In Cournot's model each firm produce how much output?

69) State the assumption of Bertrand's model?

70) What is quantity leadership?

71) What is price leadership?

72) What are the types of price leadership?

73) What is reaction curve?

74) What is Stackelberg's disequilibrium?

75) What is kinked demand curve?

76) What is a Game?

77) What is 2-persons game?

78) What is zero sum game?

79) What is two-person zero sum game?

80) What is pay-off?

81) What is strategy?

82) What is dominated strategy?

83) What is Maximin strategy?

84) What is tit fortat strategy?

85) What is repeated game?

86) What is sequential game?

87) What is prisoner's dilemma?

88) What is Nash equilibrium?

89) What is cooperative game?

90) What is mixed strategy?

QUESTIONS BANK (2023-24)
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS, DERABIS COLLEGE, DERABIS
GROUP-C

Each question carries 3 marks

1. Distinguish between pure and perfect competition.

2. Distinguish between normal and abnormal profit.

3. Distinguish between social welfare and economic welfare.

4. Explain the existence of equilibrium ?

5. Explain the first fundamental theorem of welfare economics

6. Distinguish between static and dynamic view of monopoly?

7. Distinguish between technical and legal barriers to entry**?**

8. Distinguish between dominant and mixed strategy.

9. Explain the concept of price leadership?

10. How do expectation affect supply decision of a competitive firm.

11. Derive the short run supply curve of a perfectly competitive firm?

12. How is producer's surplus different from producers profit

13. What is the first fundamental theorem of welfare economics?

14. When is the price discrimination profitable?

15. How does competition policy regulate monopoly?

16. Make a presentation of general equilibrium through ppc?

17. Make a distinction between zero sum game and nonzero sum game?

18. Explain the concept of edgeworth box?

19. Why a monopoly firm does not have a supply curve?

20. Explain different types of games in oligopoly?

21. Write down the characteristics of monopolistic competition?

GROUP-D

Each question carries 7 marks

1. Explain the short run supply curve of a competitive firm?

2. Explain the long run supply curve of competitive industry under different cost conditions?

3. Explain the short run equilibrium of industry under perfect competition?

4. Explain the long run equilibrium of industry under perfect competition?

5. Explain the existence, uniqueness and stability of a equilibrium?

6. What is pareto optimality? State the conditions of pareto optimality?

7. Explain consumption efficiency with the help of Edgeworth's box diagram?

8. Explain production efficiency with the help of Edgeworth's box diagram?

9. Explain efficiency in output mix with the help of Edgeworth's box diagram?

10. State the two welfare theorems with their implications?

11. Explain how point on contract curve and PPC are pareto efficient?

12. What is monopoly? Explain the sources of monopoly power?

13. Explain the short run equilibrium of firm under monopoly?

14. Explain the long run equilibrium of firm under monopoly?

15. How price and output determine under discriminating monopolist?

16. What is dumping? Explain determination of price and output under dumping?

17. Explain the regulatory provisions o=in India to prevent anti-competitive practices?

18. Define oligopoly? How is price determined under collusive oligopoly?

19. What are the features of oligopoly? Why is price indeterminate in oligopoly?

20. Explain Cournot's model of oligopoly?

21. Explain Bertrand's model of oligopoly?

22. Explain Stackelberg's model of oligopoly?

23. Explain Kinked demand curve model of oligopoly?

24. What is price leadership? Explain different types of price leadership?

25. How does Nash equilibrium occur in oligopoly market structure?

26. An oligopolist often suffers a prisoner's dilemma. Explain with the help of an illustration?

27. Explain a game of entry deterrence?

28. Explain different types of strategies used in game theory?

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

+3 2ND YEAR ARTS (4TH SEMESTER)

CORE-9

MACRO ECONOMICS-II

GROUP-A

Each question carries one marks

1. In steady state saving is always equal to _____.

2. Solow model is a _____ of Harrod-Domar model?

3. Solow model assume _____ technological progress.

4. Solow model of economic growth is a _____ school model.

5. In AK growth model, the productivity of capita is _____.

6. Export price index to import price index is _____.

7. Donations, aid etc. are _____ transfers.

8. Difference between the monetary values of a nation's exports to imports_____.

9. Remittance include in _____ account of balance of payment.

10. India follow _____ exchange rate system.

11. Speculation is possible in _____ exchange rate system.

12. A rise in exchange rate of a currency is called_____ .

13. Deliberately reduction of exchange value of currency by RBI called ____ .

14. Difference between exports and import is _____ .

15. Relationship between exports and exchange rate is _____ .

16. If domestic output is more than domestic expenditure, then net exports are _____ .

17. If domestic output is less than domestic expenditure, then net exports are _____ .

18. The net capital outflow is ____ when trade is surplus.

19. When there is trade deficit, the S-I will be _____ .

20. When balanced of trade is balance, implying NX is zero and the net capital outflow is _____ .

21. The exports will _____ , when we pay more against the US dollar then earlier.

22. The multiplication of nominal exchange rate with price ratio of domestic goods to foreign goods price is called _____ .

23. Expansionary fiscal policy will ____ real exchange rate.

24. In____ open economy both domestic and the world interest rate is same.

25. Shape of Classical aggregate supply curve is _____ .

26. LM curve derive from equilibrium condition of _____ market.

27. In case of an expansionary monetary policy, LM curve shifts _____ .

28. Expansionary fiscal policy will _____ interest rate.

29. IS curve derive from equilibrium condition of _____ market.

30. Adverse shock to AD leads to _____ shift of AD curve.

31. The aggregate supply will _____ in response to the drought.

32. An increase of AD at vertical portion of LRAS curve leads to rise in _____ only.

33. Name the rate of upper bound of repo rate _____ .

34. Name the lower bound of repo rate_____ .

35. The bank rate and _____ rate is always same.

36. _____ is a qualitative credit control instrument.

37. _____% with adjustment of 2 % is inflation target of the RBI.

38. MV=PY, the term 'V'' stand for _____ .

39. Classical economist assume_____ expectation.

40. According to Classical economist saving is function of ____ .

41. Keynes theory based on _____ expectation.

42. Keynes view on wage in short run is_____.

43. According to Keynes, the level of employment and output depends on the principle of _____ .

44. Classical economist explain ____ function of money only.

45. Keynes believe the fluctuation come from _____ side of economy.

46. The long run modern Phillips curve is _____.

47. Lucas explanation of economic fluctuation is based on _____curve.

48. _____ model is a cause of wage stickiness.

49. According to____, the demand for money depends on total wealth and others.

50. _____propound the rational expectation hypothesis.

51. ____ school of economist propound policy ineffectiveness proposition.

52. The continuous market clearing is characteristic of _____ school.

GROUP-B

Each question carries two marks

Short answer type questions within two to three sentences.

1. What is technological progress?

2. State the identity of Solow's fundamental equation.

3. What is capital deepening?

4. What is steady state growth?

5. What is golden rule level of capital accumulation?

6. What is neo-classical production function?

7. What is balance of payments?

8. What is balance of trade?

9. Define current account of balance of payments.

10. What is devaluation?

11. What is depreciation?

12. What is exchange rate?

13. What is flexible exchange rate?

14. What is real exchange rate?

15. Give main advantage of flexible rate of exchange.

16. What is trade deficit?

17. What is J-curve effect?

18. What is net capital outflow?

19. What are the characteristics of large economy?

20. Write note on loanable funds market.

21. What are the reason of vertical LM curve?

22. What is interest rate diffential?

23. What is aggregate demand?

24. State the working of fixed exchange rate system.

25. What is aggregate supply curve?

26. State two reason of supply shocks.

27. State two reason of demand shocks.

28. Why does aggregate supply curve slope upward?

29. What is GDP gap?

30. What is inflationary gap?

31. What is recessionary gap?

32. Distinguish between potential GDP and actual GDP.

33. What is the shape of long run aggregate supply curve?

34. What is fine tuning?

35. Define fiscal policy?

36. Explain public debt policy.

37. Give two fiscal measures to tackle deflation.

38. What is monetary policy?

39. State two objective of monetary policy.

40. Explain two qualitative measures of monetary policy.

41. What is automatic stabilisation policy?

42. State the objectives of fiscal policy.

43. Explain two quantitative measures of monetary policy.

44. What is bank rate? How it different from policy repo rate.

45. What is open market operation?

46. Define SLR and Repo rate.

47. Define velocity of money?

48. State fisher's equation of QTM?

49. Explain the statement, "supply create its own demand".

50. Define break-even point.

GROUP-C

Each question carries three marks.

1. Explain graphically golden rule level of capital accumulation of Solow model.

2. State two possibilities of the economic growth of Solow growth model.

3. What is the difference between capital deepening and capital widening?

4. What is endogenous growth theory? Derive the equation of AK growth model.

5. Analyse the causes of adverse balance of payments.

6. What are the several of component of balance of payments?

7. What is the difference between balance of payment and balance of trade?

8. What is nominal and real exchange rate?How inflation impact real exchange rate.

9. Difference between fixed and flexible exchange rate? What is the name of India exchange rate system?

10. Briefly explain the working of monetary policy in fixed exchange rate system.

11. Difference between repo rate and reverse repo rate?

12. What is difference between MSF and SDF?

13. Mention important factors influencing the rate of exchange?

14. What are the instruments of fiscal policy?

15. How does news affect the exchange rate?

16. What are the instruments of monetary policy?

17. What are the relationship between trade balance and net foreign investment?

18. How investment demand effect on trade balance. Explain graphically.

19. Derive IS curve in small open economy?

20. How fiscal policy effect on trade balance.

21. Derive LM curve in small open economy?

22. Explain the effect of interest rate differential on Mundell-Fleming model.

23. Explain effect of expansionary fiscal policy under flexible exchange rate system in Mundell-Fleming model small economy?

24. Derive aggregate demand curve from Keynesian cross?

25. Factors responsible for demand shock?

26. Nature of short run aggregate supply curve.

27. What are the factors responsible for supply shocks?

28. Give explanation for long run aggregate supply curve?

29. How monetary policy rate combat against high inflation?

30. Explain demand shocks on vertical SRAS curve graphically.

31. How does GDP gap induce a change in the input prices?

32. What is nature of long run aggregate supply curve?

33. Explain macroeconomic equilibrium in long run briefly with help of diagram

34. What is the implication of shifts of LRAS curve?

35. State implication of AD shift in LRAS curve?

36. What are the objectives of fiscal policy?

37. Explain briefly three sub policy of fiscal policy.
38. What are the objectives of monetary policy?

39. Explain the exchange rate channel of monetary policy transmission.

40. Explain the asset price channel of monetary policy transmission.

41. What is Say's law of market?

42. Explain the fisher's equation of exchange.

43. Explain classical aggregate production function?

44. Explain Cambridge' cash balance approach.

45. Explain Keynesian cross?

46. What are the assumption of Keynes theory?

47. Distinguish between "ex-ante saving and investment" and "ex-post saving and investment".

48. What is Paradox of Thrift? Explain with graph.

49. What is Phillips curve?

50. What is real business cycle?

GROUP-D

Each question carries 7 marks

1. Critically examine the Solow model of growth?

2. Critically examine the AK model of growth?

3. Why balance of payment is always balance. Explain it?

4. Define balance of payment.Explain the various methods to correct adverse BOP?

5. Critically examine purchasing power parity theory of exchange rate determination?

6. Distinguish between fixed and flexible exchange rate? State their merits and demerits?

7. Explain Mundell-Fleming model in small open economy in case of fixed exchange rate model?

8. Establish the macroeconomic equilibrium in AD-AS model?

9. Explain the impact of AD shock on equilibrium GDP and price in long run model (flexible wage model)?

10. What are the objectives andinstruments of fiscal policy? How fiscal policy react to deflation in the economy?

11. What is monetary policy? Explain the instruments of monetary policy used by the central bank?

12. Explain the process of monetary policy transmission mechanism?

13. Explain how flexibility in price and wage guarantee full employment in classical model?

14. Explain Keynes theory of employment and output determination?

15. Explain underemployment equilibrium in the Keynesian IS-LM model?

16. What are the different view between Classical and Keynes?

17. Explain the Friedman's quantity theory of Money?

18. Describe briefly the expected-augmented Philips curve?

19. Briefly discuss the structure of new classical model?

20. What are the policy implication of new classical approach?

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

+3 2ND YEAR ARTS (4TH SEMESTER)

CORE-10

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

GROUP-A

Each question carries 1 mark

Answers are given in the brackets.

