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 dead weight 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 inter quartile 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's index.(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 or B)

=_____.(P(A) + P(B))

91. In case of mutually inclusive events P(A or B) =_____.

(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 inter quartile 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 is lepto-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 non-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 be no 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 optimality in 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 anti trust 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 --------- game time 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 for tat 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?

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 non zero 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?

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 .(foot note)

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._____are presented 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).

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 a brief 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 (2024)
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