1. _____ means producing new knowledge or adding something new to the existing stock of knowledge. (Research)

2. Which of the following is a characteristics of Research? Original/Empirical/Logical/All the above. (All the above).

3. _____ research is designed to solve practical problems of the world. (Applied)

4. Fundamental research is also known as _____ research. (basic)

5. The initial research used to make conceptual distinctness into the idea is called _____ research. (exploratory)

6. _____ research is used to for immediate solution of a problem. (Action)

7. _____ research is done to understand an event from the past. (Historical)

8. Collecting and converting data into numerical form to draw conclusion is _____ research. (quantitative)

9. _____ research is based on document analysis. (Descriptive)

10. _____ research is giving knowledge based on experiences, observation or experiment. (Empirical)

11. In case of homogenous data _____ sampling is used. (Simple Random Sampling)

12. In case of heterogenous data _____ sampling is used. (Stratified Random Sampling)

13. Quota sampling is a _____ sampling. (Non-Probability)

14. The first step of research process Is _____ . (identification or formulation of research problem)

15. The last step of research process is _____ .(report writing).

16. _____ specifies the methods and procedures for conducting a research. It is also a master plan or blue print for conducting a research. (Research design)

17. _____ is the plan, structure and strategy of investigation. (Research design)

18. _____ research is a qualitative research. (Exploratory)

19. _____ is a statement about an area of concern, adifficulty to be solved or a question in theory or practice to be investigated.(Research Problem)

20. Main objective of review of literature is to find _____ .(Research gap).

21. Hypothesis is a _____ statement. (Probable)

22. _____ hypothesis is known as hypothesis of no difference.(

Null)

23. _____ hypothesis is tested for possible rejection.(Null)

24. Complementary of null hypothesis is called _____.(alternative hypothesis).

25. Null hypothesis is represented by _____. And alternative hypothesis by _____.(H_0, H_1)

26. Rejecting a null hypothesis when it is true is called _____- (Type-I error).

27. Accepting a null hypothesis when it is not true or false is called_____-(type-II error)

28. Questionnaire is filled by _____.(respondent).

29. SPSS stand for _____.(statistical package for social science).

30. A comprehensive full report of the research process is called _____(Thesis or dissertation.)

31. A _____is a reference, explanation or comment placed below the main text on a printed page .(footnote)

32. Common citation styles in research are_____. (APA, MLA, MHRA, The Harvard System.)

33. The full form of APA is_____.(American psychological association).

34. MLA stand for _____.(modern language association).

35. SPSS is useful for_____(data analysis)..

36. _____is a effective way of avoiding plagiarism. (Citation)

37. .The longitudinal research is deals with_____. (long

term research).

38..Controlled group condition is applied in _____ .(experimental research).

39..Presenting work or ideas from another source as your own is known as _____ -.(plagiarism.)

40. _____ is a concise summary of a research paper or entire thesis. (Abstract)

41. _____ arepresented at the end of thesis or dissertation.(Appendices and Bibliography)

42. An _____ gives supplementary information.(appendix)

43. _____ scale of measurement contains an absolute zero.(Ratio)

44. _____ Scale classified variable into two or more categories and it is qualitative.(Example-: Gender- male, Female)(Nominal)

45. _____ scale shows the relative ranking/ Magnitude of the variable.(Example-Ranking or rating)(Ordinal)

46. _____ scale assigns numbers or symbol to events in order to label them.(Nominal)

47. Discrete and continuous scales are types of _____ .(rating scales).

48. _____ scale tells us the exact difference between values.(Interval)

49. Likert Scale is an example of _____ -(interval or ordinal scale.)

50..Highest level of measurement scale is _____ -(ratio scale).

51. If the research participants identity is not known to the researcher, it is called _____ -(confidentiality).

QUESTIONS BANK (2023-24)
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS, DERABIS COLLEGE, DERABIS
GROUP-B

Each question carries 2 marks

1. What is Research?
2. Mention any two objectives of Research?
3. What is applied Research?
4. What is Action Research?
5. Mention any two characteristics of Research?
6. What is descriptive research?
7. What is qualitative Research?
8. What is research Process?
9. What is Fundamental Research?
10. What is Empirical Research?
11. What is Exploratory Research?
12. What is Quantitative Research?
13. Mention any two motivational factors for research?
14. Mention any two significance of Research?
15. Mention any two criteria of a good Research?
16. Mention any two qualities of a good Researcher?
17. Define Research Problem?
18. What is research Design?
19. Mention any two features of a good Research design?
20. Mention any two objectives of formulating Research Problem?
21. Mention any two sources of Research Problem?
22. Mention any two Criteria of good Research Problem?
23. What is Exploratory Research Design?
24. What is Descriptive Research Design?
25. What is causal Research Design?
26. What is cross section Research?

27. What is longitudinal Research?

28. What is nominal scale?

29. What is Ordinal Scale?

30. What is Interval scale?

31. What is Ratio scale?

32. What do you mean by measurement in research?

33. Define attitude measurement?

34. What is rating scale?

35. What is semantic differential scale?

36. What is Likert type scale?

37. What do you mean by ethics in Research?

38. What is feedback?

39. What is research proposal?

40. What is literature review?

41. Define research gap?

42. Mention any two uses of library in research?

43. Mention any two uses of internet in Research?

44. What is abstract?

45. What is thesis?

46. What is plagiarism?

47. Mention any two common citation style in research?

48. Mention any two characteristics of words used in research?

49. Mention any two characteristics of sentences used in research?

50. Mention any two characteristics of paragraph used in research?

51. What is APA?

52. What is MLA in Research?

53. What is appendix ?

54. What is Bibliography?

GROUP-C

Each question carries 3 marks

1. Mention any four characteristics of Research?

2. Mention any four objectives of Research?

3. Mention any four significances of Research?

4. Mention any four criteria of a good Research?

5. Mention any four qualities of a good researcher?

6. How research can be used as a career?

7. Distinguish between Action and Applies Research?

8. Distinguish between qualitative and quantitative Research?

9. Distinguish between Exploratory and Explanatory Research?

10. Distinguish between basic and applied Research?

11. What are the consideration in formulating a research problem?

12. What are the technique involved in defining a research problem?

13. What steps are involved in research process?

14. What are the objectives of literature review?

15. Is a research design necessary to conduct a research study?

16. Mention the key principles of participatory research?

17. What are the basic uses of Exploratory research?

18. State the feature of a good research design?

19. Distinguish between exploratory and descriptive research design?

20. What are the objectives of formulating research problem?

21. State the basic principle of experimental design?

22. Write different sources of a research problem?

23. What is the importance of formulating a research problem?

24. Distinguish between nominal and ordinal scale?

25. Distinguish between interval and ratio scale?

26. Distinguish between rating scale and attitude scale?

27. Explain ranking and rating scale?

28. What are the sources of error in measurement?

29. Distinguish between measurement and scaling?

30. What are the general ethical principles in research?

31. What are the sneaky publication practices?

32. What are the unethical practices usually followed in research?

33. What do you mean by code and ethics in research?

34. What are the criteria of a good research proposal?

35. Write abrief note on literature review?

36. How library and internet are useful for research?

37. How to avoid plagiarism in research?

38. How is the library helpful in the process of literature review?

39. What are the precautions for writing research report?

40. What are the common citation style used in research?

41. Mention the characteristics of words used in research?

42. Mention the characteristics of sentences used in research?

43. Mention the characteristics of paragraph used in research?

44. Distinguish between APA and MLA ?

45. What are the guidelines for effective report writing?

46. What should be included in the appendix section of the research report?

47. Explain in brief various items of a research report?

GROUP-D

Each question carries 7 marks

1. Explain criteria or characteristics of a good Research?

2. Explain different steps involved in research process?

3. Explain different types of Research?

4. Define Research? Discuss its significance?

5. Define Research? Discuss its objectives?

6. Explain qualities of a good Researcher?

7. Define Research Problem? Discuss necessity of defining the research problem?

8. Define Research Problem? Discuss the technique involved in defining the research problem?

9. Define Research Design? Explain feature of a good research design?

10. Define Research Design? Explain different types of research design?

11. Explain the basic principle of experimental design?

12. Explain various types of measurement scale?

13. Explain various sources of error in measurement?

14. Define scaling? Discuss various important scaling technique?

15. What are ethics? Discuss the guidelines for ethical research in social science?

16. Discuss the general principles of ethics in research?

17. Explain the unethical practices usually followed in research?

18. Discuss the process of writing a good research proposal?

19. Discuss the process of review of literature in social science research?

20. Explain the importance of English in report writing?

21. Explain different common citation styles used in social science research?

22. What is report writing? Describe the guidelines for effective report writing?

23. Discuss the mechanism of writing a research report?

QUESTIONS BANK (2023-24)
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS, DERABIS COLLEGE, DERABIS

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

+3 3RD YEAR ARTS, (5TH SEMESTER)

CORE-11

INDIAN ECONOMY-I

GROUP-A

Each question carries 1 mark

1. The book "poverty and unbrtish rule in India" was written by ------------.

2. ----------- was the largest source of revenue for british government.

3. Permanent settlement act in India was introduced by --------------.

4. Before british rule India's villages were -----------.

5. A system of political , economic, and social relations between two such countries i.e., the ruler country and its colony is called ------------

6. British government introduced land settlement in ------------ year

7. -------- year is known as the year of great divide

8. First census of independent was conducted in --------------

9. The sex ratio according to 2011 census was ------------

10. Density of population in 2011 census was -----------

11. ------------ was IMR in 2011 census.

12. ------------ has lowest density of population

13. ------------ was the female literacy rate in India in 2011 census

14. First national population policy was introduced in ----------- year

15. HDI rank of India in 2023 was --------------

16. The new education policy of India was introduced in ------------ year

17. Full form of RUSA is -----------

18. SSA was introduced in ------------- year.

19. Urban population in India according to 2011 census was ----------

20. ---------- was the contribution of service sector to the GDP of India in 2022

21. Mining come under ------------- sector of Indian economy.

22. Disguised unemployment was seen in --------- sector

23. -------------- was the first person to prepare estimates of national income in India.

24. In terms of PPP India's national income is ranked ----------- in the world

25. After Goa ,------------ state has second highest percapita income

26. In GDP of India ------------- sector has maximum contribution

27. ------------ organisation was associated with measurement of national income in India

28. ----------- is the most populous state of India

29. --------------- programme has been launched by central government for development of rural infrastructure in India

30. In total food grain production, contribution of ----------- state is maximum.

31. In INDIA main source of domestic savings is savings made by ---------

32. SSRY was renamed as ------------

33. MGNREAGA was introduced in ------------ year.

34. In year 2011-12 poverty line is defined on the basis of consumption expenditure of ----------- percapita per month in rural area

35. As per national poverty line --------------- percent of India's population living below poverty line

36. Under ------- scheme health insurance of Rs 5 lakh per family per year is providedto poor family

37. NRLM has been merged in ----- Antodaya yojna

38. MRTP act was replaced by ------ act in year 2002

39. --------- curve measures the income inequality

40. In MGNREGA atleast ---------- percent of total beneficiaries are women.

41. Full form of MUDRA ---------

42. ITES stands for -----------

43. ----------- chairs NITI ayog in India.

44.----------- was the slogan of 12thplan

45.------ was the strategy for first five year plan.

46.--------- sector was given priority during first five year plan

47.Poverty alleviation was thestrategy of --------- five year plan

48.12th five year plan was made from ----------- year to -----------

49.NDC was constituted in ---------- year

50.----------- published book "Plannedeconomy for India"

51.------------ propounded the term 'Hindu rate of growth"

GROUP-B

Each question carries 2 marks

1. What do you mean by stagnant economy?

2. What is meant by colonial economy?

3. What do you mean by depreciated economy?

4. State any two positive effects of British rule in India?

5. Write a short note on decay of Indian handicraft under British rule?

6. Name the principal land tenure systems under British rule?

7. What do you mean by colonial exploitation?

8. Explain anytwo consequences of colonial exploitation of India?

9. What is mixed economy?

10. What do you mean by infrastructure?

11. What do you mean by energy crisis?

12. Name the main components of economic infrastructure?

13. What is social infrastructure?

14. What is meant by population explosion in India?

15. State main causes of high birthrate in India?

16. What is meant by density of population?

17. Define infant mortality rate?

18. Define birthrate and death rate?

19. What is sex ratio?

20. What is life expectancy?

21. What do you mean by occupational distribution of population?

22. What do you mean by demographic dividend?

23. What is human capital?

24. Define Gross Enrolment Ratio?

25. What is human development Index?

26. What is GDP?

27. What is per capita income?

28. What is the contribution of service sector in India's national income?

29. What is the contribution of industrial sector in India's national income?

30. What is the contribution of primary sector in India's national income?

31. State the causes of inter-regional variation of national income?

32. State the main problem in measuring national income in India?

33. Give methods of national income estimation?

34. What is meant by NNP?

35. What is difference between GDP and GNP?

36. Mention the causes of low per capita income in India?

37. What is economic planning?

38. State the main objectives of planning in India?

39. State two features of planning in India?

40. State two achievement of planning in India?

41. State two failures of planning in India?

42. What is NITI Ayog?

43. Who is the present chairman of NITI Ayog?

44. What is the full form of NITI Ayog?

45. What are the sectoral growth targets of 12th plan?

46. What is inclusive growth?

47. Define poverty?

48. Define rural and urban poverty?

49. Mention the main forces causing poverty in India?

50. What is national social assistance programme?

51. What is poverty line?

52. What is absolute Poverty?

53. What is relative poverty?

54. What is the level of poverty in India?

55. How is poverty measured?

56. Suggest two measures for removal of poverty in India?

57. What is meant by seasonal unemployment?

58. What is disguised unemployment?

59. What is MGNREGA?

60. What is NRLM?

61. What is SJSRY?

62. What is under employment?

63. How to measure inequality of income and wealth?

64. What is Lorenz curve?

65. What is Gini coefficient?

66. What do you mean by regional imbalance?

GROUP-C

Each question carries 3 marks

1. What was the condition of during british rule in India.

2. How decline in handicrafts leads to progressive ruralisation of Indian economy.

3. What are the important features that influence density of population.

4. What is the need for balanced regional development in India.

5. What are the reasons for inter-regional variation of national income in India.

6. What are the basic objectives of 11th five year plan.

7. Distinguish between relative and absolute poverty.

8. What are the objectives of NRLM.

9. Explain the relationship between urbanisation and migration.

10. Does colonisation leads to modernisation of indian economy?

11. Explain the land system during british period.

12. What do you mean by commercialisation of indian agriculture. Write 3 negative impacts on indian economy.

13. Write any 4 indicators of human resource development.

14. Explain the estimates of unemployment in India.

15. Explain the measures of inequality in India.

16. Explain the achievements of five year planning in India.

17. Explain the sectoral composition of national income.

18. Explain the failures of planning.

19. Write any three poverty alleviation programme of government of India.

20. Explain rationals of planning in India.

GROUP-D

Each question carries 7 marks

1. Explain the economic condition of Indian economy under British rule?

2. Explain colonial exploitation of Indian economy during British rule?

3. Explain the economicconsequences of colonial exploitation during British rule?

4. "Weak infrastructure is an impediment in the process of growth and development".Explain?

5. Explain the effect of increasing population on economic development in India?

6. What are the casus of population explosion in India? Suggest remedies to solve this problem?

7. Comment upon demographic development in India since independence?

8. Examine the occupational distribution of population in India? Give suggestion regarding changes in occupational structure?

9. What is the role of human development in economic development of a nation?

10. Explain the main sources and indicators of human development?

11. Trace the growth of national income and per capita income of India since independence?

12. Explain the main causes of low national and per capita income in India?

13. Explain the changes in sectoral composition of national income in India since independence?

14. Discuss the problem of inter-regional variation in national income in India. Suggest some measures to remove this problem?

15. Discuss the achievement and failures of economic planning in India?

16. Explain the objectives and strategies of economic planning in India?

17. What do you mean by NITI Ayog? Discuss composition and functions of NITI Ayog?

18. Discuss the roll of planning in economic development of India?

19. Critically evaluate 12th five-year plan of India?

20. What is the extent of poverty in India? Discuss the main causes of poverty in India?

21. Discuss the various measures adopted by government to eradicate poverty?

22. State the present position of unemployment in India? Suggest suitable measures to solve the problem?

23. What are the causes of unemployment in India? What steps have been taken by the government in recent years to solve this problem.

24. What are the causes of inequality of income and wealth in India? What steps have been taken by the government to solve this problem.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

+3 3RD YEAR ARTS, (5TH SEMESTER)

CORE-12

DEVELOPMENT EONOMICS-I

_____

_

GROUP-A

Fill in the blanks. (Each Question carries 1 mark)

1. Economic ------- refers to long-term increase in real national income**.**

2. When economic growth occurs with increase in production of goods and services without inflation, it is known as --------.

3. Real national income is estimated by dividing current price national income by ------------.

4. Per capita income is the ratio between national income and---------

5. ----------- is ignored in case of economic growth.

6. India is a -------- economy.

7. Growth potential of UDCs is ----------.

8. ---------- is appropriate word used for developed countries.

9. -------- is sustains absolute poverty.

10. Rate of capital formation is high in---------- counties.

11. ---------- considered low level of equilibrium trap as an obstacle of economic development.

12. In UDs, actual production curve lies ------------ the production possibility curve.

13.--------- said "a country is poor because it is poor".

14. --------- is a social obstacle of economic development.

15. -------- may break vicious circle of poverty.

16. ---------- Causes low productivity of factors.

17. Growth of income depends on growth of ----------.

18. In -------- countries the majority of the working population work in tertiary sector.

19. ------- refers to the completeness of life.

20. Infant mortality rate refers to the number of infants who die every year per ----------- infants.

21. Adult literacy rate refers to the percentage of people above ------- year who can read and write.

22. Longevity, knowledge and ----------- included in preparation of HDI.

23. For group of high income OECD countries ------------ is prepared.

24. The GDI is the -------- average of the three equally distributed indices.

25. Gini coefficient ranges from --------- to ----------.

26. According to Porf. Sen, poverty is the failure of basic ---------- to reach certain acceptable levels of income.

27. The difference between stipulated level of income and actual income of the poor is called -----------.

28. --------- is a sources of forced saving.

29. Financing through printing of more notes is known as ------------.

30. --------- is an external source of supply of capital.

31. Capita is a produced means of -----------.

32. ----------- is a produced measure to promote capital formation in UDCs.

33. --------- and ---------- are the two variables considered in the classical model.

34. Technological progress is a function of ---------.

35. As per classical model, total output is the sum of profits and ---------.

36. Labour supply is a function of ----------.

37. Classical theory of development is applicable to LDCs to a ------------ extent.

38. In the --------- state rate of investment reduces to zero.

39. ----------- means addition to the existing stock of capital.

40. Technical progress in Marxian theory is a function of ---------.

41. --------- refers to the generation of value.

42. Consumption is a function of --------- in Marxian theory.

43. The last stage of social order according to Marx is ------------.

44. There are two type of capital considered in Marxian theory, one is constant capital and the other is ----------.

45. Means of production in Marxian theory is owned by ---------.

46. ----------- creates surplus value.

47.----------- is the prime cause of economic growth , according to Schumpeter.

48.Decay of --------- is inevitable in Schumpeter model.

49.According to Schumpeter, saving depends on wage, profits and --------.

50. Traditional economy is not a ----------- economy, according to Rostow.

51.In ---------- stage of growth conservatism comes to an end as per stage theory of Rostow.

52. According to Rostowin take-of stage the investment rate is over ------

53. ------------ is very high during the stage of high mass consumption.

54. As per Solow model, increase in output is always between the increase in ----------- and labour.

55. As per Solow model, technological improvement is ---------.

56. -------------- poverty refers to poverty in relation to different classes, regions or countries.

57. Poverty line is defined in terms of ----------.

58. Minimum needs programme was started in the ---------- plan.

59. --------- is a graphical representation of the distribution of personal income.

60. The precise degree of inequality is measured by ---------- coefficient.

GROUP-B

Short answer type question (Each question carries 2 marks)

1. What is development Economics?

2. Point out the features of development Economics?

3. What do you mean by Economic Growth?

4. What is the difference between economic growth and development?

5. List the characteristics of underdeveloped countries?

6. Define national income?

7. What is per capita income?

8. What is economy and economic activity?

9. What is non-economic activity?

10. What are the causes of vicious circle of poverty?

11. Define vicious circle of poverty?

12. What is the quality of life index?

13. What is the Human Development Index-HDI'?

14. Define Gender-Related development index (GDI)?

15. What is physical quality of life index?

16. What is adult literacy rate?

17. What is gross enrolment ratio?

18. What is the difference between personal income and national income?

19. What do you mean by sustainable development?

20. Point out the main features of Adam Smith's theory of development in economics?

21. What is the view of Mill's on economic development?

22. What are the Rostow's five states of economic development?

23. What are the features of traditional society?

24. Write short note on take-offstage?

25. What is absolute poverty?

26. What is relative poverty?

27. Point out the features of poverty?

28. What is poverty line?

29. How poverty estimated in India?

30. What is inequality in economics?

31. What is poverty gap method?

32. What is Lorenz Curve?

33. What is the Kuznet's inverted U-Hypothesis on income inequality?

34. What are the main causes of women'spoverty?

35. Explain any five important causes of poverty in India?

36. How poverty line is estimated in India?

37. Mention four important anti-poverty measures undertaken by Government of India?

38. Define institution?

39. What are the characteristics of institution?

40. What is market failure?

41. What is externality?

42. What is negative externality?

43. What are the practices of corruption?

44. What is traditional agriculture?

45. Name three features of Indian agriculture?

46. Distinguish between shifting and subsistence agriculture?

47. Distinguish between Rabi and Kharif crops?

48. Explain food security?

49. What are the impacts of agriculture on industry?

50. What are the works of NAFED and TRIFED?

GROUP-C

Answer in about 75 words (Each question carries 3 marks)

1. Distinguish between economic growth and economic development.

2. Write the importance of the study of economic development.

3. What is technological backwardness?

4. What is dualistic economy?

5. What do you mean by market imperfection in UDCs?

6. How price rigidity retards the pace of economic development in UDCs?

7. Why national income cant't be an approximate index of development?

8. Per capita real income as an index of economic development.

9. Write short- note on GDI.

10. Write short- note on MPI.

11. Write short- note on HPI.
12. Write short- note on PQLI.

13. Limitations of HDI.

14. How capital formation is significant in economic development?
15. Make distinction between physical capital and human capital?

16. What are the stages of capital formation?

17. What is mobilization of saving?

18. What are the main assumptions of classical theory of development?

19. What is Mills view on stationary state?

20. What is Adam Smith's view on economic development?

21. Briefly state the Malthusian concept of Development.

22. Briefly explain Schumpeter's concept of circular flow?

23. What are different forms of innovation?
24. What are the function of Entrepreneur?

25. How Marx made materialistic interpretation of history?

26. What is class- struggle?

27. How surplus value is determined?

28. What is industrial reserve army?

29. Is Marx a false prophet?

30. Write short note on Rostow's traditional society?

31. Write short note on Rostow's stage of take-off?

32. Write short note on age of high mass consumption?

33. How Solow model is different from Harrod-Domar Model?

34. What are the assumptions of Solow model of growth?
35. How the UNO has defined poverty?

36. Write short note on absolute poverty?
37. Write short note on relative poverty?
38. Write short note on urban poverty?

39. How the system of private property contributes to the inequality in income?

40. How the low of inheritance is responsible for income inequality?

41. How economic development causes inequality in income?

42. How migration causes inequality in income?

43. What is poverty line?

44. How poverty estimated in India?

45. What is inequality in economics?

46. What is poverty gap method?

47. What is Lorenz Curve?

48. What is the Kuznet's inverted U-Hypothesis on income inequality?

49. What are the main causes of women's poverty?

50. Explain any five important causes of poverty in India?

51. How poverty line is estimated in India?

52. Mention four important anti-poverty measures undertaken by Government of India?

53. Define institution?

54. What are the characteristics of institution?

55. What is market failure?

56. Write short note on allocative efficiency?

57. Write short note on primary agricultural marketing?

58. Write short note on co-operative marketing?

59. Write short note on quality institution?

60. Write short note on the characteristics of institution?

GROUP-D

Long answer type question. (Each question carries 7 marks)

1. Explain the characteristics of underdeveloped countries?

2. Point out the main obstacle faced during the development of under-developed countries?

3. Define vicious circle of poverty? Point out its solutions?

4. Define Gender-Related development index (GDI)? Show how it is measured?

5. Describe the classical theory of economic growth with a diagram?

6. Examine the main features of Adam Smith's theory of development in economics?

7. Discuss Malthus theory of economic development?

8. Explain Rostow's five stage of economic growth?

9. Critically examine the Solow model of economic growth?

10. Critically examine the Harrod-Domar model of economic growth?

11. Examine the methods of measurement of poverty?

12. What is economic inequality? Explain the way to measure the economic inequality?

13. What is Lorenz curve? Examine the measurement of inequality by the Lorenz curve?

14. Explain the main causes of poverty in underdeveloped countries?

15. Examine the significance of institution in economic development?

16. Describe the role of state in economic development?

17. What is market failure? What are the reasons for the market failure?

18. What is corruption? What are the different ways or the sources of corruption?

19. Describe the role of agriculture and industry in economic growth of a country?

20. Describe the major agricultural barriers of India and their possible solutions?

21. What do you mean by institution? What are the characteristics of institution?

22. Discuss the role of institution in the economic development of a country?

23. What is quality institution? Discuss the elements which makes an institution quality institution?

24. Discuss the property right and risk of expropriation as a measure of good governace.

25. Discuss the role of state in the economic development of the UDCs.

26. Discuss the defects of agricultural marketing in UDCs. Suggest measures to improve agricultural marketing in these countries.

27. Discuss the sources of agricultural credit in UDCs.

28. Discuss the causes and consequences of interlinked agrarian markets.

29. Discuss the barriers to agricultural development commonly found in UDCs.

30. Discuss the terms of trade between agriculture and industry with the model of comparities.

31. Discuss the terms of trade between agriculture and industry with the effect of their changes on each other sector.

32. Examine the validity of Kuznet's inverted –U hypothesis.

33. Explain Gini coefficient as a measure of inequality in income.

34. Define poverty? Discuss the causes of poverty found in the developing countries.

35. Define poverty? Discuss different types of poverty?

36. Discuss the poverty gap ratio method of measuring poverty with its limitations.

37. Solow's model of growth is an improvement over Harrod-Domar model. Discuss.

38. Make a critical appraisal of Solow's model of long run growth.

39. Make a critical appraisal of Schumpeter's theory of economic development.

40. Briefly explain the main ideas of Marx related to economic development.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

+3 3rd YEAR ARTS (5th SEMESTER)

DSE-1

PUBLIC ECONOMICS

GROUP-A

Each question carries one mark.

1. Principle of exclusion is applicable in case of _____ goods.

2. The term pump priming is coined by _____ .

3. Principle of non-exclusion is applicable in _____ goods.

4. _____ goods have the characteristics of non- rival in consumption.

5. _____ goods have characteristics of exclusion, but non-rival in consumption.

6. _____ goods have characteristics of non-exclusion, but rival in consumption.

7. According to Pigou, MSS=___ is the point of maximum social advantage.

8. According to Musgrave principle, the net marginal social benefit is ___ at the point of maximum social advantage.

9. The govt, will _____ tax rate during the economic uncertainty.

10. When market force is fail to allocate resources efficiently, it is called _____ .

11. When the amount of commodity availability remain constant even after used by people is called _____ .

12. Presence_____ leads to market failure.

13. Pollution is an example of _____ externality.

14. Social Marginal Benefit= PMB +_____.

15. Private Marginal Cost= SMC - _____.

16. SMC > PMC in case of _____ externality in production.

17. PMB > SMB in case of negative externality in _____ .

18. The flexibility in expenditure is based on _____ canon of expenditure.

19. Primary Deficit = Fiscal deficit - _____.

20. _____ = Total expenditure - total receipts.

21. The revenue expenditure do not create ____ for the govt.

22. The revenue expenditure do not reduce _____ of the govt.

23. The capital expenditure create ____ for the govt.

24. The capital expenditure reduce ____ of the govt.

25. The shape of public expenditure in Peacock-Wiseman hypothesis is _____ .

26. In Displacement effect, the new expenditure and tax is ____ then original level.

27. In _____, the central govt. expenditure is greater than state or local govt.

28. When MPC is high, then expenditure multiplier will be ____ .

29. The tax in which shifting is possible is called _____.

30. In _____ taxes, points of impact and incidence fall on same person.

31. To reduce inequality of income distribution, ____ taxis generally accepted.

32. In _____ budget the total receipts exceeds total expenditure.

33. The value of balanced budget multiplier is ____ .

34. Initial burden of taxis called _____.

35. Corporate tax is example of _____ tax.

36. GST is _____ tax.

37. When all taxpayer of same income group pay same tax, it is called ____ .

38. The revenue receipts do not create ____ for the govt.

39. The capital receipts create ___ for the govt.

40. Disinvestment reduce ___ of the govt.

41. When taxpayers of different income group pay different tax, it is called ____ .

42. The equal marginal sacrifice principle is called ____ .

43. The final burden of tax is called ____ .

44. Tax capitalisation is example of ____ .

45. The centre-state financial relation is called ____ .

46. The distribution of tax among states by finance commission is called ____ devolution.

47. Entertainment taxis a tax of ____ govt.

48. Internal debt puts no ____ burden on the community as a whole.

49. Out of internal and external debt, ____ is more dangerous.

50. The refusal of public debt by Govt is called ____ .

GROUP-B

Each question carries two marks

Short answer type questions within two to three sentences.

1. Define Public Finance.

2. Distinguish between public and private finance?

3. What is public good?

4. What is Private Good?

5. What is non rival in consumption?

6. What is free rider problem?

7. What do you mean by non-excludable?

8. What is social cost?

9. Who developed the Coase Therem?

10. What is common property resources?
11. What is market failure?

12. What is free rider problem?

13. What is externality?

14. What is transferable expenditure?

15. Who coin transferable expenditure?

16. What are common property Resources?

17. What is asymmetry information?

18. What is public expenditure?

19. What is development expenditure?

20. What is non-development expenditure?

21. State two the canons of public expenditure?

22. What is canon of productivity?

23. What is canon of economy?

24. What is canon of benefit?

25. What is canon of elasticity?

26. What are the characteristics of revenue expenditure?

27. What is inspection effect?

28. What is displacement effect?

29. What is concentration effect?

30. Define taxable capacity?

31. What is proportional tax?

32. What is depressive tax?

33. What is GST?

34. What is Escheat?

35. Give two features of tax?

36. Write two objective of taxation?

37. Explain two canon of Adam Smith?

38. What is relative taxable capacity?

39. What is absolute taxable capacity?

40. What is value added tax?

41. Give two example of non- tax revenue?

42. Explain two example of direct tax?

43. What is equal absolute sacrifice?

44. What is equal proportional sacrifice?

45. What do you mean by impact of taxation?

46. What do you mean by incidences of taxation?

47. What is shifting of taxation?

48. What is balance budget multiplier?

49. What is public debt?

50. What is sinking fund?

GROUP-C

Each question carries three marks.

1. Explain the role of the government in a market economy.

2. What are the characteristics of public goods?

3. What is Emission permits?

4. What is positive and negative externality?

5. What is plan and non-plan expenditure?

6. What is revenue and capital expenditure?

7. States three canon of public expenditure?

8. Write the sources of market failure?

9. State the sources of non-tax revenue in India?

10. State causes of increase in public expenditure?

11. What are the effect of public expenditure on production?

12. Explain the effect of the public expenditure on economic stability?

13. What are the effect of the public expenditure on the distribution?

14. What are the limitations of Wagner's slaw?

15. What the reasons of increasing state activities?

16. Explain the briefly the sources of tax revenue.

17. Explain the all sources of non- tax revenue.

18. What are the importance of public revenue? Explain.

19. Explain the characteristics of tax?

20. State any two characteristics of a good tax system?

21. What are the objective of taxation? Explain shortly

22. State the canons of taxation?

23. What is forward shifting and backward shifting of taxation?

24. What is budget and deficit budget? What is ad valorem tax and specific tax?

25. What is monetary burden and real burden of tax?

26. What is the different between progressive tax and regressive tax?

27. Explain the canon of taxation given by Adam Smith?

28. What are the factors that determine the taxable capacity of Nation?

29. What are the effect of taxes on Distribution?

30. What are the effect of taxes on production? Explain briefly.

31. What is Direct tax? What are the merits and demerits of direct tax?

32. What is Indirect tax? What are the merits and demerits of indirect tax?

33. What is GST? How the GST is superior over VAT?

34. What is Lindahl's model of benefit principle?

35. What is the Bowen's model of benefit principle on taxation?

36. What is equal marginal sacrifice?

37. Distinguish between impact and incidence of a tax?

38. Explain the impact and incidence of indirect tax?

39. What is shifting of tax? Explain the type tax shifting?

40. What are the difference between Concentration and Diffusion theory of tax shifting?

41. What are the feature of Indian tax system?

42. Explain the Vijay Kelker recommendation on the direct tax reforms?

43. Explain the Kelker committee recommendation on the indirect tax reforms?

44. State four the objectives of public debt.

45. What are the methods of redemption of public debt?

46. What are the sources of public debt?

47. Distinguish between public and private debt?

48. What are the burden of internal debt?
49. What are the burden of external debt?
50. State three measurement of the burden of public debt?

GROUP-D

Each question carries 7 marks

1. What is public finance? Explain it nature and scope. Explain the importance of public finance.

2. What is externality? Describe positive and negative externality in consumption and production respectively.

3. Explain Musgrave's version of the principle of maximum social advantage. What are its limitations?

4. What is budget? Explain budget as an instrument of economic policy.

5. What is public expenditure? Explain the effects of public expenditure on production, consumption and distribution.

6. Critically examine the Wagner's law of increasing state activities,

7. Explain Peacock-Wiseman hypothesis.

8. Define public revenue? What are the various sources of public revenue? Explain

9. What is taxable capacity? Discuss the factors which determine the taxable capacity of a country.

10. What is the difference between direct and indirect taxes? Why are both necessary to make a tax system equitable and adequate?

11. What do you mean by the principle of taxation? Discuss about the ability to pay theory of taxation.

12. What do you mean by tax incidence and tax shifting? Discuss the factors which determine the incidence of taxation.

13. Write down about demand and supply theory of incidence and shifting of taxation.

14. Describe the classification of taxation. Explain the characteristics of a good tax system.

15. Define direct and indirect tax? Which tax satisfy the principle of equity in taxation?

16. Explain with help of diagram the Lindahl's and Bowen'smodel of the benefit principle of taxation.

17. Briefly discuss the various tax reforms in India.

18. Write a note on the recommendations of the Raja Chelliah Committee.

19. Examine the role of public debt in accelerating the rate of economic growth of an underdeveloped economy.

20. Explain briefly the various forms of public debt? Discuss the different methods of debt redemption.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

+3 3ʳᵈ YEAR ARTS (5th SEMESTER)

DSE-2

INTRODUCTORY ECONOMETRICS

GROUP-A

Each question carries one mark.

Answers are given in the Bracket.

1. Theory of Normal distribution was developed by

   _____.(De Moivre)

2. The application of statistics and mathematics in Economics is called_____. (Econometrics)

3. _____is a continuous probability distribution. (Normal Distribution)

4. The parameter of normal distribution are_____

   &_____. (Mean and Standard Deviation of Normal Distribution)

5. In case of normal distribution mean, median & mode are _____. (Equal)

6. The shape of the normal distribution curve is

   _____. (Bell Shaped)

7. In case of normal distribution value of coefficient of skewnessis___. (0)

8. In case of normal distribution value of Kurtosis is

   _____.(3)

9. In case of normal distribution value of odd moments are
   .(0)

10. The mean and variance of standard normal variate are_____ &
    _____respectively. (0 and 1)

11. In case of normal distribution, quartile deviation=___S.D and Mean
    deviation =___S.D. (4/5 and 2/3)

12. Binomial distribution was developed by_____.
    (James Bernoulli)

13. Binomial distribution is_____probability
    distribution. (Discrete)

14. In case of binomial distribution mean is_____than
    variance. (Greater)

15. In case of binomial distribution mean=_____and
    variance=_____. (np and npq)

16. The poisson distribution was developed by_____.
    (Simon D. Poisson)

17. In_____distribution mean is equal to
    variance. (Poisson)

18. In_____distribution n is indefinitely large and P
    approaches towards zero.(Poisson)

19. The theory of estimation was developed by

    _____.(Fisher)

20. In_____estimation a particular value of a statistics is used to estimate a given parameter. (Point)

21. In_____estimation apapulation parameter is estimated to fall within a given range of the statistics. (Interval)

22. Properties of a good estimator are _____. (Unbiasedness, Consistency, Efficiency and Sufficiency).

23. An estimate is called efficient estimate if its variance is

    _____. (Minimum)

24. An estimate is called unbiased if the_____value of the sample statistics is equal to parameter.(mean)

25. Hypothesis is a_____statement. (Probable)

26. If the hypothesis completely specifies the population then it is called hypothesis. (Simple)

27. If the hypothesis partially specifies the population then it is called hypothesis. (Composite)

28. _____is hypothesis of no difference.(Null)

29. _____hypothesis is the hypothesis which is tested for possible rejection under the assumption that it is true. (Null)

30. A hypothesis which is complementary to the null hypothesis is called_____hypothesis. (Alternative)

31. Tail of the test can be known from_____ hypothesis. (Alternative)

32. Rejecting a null hypothesis when it is true is called _____error. (Type-I)

33. Probability of type 1 error is called _____and represented by the symbol_____.(Level of significance, α)

34. Accepting a null hypothesis when it is not true is called _____error.(Type-II)

35. Probability of type 2 error is_____ .(β)

36. _____error is more serious.(Type-II)

37. _____ is known as power of the test.(1-β)

38. _____is known as large sample test.(Z Test)

39. _____ test is used for significance of single mean or difference of mean when population variance is known.(Z)

40. _____ test is used for significance of single mean or difference of mean when population variance is unknown.(t)

41. _____ test is used for the significance of observed sample correlation coefficient.(t)

42. _____ test is used for significance individual regression coefficient.(t)

43. _____ test is used for analysis of variance.(F)

44. _____ test is used for significance of overall regression coefficient.(F)

45. _____ test is used for significance of multiple correlation coefficient.(F)

46. _____ is a non parametric test.(Chi-Square test)

47. _____ test is used for testing the goodness of fit.(Chi-Square test)

48. _____ test is used for testing the independent of qualitative attribute or variable.(Chi-Square test)

49. In case of Chi-square test, the degree of freedom of contingency table is _____. ((row-1) x (column-1))

50. _____ equations are those which emerge in the estimation of least square estimator.(Normal equation)

51. In OLS estimation, mean of the error or disturbance termshould be equal to _____.(0)

52. Homoscedasticity represent _____.(Equal variance)

53. When the variance of the error term are not constant then the problem of —————— arises

(Heteroscedasticity)

54. For the detection of _____ Park test,GQtest,BPG test etc are applied.(heteroscedasticity)

55. Weighted least square(WLS) is applied as a remedialmeasure for _____ problem in OLSE.(heteroscedasticity)

56. Correlation among the disturbance term is called _____. (Autocorrelation)

57. Run test, BG test or Durbin Watson D Statistics is used for the detection of _____ in OLSE.(Autocorrelation)

58. Generalised least square (GLS) is applied as a remedial measure for _____problem in OLSE.

(Autocorrelation)

59. Correlation among the independent or explanatory variable is known as_____

(Multicollinearity)

60. r=0.6. Coefficient of determination will be _____. (0.36)

61. VIF, Tolerance level, Condition index, Pairwise and partial

correlation are used for the detection of _____ in OLSE. (Multicollinearity)

62. BLUE stands for_____.
(Best linear unbiased estimator)

63. _____represent proportionof variation independent variables explained by the

independent variable. (Coefficient of determination)

64. ANOVA stand for_____.
.(Analysis of Variance)

GROUP-B

Each question carries two marks.

1. Define Econometrics?

2. What is normal distribution?

3. What is standard normal variate?

4. State the Probability density function of Normal Distribution?

5. State any 3 properties of Normal Distribution?

6. What is binomial distribution?

7. State any 3 properties of Binomial Distribution?

8. State the probability Mass function of Binomial Distribution?

9. What is Poisson distribution?

10. State any 3 properties of Poisson distribution?

11. State the probability Mass function of Poisson distribution?

12. What is parameter?

13. What is statistics?

14. What is estimation?

15. What is point estimation?

16. What is Interval Estimation?

17. State any 2 Properties of a good estimator.

18. Define hypothesis.

19. What is statistical hypothesis?

20. What is Null hypothesis?

21. What is alternative hypothesis?

22. What is simple hypothesis?

23. What is composite hypothesis?

24. What is type-I error?

25. What is Type-II error?

26. What do you mean by power of a test?

27. Define critical region?

28. Define t statistics?

29. Define F statistics?

30. Define Z statistics?

31. Define Chi-Square statistics?

32. What is Regression?

33. What is least square estimator?

34. What is OLS estimator?

35. Mention any 3 assumptions of OLS estimator?

36. Define BLUE in regression?

37. Define standard error of estimate?

38. What is coefficient of determination?

39. What is adjusted R^2?

40. What is sample regression function?

41. What is population Regression function?

42. What is ANOVA?

43. State the variance of least square estimate?

44. Define multiple regression function?

45. What is Heteroscedasticity?

46. What is homoscedasticity?

47. What is Multi-co linearity?

48. What is Auto correlation?

49. Mention 2 methods to detect Multi-co linearity?

50. Mention 2 methods to detect Auto correlation?

51. Mention 2 methods to detect Heteroscedasticity?

GROUP-C

Each question carries three marks.

1. State the nature of Econometrics?

2. State the scope of Econometrics?

3. Discuss the area properties of Normal Distribution?

4. State any 5 properties of Normal Distribution?

5. What is standard normal variate? Find its mean and variance?

6. Explain the Probability density function of Normal Distribution.

7. Explain the Probability mass function of Binomial Distribution.

8. State any 5 properties of Binomial Distribution?

9. Explain the Probability mass function of Poisson Distribution.

10. State any 4 properties of Poisson Distribution?

11. Distinguish between Normal and Binomial Distribution.

12. Distinguish between Normal and Poisson Distribution.

13. Distinguish between Binomial and Poisson Distribution.

14. Distinguish between parameter and Statistics.

15. Distinguish between Point and Interval Estimation.

16. State properties of a good estimator.

17. Distinguish between Simple and Composite hypothesis.

18. Distinguish between Null and alternative hypothesis.

19. Distinguish between Type-I and Type-II error.

20. Explain Neyman Pearson lemma.

21. Between Type-I and Type-II error, which one is more serious and why?

22. Write short note on t test.

23. Write short note on F test.

24. Write short note on Z test.

25. Write short note on Chi-Square test.

26. State any 3 application of t test.

27. State any 3 application of F test.

28. State any 3 application of Z test.

29. State any 3 application of Chi-Square test.

30. Distinguish between t test and Z test?

31. Why Chi-square test is called a anon- parametric test?

32. Explain Goodness of Fit application of chi-square test.

33. Distinguish between simple and multiple regression model.

34. Distinguish between sample regression function and Population Regression Function.

35. State any 5 assumption of OLS estimator.

36. Find the variance and co-variance of OLS estimator.

37. State the BLUE properties of OLS Estimator.

38. Explain the standard error of estimate in regression.

39. Distinguish between R^2 and Adjusted R^2.

40. Explain ANOVA?

41. How to detect Heteroscedasticity problem in OLS?

42. How to detect Multi co-linearity problem in OLS?

43. How to detect Auto-Correlation problem in OLS?

44. What are the Consequences of Heteroscedasticity problem in OLS?

45. What are the Consequences of Multi co-linearity problem in OLS?

46. What are the Consequences of Autocorrelation problems in OLS?

47. Distinguish between Homoscedasticity and Heteroscedasticity.

48. State the remedial measures for Heteroscedasticity problem in OLS.

49. State the remedial measures for MultiColinearity problem in OLS.

50. State the remedial measures for Autocorrelation problem in OLS.

GROUP-D

Each question carries seven marks.

1. Define Econometrics. Discuss its nature and scope.

2. Explain the properties of Normal Distribution.

3. Explain the properties of Binomial Distribution.

4. Explain the properties of Poisson Distribution.

5. Explain the properties of a Good Estimator.

6. Define Estimation. Distinguish between Point and Interval Estimation.

7. Explain the procedure of testing of a hypothesis.

8. Distinguish between Type-I and Type-II error. Between Type-I and Type-II error, which one is more serious and why?

9. Define t test. Discuss its applications?

10. Define Z test. Discuss its applications?

11. Define F test. Discuss its applications?

12. Define Chi-Square test. Discuss its applications?

13. What is OLS Estimator? Discuss its assumptions.

14. Discuss the BLUE properties of OLS estimator.

15. What is Heteroscedasticity? What are the Consequences of Heteroscedasticity problem in OLS?

16. What is Multi-collinearity? What are the Consequences of Multi co-linearity problem in OLS?

17. What is Auto correlation? What are the Consequences of Autocorrelation problems in OLS?

18. What is Heteroscedasticity? How to detect Heteroscedasticity problem in OLS?

19. What is Multi-colinearity? How to detect Multi co-linearity problem in OLS?

20. What is Auto correlation? How to detect Auto-Correlation problem in OLS?

21. What is Heteroscedasticity? State the remedial measures for Heteroscedasticity problem in OLS.

22. What is Multicollinearity? State the remedial measures for Multicollinearity problem in OLS.

23. What is Auto correlation? State the remedial measures for Autocorrelation problem in OLS.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

+3 3RD YEAR ARTS, (6TH SEMESTER)

CORE-13

INDIAN ECONOMY-II

GROUP-A

Each question carries 1 mark

1. Tenants those enjoy hereditary rights to cultivate lands are called ----------
2. Green revolution was successful in case of --------------------- crops
3. Short-term credit needed by farmers usually for a period of less than -------------- months
4. The first industrial policy of India was introduced in the year ------------
5. --------------- industrial policy led the foundation of mixed economy in India
6. FERA stands for --------------------
7. The contribution of -------------- sector was gradually increasing
8. The concept of human development was introduced in the year -----------
9. The national food security act was enacted in India in the year ------------
10. National ---------- strategy and policy statement on environment and development was adopted in ---------------
11. Global warming arises due to the emission of -------------- gases
12. Disguised unemployment was seen in ----------- sector
13. The maximum limit of land holding an individual can possibly possess is known as ----------
14. Money lenders are ---------- source of industrial credits
15. SIDBI stands for -------------

16. Banking is a subsector of --------------- sector

17. The SSA has been launched in ------------- year

18. MRTP act was introduced in -------------- year

19. Competition commission come into existence in --------- year

20. Bhoodan movement was initiated by ----------------

21. -------------- was the father of green revolution in India

22. Father of green revolution world is ----------------

23. Blue revolution is related to --------------

24. Revolution in milk production is known as ------------

25. Black revolution related to ---------------

26. HYVP programme introduced in India in ----------------- year

27. ---------- is the apex agricultural institution in India

28. Lowest tier of cooperative credit societies are --------------

29. RRBs established in India in the year --------------

30. NAFED stands for --------------

31. --------- industrial policy is known as the economic constitution of India

32. LPG policy was introduced in -------- year

33. India's largest trade partner is ----------- in 2023

34. In ------------ five year plan India first time saw current account surplus

35. ------------- goods occupies the highest place in export composition

36. India's largest export partner in 2023 was ----------

37. SEZ act was came into effect in ------ year

38. -------------country accounted for the highest FDI inflow to India

39. Foreign exchange rate management act was introduced by government of India in ---------------- year

40. Ministry of ------------administers environment protection act

41. In context of forestry FSI stands for -------------

42. India has ---------------rank in the world regarding production of tea

43. In year 2020, India was the --------- largest of service exporter country

44. NABARD was established in ----------------- year

45. IPCC stands for -------------

46. The national Environment appellate act was implemented in the year ----------

47. ------------ was the principal import in India in 2022-23

48. National forest policy was introduced in ---------- year

49. Land development banks gives ---------- credit to farmers

50. Kisan credit card was introduced in --------- year

GROUP-B

Each question carries 2 marks

1. What do you mean by Agriculture Economy?

2. Give two reasons in support of increase in agricultural productivity?

3. Discuss any two remedies for backwardness of agriculture?

4. Give any two suggestion for improvement of Indian agriculture?

5. Write anote on new agricultural policy?

6. Define agricultural productivity?

7. What are the casus of backwardness of Indian agriculture?

8. What is the share of agriculture in India's national income?

9. Define land reforms?

10. State any two objectives of land reforms?

11. What do you mean by abolition of zamindari?

12. What is tenancy reform?

13. What do you mean by ceiling on land holding?

14. What is cooperative farming?

15. Write a note on Bhoodan Movement?

16. Write anote on New Agricultural Policy.

17. Write a note on Intensive Agricultural District Programme.

18. Write a note on Intensive Agricultural area Programme.

19. What is mechanisation of agriculture?

20. What is Rashtrita Krishi Vikas Yojana?

21. Write a note on National Food security Mission?

22. What is sustainable Agriculture growth?

23. What are the modern inputs of Indian agriculture?

24. What are the different modes of irrigation in India?

25. What is scientific method of cultivation?

26. What is green Revolution?

27. What are the adverse effects of green revolution?

28. What are the different components of Green Revolution?

29. Define short term credit?

30. Write a note on money lenders?

31. What is cooperative credit?

32. What isNABARD?

33. Write a note on kishan Credit card scheme.

34. Define rural indebtedness.

35. State any two causes of rural indebtedness?

36. What is cooperative marketing?

37. State the objectives of agricultural price policy?

38. Write a note on FCI?

39. Write anote on regulated agricultural market?

40. What is MSP?

41. What is procurement price?

42. What is industrial policy?

43. What are the main features of Industrial policy of 1991?

44. What are the main features of Industrial policy of 1956?

45. What are the main features of Industrial policy of 1948?

46. What is MRTP act?

47. What is competition act?

48. What are the objectives of MRTP act?

49. What are the features of Competition act?

50. What is FEMA?

51. What is FERA?

52. What are the objectives of FERA?

53. What are the objectives of FEMA?

54. Define small scale industries?

55. Distinguish between cottage and small-scale industries?

56. What are the problems faced by small scale industries?

57. Define sick industries?

58. Mention the symptoms of industrial sickness?

59. What are the causes of industrial sickness?

60. Write a note on SIDBI?

61. Write a note on EXIM bank?

62. Define industrial labour?

63. Distinguish between organised and unorganised labour?

64. What do you mean by service led growth?

65. What do you mean by financial services?

66. What is HDI?

67. What are the components of HDI?

68. What is GER?

69. What is IMR?

70. What is life expectancy?

71. What do you mean by BOP?

72. What do you mean by import substitution?

73. What do you mean by trade deficit and trade surplus?

74. What do you mean by direction of foreign trade?

75. What do you mean by composition of foreign trade?

76. What do you mean by EXIM policy?

77. State any two objectives of new foreign trade policy?

78. What is export oriented units?

79. What is free trade and warehousing zone?

80. What is foreign aid?

81. What is foreign capital?

82. What is FDI?

83. What is FPI?

84. What is MNCs?

85. What are the main objectives of National environmental policy 2006?

86. What are the main principles of National environmental policy 2006?

87. What are the main objectives of National forest policy 1988?

88. What do you mean by Greenhouse gases?

89. What do you mean by global warming?

90. What do you mean by climate change?

91. What are the main causes of climate change?

GROUP-C

Each question carries 3 marks.

1. Explain the impact of green revolution on agriculture

2. Explain the advantages of ceiling on land holding

3. What are the defects of agricultural marketing in india

4. Explain the features of 1948 industrial policy in india

5. What are the problems of small scale industries

6. Explain the components of measuring human development.

7. Describe the features of NEP 2020

8. What are the objectives of the environmental protection act 1986

9. Explain the role of foreign capital in the indian economy

10. Discuss the strategies to deal with global climate change

11. Explain the non-institutional sources of rural credit in india

12. Explain the need for land reform in india

13. Explain the objectives of MRTP act

14. Analyse the importance of human development

15. What are the forms of foreign capital in india

16. Explain the export promotion measures undertaken in india in post reform period

17. What are the differences between FERA and FEMA

18. What are the initiative taken by india as response to global climate change

19. How has green revolution contributed to regional inequality ties

20. Distinguish between MRTP act and competition act

21. Discuss the main reasons of growth of MNCs in india

22. What is deforestation

23. Outline the weaknesses of new agricultural strategy

24. Explain 3 sources of agricultural finance in india

Group-D

Each question carries 7 marks.

1. Explain the importance of agriculture in Indian economy?

2. Critically evaluate the performance of land reforms in India?

3. What do you mean by New Agriculture Strategy? Discuss its main features and its impact on agriculture?

4. What are the features of Green Revolution I Indian agriculture?

5. Critically examine the achievements and failure of Green Revolution in India?

6. Explain various sources of agriculture finance in India. What are the main shortcomings of agricultural finance?

7. What are the causes and effect of rural indebtedness in India? Give solution to the problem of rural indebtedness?

8. What are the main features and defect of agricultural marketing in India?

9. Explain the main features of industrial policy of India of 1991?

10. Explain the main features and provisions ofFERA and FEMA?

11. Discuss role and importance of small-scale industries in India?

12. What are the difficulties being faced by the small-scale industries in India? What is the Govt policy regarding development of small-scale industries?

13. Explain the causes of Industrial sickness and the way to cure it?

14. Explain the main sources of finance of industrial units of India?

15. Discuss the growth of service sector in India?

16. Discuss the rising importance of service sector in contribution to GDP and employment generation in India in recent years?

17. What is HDI? Explain education, health and nutrition as the main indicators human resource development.

18. What are the main changes in the composition and direction of foreign trade India since independence?

19. Critically evaluate India's foreign trade policy followed since 1990.

20. Discuss the importance of foreign capital in the economic development of India?

21. Explain the main objectives and principles of National Environment Policy 2006.

22. Explain the main strategies of National forest policy 1988 for effective management of forests.

23. Explain the impact of climate change in India.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

+3 3RD YEAR ARTS, (6TH SEMESTER)

CORE-14

DEVELOPMENT EONOMICS-II

GROUP-A

Fill in the blanks. (Each Question carries 1 mark)

1. Birthrate refers to number of children born per------------ person per year.

2. For developing nation the effect of rapid increase in population on economic development is ---------.

3. In ---------- stage of theory of demographic transition both birth rate and death rate are high.

4. India is passing through --------- stage of theory of demographic transition.

5. In India birthrate in 2011 was -----------.

6. The theory of demographic transition studies relationship between population and -----------.

7. Neo classical economist ----------- analyzed fertility behavior.

8. During Malthusian crisis ---------- occurs.

9. --------- check bring down the birthrate.

10. Death rate refers to number of people dying per --------- persons per year.

11. Age structure of population is an indication of -----------.

12. Ratio of urban population to total population is an index of ----------.

13. ----------- sector is the highest contributor to employment of India.

14. Harris-Todaro model, mainly explains the issues concerning ----------.

15. ---------- is cause of urbanization in india.

16. The concept of --------- dualism was propounded by J.H. Boeke.

17. Agriculture is the principal occupation of ---------- sector.

18. Prof. Boeke uses ---------- word for the dual economies.

19. Technical coefficient of production is ----------- in the traditional sector.

20. In Social dualism -------------- value of the goods is of more importance.

21. The theory of vicious circle of poverty was propounded by----------.

22. Poverty is cause and effect of ----------.

23. ------------- is a form of economic inequality in India.

24. Main objective of the public sector growth with ---------.

25. The precise degree of income inequality is measured by ------- coefficient.

26. -------- is graphical representation of the distribution of personal income.

27. Indian tax structure is ---------- in nature.

28. Capital gain taxis --------- in nature.

29. The taxation and expenditure policy of the government is called --------- policy.

30. ---------- issue is covered in the study of environmental economics.

31. --------- is a cause of environmental degradation.

32. At optimum level of population --------- is maximum.

33. -------- is an environmental good.

34. ---------- refers to the interaction of market forces.

35. There are --------- type of positive externality.

36. --------- is a characteristic of common property resources.

37. ------ is a cause of environmental degradation.

38. Development without environmental degradation is called ------------ development.

39. Urbanization directly causes ----------.

40. ------- developed opportunity cost theory.

41. --------- is an import and export duty.

42. -------- is a structuralist economist.

43. Terms of trade is used to measure -------- of international trade.

44. ------- propounded the concept of commodity terms of trade.

45. Secular deterioration of TOT of developing countries is known as ----------- hypothesis.

46. ---------- is an incentive for export promotion.

47. ------------ influence the demand for primary product.

48.Export promotion quota system is better than ---------- system.

49. -------------- is a parameter of import substitution.

50. -------- necessitate import substitution.

GROUP-B

Each question carries 2 marks

1. Define demography?
2. What is the difference between population studies and demography?
3. What is the importance of demography for the economy?
4. Define crude birthrates?

5. Define birthrates?

6. What is fertility?

7. What is crude death rate?

8. What is an infant mortality rate?

9. What is Malthus theory of population?

10. What is demographic transition?

11. Point out the causes of high fertility rate?

12. What do you mean by age composition?

13. What is the sex ratio of Indian population?

14. What is optimum population?

15. What is economic dualism?

16. What is social dualism?

17. What are the characteristic of dualistic society?

18. What is Technological Dualism?

19. What is financial dualism?

20. What is environment Kuznets curve?

21. What are the rights of indigenous people?

22. What is the importance of Environmental monitoring for controlling pollution?

23. What is green revolution?

24. What is urbanization?

25. Point out the causes of urbanization?

26. Define market failure?

27. Define public goods?

28. What is positive externality?

29. What is negative externality?

30. What do you mean by common property resources?

31. What is global commons?

32. What are the examples of local common?

33. What do you mean by free rider problem?

34. Point out two examples of free rider problem?

35. Differentiate between renewable resources and non- renewable resources?

36. What are the characteristics of non- renewable resources?

37. What is sustainable development?

38. What is social sustainability?

39. What is economic sustainability?

40. What is climate change?

41. Describe in brief the role of government in environmental protection?

42. Examine the linkage between the Environment and poverty?

43. Discuss in brief the negative impact of urbanization on our environment?

44. Explain in brief the link between Environment and Economy?

45. What are the characteristics of private goods?

46. Differentiate between private and public goods?

47. What is the difference between growth and development?

48. What is circular causation?

49. What is paradox of thrift?

50. What is paradox of savings?

51. What is environmental degradation?

52. What do you mean by TOT?

53. State briefly about the dependency theory.

54. What is export promotion?

55. What is import substitution?

GROUP-C

Each question carries 3 marks

1. Define demography?

2. What is the difference between population studies and demography?

3. What is the importance of demography for the economy?

4. Define crude birthrates?

5. Define birthrates?

6. What is fertility?

7. What is crude death rate?

8. What is an infant mortality rate?

9. What is Malthus theory of population?

10. What is demographic transition?

11. Point out the causes of high fertility rate?

12. What do you mean by age composition?

13. Which type of checks increases death rate?

14. Sate the stages of labor migration as per Harris- Todaro Model.

15. What is social dualism?

16. What are the characteristic of dualistic society?

17. What is Technological Dualism?

18. What is financial dualism?

19. What is environment Kuznets curve?

20. Define the concept of Vicious circle of poverty.

21. Define spread effect?

22. Define backwash effect?

23. What is Lorenz Curve?

24. What is the Kuznet's inverted U-Hypothesis on income inequality?

25. What do you mean by income inequality?

26. Define regional inequality?

27. Distinguish between biotic and abiotic components of environment.
28. What is environmental degradation?

29. Define market failure?

30. Define public goods?

31. What is positive externality?

32. What is negative externality?

33. What do you mean by common property resources?

34. What is global commons?

35. What are the examples of local common?

36. What do you mean by free rider problem?

37. Point out two examples of free rider problem?

38. Differentiate between renewable resources and non- renewable resources?

39. What is meant by non-rival?

40. What do you mean by sustainable development?

41. What do you mean by TOT?

42. State briefly about the dependency theory.

43. What is favorable TOT?

44. What are net batter TOT?

45. What is offer curve?

GROUP-D

Each question carries 7 marks

1. Define demography? Examine the scope and importance of demography?

2. Explain the stages of demographic transition. Explain the situation of underdeveloped countries in this respect?

3. Describe Blacker' five stages of population growth?

4. Fertility in developing countries is higher as compared to developed countries. Why? Examine the causes and consequences of high fertility.

5. Describe Malthusian Theory of population with a diagram? Is it applicable to India?

6. Examine the Malthusian Trap/ Low level of Equilibrium trap with a diagram?

7. Explain Lewis model of development with unlimited supplies of labour for developing economies.

8. Explain Harrod's model of economic growth.

9. Critically examine the Harrod- Domar Model of growth.

10. Explain the similarities and dissimilarities of Harrod- Domar Model of growth.

11. Discuss the role of agriculture in the process of growth.

12. Bring out the two way relationship between agricultural and industrial growth.

13. Discuss the productivity trends of Indian agriculture.

14. State the main causes for low productivity in the Indian agriculture. Outline the role that new technology can play in increasing it.

15. What are the causes of low agricultural productivity in Indian agriculture.

16. State and explain the Kuznet's inverted U hypothesis.

17. What is the concept of optimum population? Describe the optimum theory of population with a diagram.

18. Explain the Harris-Todaro model of Rural-Urban Migration?

19. What is Economic dualism? Explain its characteristics.

20. What is Technological Dualism? Examine the characteristics of the technological dualism?

21. Describe the theory of Circular cumulative causation?

22. "Path to economic development has been paved with vicious circle." Explain the statement.

23. "A country is poor because it is poor". Critically examine this statement.

24. Examine in brief the measures to reduce the regional imbalance or inequalities?

25. Explain the nature and extent of economic inequality in India.

26. What is Environment Kuznets curve? Examine the justification, implication and limitations of Environment Kuznets curve?

27. Examine the centre or core-periphery model or thesis of development?

28. Examine the dualistic development thesis and point its implications?

29. Describe with evidence how Market failure leads to Environmental degradation?

30. What is negative externality and positive externality? Examine how to solve the negative and positive externality problem?

31. What do you mean by free rider problem? Point out the solutions to the free rider problem?

32. What is sustainable development? Point out the sustainable development goal?

33. What is climate change? Examine the causes of climate change?

34. Define sustainable development? Explain the indicators of sustainable development.

35. Explain in detail the classical view on trade and development.

36. "Trade is an engine of growth." In the light of this statement explain views of various economists.

37. Explain Harber's view on trade and development.

38. What do you understand by terms of trade? How are the terms of trade between two countries determined?

39. Explain the Prebisch- Singer hypothesis.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

+3 3RD YEAR ARTS, (6TH SEMESTER)

DSE-3

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

_____

GROUP-A

Each question carries one mark.

1. International trade contributes and increases the world _____ .
2. Trade between two or more than two countries is known as _____ .
3. _____ refers to purchase of goods from a foreign country.

4. The concave PPF implying that marginal opportunity cost tends to _____ .

5. Equilibrium in the absence of international trade is called ___ .

6. The point of trade equilibrium where the community indifference curve tangent with _____ curve.

7. The shape of PPF in case of constant costs condition is _____ .

8. The reciprocal demand curve is also known as _____ .

9. If the value of two offer curve intersection is 0.8, the country term of trade is _____ .

10. An offer curve is bend towards the axis that measures a country's _____ commodity.

11. The quantity of import to quantity of exports is known as _____ .

12. The multiplication of commodity term of trade with quantity of exports is known as _____ .

13. The multiplication of commodity term of trade with the index of productivity of exports goods industries is known as _____ .

14. The offer curve is not deals with the export-import goods of a country. Is this statement correct_____ . Yes/No

15. Ricardian theory assumes perfect mobility of labour_____ .

16. Trade is not possible if countries operate under_____ cost.
17. Index of exports price to Imports price is called_____ .

18. Graphical representation of reciprocal demand is referred to as_____ .

19. _____ developed offer curve.

20. Gross barter term of trade is given by _____ .

21. Jacob Viner developed the concept of _____ term of trade.

22. The imposition of tariff will _____ consumption.

23. The imposition of tariff will _____ the production of commodity by domestic producer.

24. The imposition of tariff will _____ total revenue of the domestic producer.

25. The imposition of tariff will _____ total revenue of the foreign producer.

26. The comparative cost theory is based on _____ theory of value.

27. Trade still can take place even if the relative price of the both nation same. Is the statement correct_____. Yes/No

28. Ricardo included transport costs while calculating comparative cost. Is this statement correct_____. Yes/No

29. _____ is called first modern theory of international trade.

30. If India's price ratio P_K/P_L is greater than Germany, then Germany is _____ intensive country.

31. _____ developed the product life cycle theory.

32. The Heckscher-Ohlin's theory of international trade is based on _____ model.

33. There are _____ stage in product life cycle theory.

34. When the value of a country's currency rises relative to other world currencies is called _____.

35. The statutory authority which administers the exchange control in India is _____.

36. A source of supply of foreign exchange is _____.

37. Under _____ exchange rate system, there is no interference of monetary authorities.

38. India will_____ its currency to promote exports.

39. In _____ market, the transaction singed today but materialise in future.

40. In _____ market, the transaction take place at prevail market rate.

41. The rate of exchange was _____ in gold standard.

42. There will _____ exchange rate when RBI increase policy rate.

43. Devaluation will correct disequilibrium of _____ (Surplus/Deficit) BoP.

44. Devaluation can correct disequilibrium, if the elasticity of import demand is _____ .

45. The Marshall-Learner condition satisfied if value of sum of export and imports demand elasticities is _____ .

46. _____ refers to the tax imposed on imports.

47. A voluntary imports restraint is _____ .

48. _____ means selling the products at a priceless than on going price in the market.

49. A tariffset at arate so high that no trade will take place is called _____ tariff.

50. When net benefit of imposing tariff is maximum is called _____ tariff.

51. SDR stand for _____ .

GROUP-B

Each question carries 2 marks

1. What do you mean by international trade?

2. Define inter-regional trade.

3. What are the basis of international trade?

4. What is Autarky situation?

5. What is opportunity cost?

6. What is meant by term of trade?

7. Define production possibility frontier?

8. What is gross barter term of trade?

9. What is commodity term of trade?

10. What is single factors term of trade?

11. What do you mean by equal difference in cost?

12. What is the meaning of protection policy?

13. Explain the term 'factor endowment'.

14. What is factor scarcity?

15. Explain growth stage of product life cycle.

16. Define gains of trade?

17. What does Marshall say about gains from trade?

18. What is foreign exchange?

19. What is forward market?

20. What is flexible exchange rate?

21. What is fixed exchange rate?

22. State two merits of fixed exchange rate system.

23. State two criticism of fixed exchange rate system.

24. State two criticism of purchasing power parity theory.

25. In which exchange rate system, the speculation is possible.

26. Who are supplying the foreign currency?

27. What are demanding the foreign currency?

28. What is the name of India's exchange rate system?

29. What is the relationship between RBI policy rate and exchange rate?

30. State two merits of BoP theory of exchange rate determination.

31. What is the relationship between exchange rate and inflation rate?
32. What is balance of trade?

33. What is balance of invisible trade?

34. What are the autonomous items in balance of payments?

35. What is structural disequilibrium in balance of payment?

36. How revaluation impact on the imports?

37. Define depreciation of currency?

38. Define devaluation of the currency.

39. How devaluation of the currency correct deficit in BoP?

40. What is special economic zone?

41. What is export promotion policy?

42. State two function of WTO?

43. What is scope of WTO?

44. What the role of WTO on exports subsidies?

45. Discuss the objective of WTO?

46. Define Quota?

47. What is optimum tariff?

48. What is prohibitive tariff?

49. What is role of IMF?

50. What are the objective of IMF?

GROUP-C

Each question carries three marks.

1. What are the advantages of international trade?

2. Write the determinants of international trade.

3. Distinguish between inter-regional and international trade?

4. What is community indifference curve?

5. What do you understand by the principle of reciprocal demand?

6. Discuss three concepts of term of trade.

7. Explain various method of protection.

8. State infant industry argument of protection.

9. Define absolute cost advantages.

10. Explain the trade equilibrium in isolation.

11. What are the assumption of classical theory of international trade?

12. What are the criticism of comparative costs theory?

13. Explain the gains from trade under increasing costs condition.

14. State single and double factor term of trade.

15. Explain mill's theory of reciprocal demand.

16. Distinguish between tariff and non-tariff barriers.

17. What do you mean by factor abundance and factor scarcity?

18. Explain the price criterion of factors abundance.

19. What is factors price equality?

20. Posner's imitation gap theory.

21. Define Kenen's theory of human capital.

22. Explain Linder's theory of volume of trade.

23. Explain the third stage of product life cycle theory.

24. What is Leontief's paradox.

25. What are the factors that effecting the grains from trade?

26. What does Mill approach towards grains from trade.

27. What is mint par theory of exchange rate?

28. What are the factors affecting exchange rate.

29. What are the merits and demerits of fixed exchange rate?

30. What are the difference between balance of trade and lance of payments.

31. Type of disequilibrium in balance of payments.

32. Give two measures to correct adverse balance of payments.

33. What are the effects of adverse balance of payments?

34. State four causes of Unfavourable balance of payments in India.

35. State three measures to correct disequilibrium in balance of payments.

36. State three measures for exports promotion.

37. State any four recommendation of Rangarajan committee on balance of payments.

38. What is import substitution policy.

39. Briefly explain the Doha conference of WTO.

40. Explain the Trade related investment measures (TRIMs).

41. Explain the trade related intellectual property rights (TRIPs).

42. State three advantages of WTO agreements for India.

43. State three role of WTO in international trade.

44. Explain the Bali (9th) ministerial conference of WTO.

45. Explain Geneva (8th) ministerial conference of WTO.

46. Differentiate between tariff and Quota.

47. Discuss the effect of a tariff on consumer surplus.

48. Discuss the effect of a tariff on producer surplus.

49. Explain the Stolper-Samuelson theorem.

50. What do you mean by bilateral trade and multilateral trade?

GROUP-D

Each question carries 7 marks

1. What is meant by international specialisation? Explain the Ricardian theory of international trade.

2. Explain the concept of opportunity cost. How does Harbeler use this concept to explain trade equilibrium under constant costs condition?

3. Discuss the principle of Reciprocal demand in the theory of international trade?

4. Discuss various concepts of term of trade. Explain the factors which influence the terms of trade of a country.

5. Explain free trade? What are the advantaged and disadvantages of free trade.

6. What is protection? Explain the rationale of protectionist policy in less developed countries.

7. Critically examine the Heckscher-Ohlin theory of international trade?

8. Explain product life cycle theory of international trade.

9. Explain the classical theory of the measurement of gains from trade.

10. Examine the modern theory of the measurement of gains from the trade.

11. Discuss equilibrium rate of exchange. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of the fixed exchange system.

12. Explain the purchasing power parity theory of exchange rate.

13. Explain balance of payments theory of rate of exchange.

14. What is rate of exchange? Explain the advantages and disadvantages of flexible exchange rate system.

15. Balance of payment always balance. Explain it.

16. What are the effect of devaluation on balance of payments?

17. What is disequilibrium in balance of the payment? Write about types and causes of disequilibrium in balance of payments.

18. What is export promotion? What measures have been adopted by the government of India to promote exports?

19. What is WTO? What are the objectives and function of WTO.

20. Explain the effects of a tariff on a small country in general equilibrium framework.

21. What is IMF? What are the objectives and function of IMF.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

+3 3ᴿᴰ YEAR ARTS, (6ᵀᴴ SEMESTER)

DSE-4

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

_____

GROUP-A

Each question carries one mark.

1. The trend of agricultural sector contribution to Indian's GDP_____ .

2. _____ is the raw material for the cotton textile industry.

3. _____ sectors has the highest share of employments in India.

4. _____ percent of total labour force engaged in unorganised sectors in India.

5. The share of employment in agricultural sectors is around _____ percent.

6. _____ is the India share in world food grains.

7. In 1950-61, the contribution of agricultural sectors to the national income as _____ percent.

8. India ranked_____ in production of tea in the world.

9. India ranked _____ in production of wheat in the world.

10. India rank _____ in the world for the production of pulse.

11. India rank _____ in the production of rice in the world.

12. In _____ year the last agricultural census conducted in India.

13. _____ Tonnes per hectare is agricultural productivity in India as per 2011.

14. The productivity of India's agricultural labour in the world rank_____.

15. According to the new national agricultural policy, _____ percent was the annual growth rate target in agricultural sectors.

16. The HYV stand for_____.

17. At the end of stage-II of production, the MP will be_____.

18. At the end of _____ stage if production, the marginal product is equal to average product.

19. The marginal product at 3rd stage of production will be _____ .

20. The point of inflection found in___ stage of production.

21. The price of labour to price of capital is called _____ of iso-cost line.

22. The optimum level of production where the $MRTS_{LK}$ = _____ .

23. The production of one product results in the production of the others is called ___ product.

24. The peasant farmer is also _____ of firm organisation.

25. In _____ farming all agricultural operations carried out jointly by farmers on voluntary basis.

26. T.W. Schultz is renown agricultural economist got Nobelprize in _____ year.

27. _____ Year is period of green revolution in India.

28. What was the agricultural price response to green revolution? It _____ agricultural price.

29. In the year _____, the Rashriya Krishi Vikas Yojana initiated.

30. In the year _____, the govt of India launched national food society mission.

31. TRIPs stand for _____ .

32. WTO was formed in the year _____ .

33. _____ box subsidies is considered as trade distorting.

34. ____ box subsidies have no or minimal trade distorting effects.

35. Mahajans is also known as ____ in non-institutional sources of rural credit system.

36. In the year___, the regional rural banks established in India.

37. PACS stand for _____ .

38. PACS is at ___ layer in cooperative credit institution.

39. The Kisan credit card scheme was introduced in the year_____.

40. NABARD established in the year ____ to solve the problem of rural credit.

41. Central cooperative banks is ____ layer of agricultural credit institution.

42. Indian Institute of Rice Research is located in _____ city.

43. APMC stand for _____ committee.

44. CACP recommend MSP in India. The term MSP stand for _____.

45. The Targeted Public Distribution System was started in _____ year.

46. Agricultural credit review committee was established under chairmanship of _____ in the year 1987.

47. National Co-operative bank established in the year____.

48. Currently, the ____ is estimating the Rural indebtedness.

49. In the year____, Indian undertaken major economic reforms.

50. The MSP rate for common grade paddy is _____ for Kharif 2023-24-25.

GROUP-B

Each question carries 2 marks

1. Define factors contribution of agriculture.

2. Define production linkages?

3. Define demand linkages?

4. Define agricultural economics?

5. Discuss two main point of importance of agriculture?

6. Define agricultural productivity?

7. Differentiate between farm and non-farm employment?

8. Discuss any two remedies for backwardness of agriculture?

9. Define internal diseconomies.

10. Define external diseconomies.

11. What is law of variables proportion?

12. Define the law of increasing returns.

13. Define the law of diminishing returns.

14. What do you mean by return to scale?

15. What is meant by increasing returns to scale?

16. Define an isoquant.

17. Discuss two properties.

18. Define marginal rate of technical substitution.

19. What is forward linkage?

20. What is backward linkage?

21. What is traditional agriculture?

22. Mention two characteristics of traditional agriculture?

23. What do you mean by contract farming?

24. Give two limitation of conventional farming.

25. What is allocative efficiency?

26. What is market approach to allocative efficiency?

27. State the limitations of Schultz's hypothesis?

28. What do you mean by mechanisation of agriculture?

29. State any two merits of farm mechanisation?

30. State any two demerits of farm mechanisation?

31. Define Green Revolution?

32. State two failures of Green Revolution?

33. How is use of pesticides harmful for agriculture land?

34. What is minimum support price?

35. What is PDS?

36. What is revamped PDS?

37. What is targeted PDS?

38. What is Antyodaya anna yojana?

39. What is meant by agricultural marketing?

40. What is meant by marketable surplus?

41. What is cooperative farming?

42. What is agro-based industry?

43. What is peasant rationality?

44. What is a GM crop?

45. What isNAIS?

46. What is rural credit?

47. What is short term rural credit?

48. What isNABARD?

49. What is an Amber Box?

50. What is WTO?

GROUP-C

Each question carries three marks.

1. What are the different sectors of the Indian economy?

2. State the causes of low productivity of Indian agriculture?

3. What are the product and factor contribution of agriculture.

4. How agricultural sector dependent on industries?

5. How industrial sector dependent on agricultural sector?

6. State any three remedies for backwardness of agriculture?

7. Write note on new agricultural policy.

8. Write briefly on three stage of production.

9. Write note on increasing and decreasing returns to scale?

10. Differentiate between returns to a factors and returns to scale.

11. What are the difference between internal and external economies?

12. What are the difference between internal and external diseconomies?
13. Discuss the properties of an isoquant.

14. Explain the advantages of organic farming.

15. What are the main features of corporate farming?

16. What is contract farming? Types of contract farming.

17. What is Schultz's process of agricultural transformation?

18. What is the role of human factors in transforming traditional agriculture?

19. What are the different attributes of economic disequilibrium given by Prof. Schultz.

20. State four features of the green revolution.

21. State four achievements of Green Revolution?

22. How is use of pesticides harmful for agriculture land?

23. Explain the need for crop diversification in India.

24. How green revolution contributed to regional inequalities.

25. What should be done to spread green revolution to whole of India?

26. Explain the trends of investments in agriculture.

27. State the objectives of agricultural price policy?

28. State the features of an ideal agricultural price policy?

29. Explain measures that agricultural policy suggested to increasing agricultural productivity.

30. What is WTO? Give some important WTO Agreements.

31. What are the WTO impact on Indian economy.

32. Discuss the role of institutional sources of agricultural finance.

33. What are the main causes of rural indebtedness in India?

34. Mention impacts of globalisation on Indian agriculture?

35. What do you mean by privatisation of agriculture?

36. Mention cases in support of privatisation of agriculture?

37. Mention cases against the privatisation of agriculture?

38. Differentiate between farmer and an agricultural labourer?

39. What do you mean by priority sector lending?

40. What is agricultural produce market committee?

41. What is regulated market?

42. What is risk in agriculture?

43. What is uncertainty in agriculture?

44. Distinguish between risk and uncertainty?

45. Mention the types of uncertainty in agriculture?

46. State any two measures to mitigate risk and uncertainty in agriculture?

47. What are the institutional sources of rural credit in India?

48. What are the different sources of rural credits?

49. What is the structure of cooperative banking?

50. Discuss the methods of agricultural marketing in India.

GROUP-D

Each question carries 7 marks

1. Explain the role of agriculture in economic development.

2. Explain how agriculture and industry are interdependent to each other.

3. Even when the share of agriculture in national GDP is declining, explain the reasons for which agriculture still has a lot of policy relevance.

4. Differentiate between farm and non-farm employment. Explain the major challenges in promoting non-farm employment in India.

5. Critically examine the Schultz's model of agricultural Development.

6. To what extent mechanisation of Indian agriculture is beneficial for the rural Indian economy.

7. Explain the impact of Green Revolution on Indian Economy?

8. How agricultural produce market committees can be an effective tool in meeting the challenges related to the marketing of agricultural products.

9. Examine the key features of an ideal agricultural price policy in a country like India.

10. Explain the objectives and effectiveness of agricultural price policy in India?

11. Explain the PDS schemes of India?

12. Discuss the functioning of agricultural marketing in India and point out its main defects.

13. Critically examine different measures for mitigation of risks and uncertainties in Indian agriculture.

14. Distinguish between risk and uncertainty in agriculture? Discuss different types of uncertainty in agriculture?

15. Discuss different sources of rural credit in India?

16. Present a brief review of the progress of rural institutional finance in the post-independence India.

17. Examine the relative importance given to agriculture and the performance of the sector during five-year plans in India.

18. Discuss the impact of globalisation on Indian agriculture?

19. Explain the cases for and against privatisation of Indian agriculture?

20. How agriculture has been dealt with in the WTO regime of global cooperation?