

2014

Full Marks : 70

Time : As in the programme

*Answer questions according to General Instruction
of each Section.*

(Subject : Mathematical Economics)

GENERAL INSTRUCTION

Answer any three questions from Section-A ($12 \times 3 = 36$)

Word Limit—700-1000

Answer any three questions from Section-B ($8 \times 3 = 24$)

Word Limit—500

Answer any two questions from Section-C ($5 \times 2 = 10$)

Word Limit—300

SECTION-A

Answer any three. $12 \times 3 = 36$

1. Define income and substitution effects in the theory of consumer behaviour. State and derive the Slutsky equation for a consumer consuming two commodities.
2. Derive the first and second order conditions for equilibrium of a producer aiming at minimising the cost of producing a given level of output.

[Turn over]

3. The objective function of a Linear Programming problem always attains its optimum at an extreme point of the convex set of feasible solutions.— Prove.

4. Distinguish between pure and mixed strategies. How would you convert a game with $(m \times n)$ strategies into a Linear Programming problem?

5. Critically assess Uzawa's two-sector growth model.

SECTION-C

$5 \times 2 = 10$

Answer any two.

11. Distinguish between ordinary and compensated demand functions.

12. State and prove Euler's theorem for the Cobb-Douglas production function.

13. Define a transaction matrix in the context of an input-output model.

14. What do you mean by 'razor's edge' equilibrium?

SECTION-B

Answer any three. $8 \times 3 = 24$

6. Derive the compensated demand function for the following utility function:

$$U = 2q_1 q_2 + q_2$$

7. Discuss the properties of a Cobb-Douglas production function.

8. Write a note on Kuhn-Tucker conditions.

9. Differentiate between zero-sum and non-zero sum game.

10. Derive balanced growth conditions in the Solow model.

11. Explain the concept of 'no solution' in game theory.

2014

Full Marks : 70

Time : As in the programme

*Answer questions according to General Instruction
of each Section.*

(Subject : Econometrics)

GENERAL INSTRUCTION

Answer *any three* questions from Section-A ($12 \times 3 = 36$)

Word Limit—700-1000

Answer *any three* questions from Section-B ($8 \times 3 = 24$)

Word Limit—500

Answer *any two* questions from Section-C ($5 \times 2 = 10$)

Word Limit—300

SECTION-A

Answer *any three.* $12 \times 3 = 36$

1. What are the types of errors that are committed while testing a hypothesis? How can these be controlled?
2. State and prove the Gauss-Markov theorem for the K-variable Linear Regression Model.
3. What is a dummy variable? How can they be used to estimate the seasonal component of a time series?

[Turn over]

4. Discuss the effects of multi-collinearity on OLS estimators. How would you test for the presence of multi-collinearity in a data set?
5. Explain different types of identification with examples and examine the rank and order conditions of identification.

SECTION-C

Answer any two. $5 \times 2 = 10$

11. Explain the principles on which the maximum likelihood method of estimation is based.
12. What are the assumptions about the error term in a two-variable LRM?
13. Write a note on the "Probit Model".
14. Examine the method of Indirect Least Squares for estimating a system of simultaneous equations.

SECTION-B

Answer any three. $3 \times 8 = 24$

6. What do you mean by power of a test?
7. How would you test the goodness of fit of a K-variable Linear Regression Model?
8. Explain a Linear Probability Model. Why is it named so?
9. What would the investigator do if he/she finds that the explanatory variables are highly multicollinear?
10. Examine the adaptive expectation hypothesis.

11. Explain the concept of causality in econometrics.
12. What is meant by the term 'identification' in econometrics?

III-S M.A. (Eco)CBCS-203-DDCE(IE)

2014

Full Marks : 70

Time : As in the programme

*Answer questions according to General Instruction
of each Section.*

(Subject : International Economics)

GENERAL INSTRUCTION

Answer *any three* questions from Section-A ($12 \times 3 = 36$)

Word Limit—700-1000

Answer *any three* questions from Section-B ($8 \times 3 = 24$)

Word Limit—500

Answer *any two* questions from Section-C ($5 \times 2 = 10$)

Word Limit—300

SECTION-A

Answer *any three*. $12 \times 3 = 36$

1. Define technical progress. Discuss the effects of technical progress on output and terms of trade of a country.
2. Explain the effect of Economic growth on International trade.
3. Explain how is equilibrium achieved in the production and consumption of traded and non-traded goods.

[Turn over]

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4. Explain the theory of Immiserizing growth by Jagdish Bhagwati.
 5. Explain product market imperfections in respect to Krugman neo-Chamberlin model.

SECTION-B

Answer any three. $8 \times 3 = 24$

6. Explain the role of dynamic factors in International trade.
7. Explain the production effect of growth in International trade.
8. Explain how does trading of intermediate goods influence on the trade pattern of a country.
9. Explain the effects of growth on terms of trade.
10. Explain the superiority of H-O theory over the theory of comparative advantage.

SECTION-C

Answer any two. $5 \times 2 = 10$

11. Double-Factoral terms of trade.
12. Capital saving technical progress.
13. Non-traded goods.
14. Product market imperfections.

III-S M.A.(Eco.)CBCS-205-DDCE(ME)

2014

Full Marks : 70

Time : As in the programme

*Answer questions according to General Instruction
of each Section.*

(Subject : Managerial Economics)

GENERAL INSTRUCTION

Answer *any three* questions from Section-A ($12 \times 3 = 36$)

Word Limit—700-1000

Answer *any three* questions from Section-B ($8 \times 3 = 24$)

Word Limit—500

Answer *any two* questions from Section-C ($5 \times 2 = 10$)

Word Limit—300

SECTION-A

Answer *any three*. $12 \times 3 = 36$

1. Explain the nature and scope of Managerial Economics.
2. Define Demand. Discuss different determinants of Demand.
3. What is Demand forecasting? Discuss different techniques to forecast the Demand.
4. Explain the Laws of Returns to Scale.

[Turn over]

5. How does a firm attain equilibrium under Monopolistic-Competitive Market?

SECTION-B

Answer any three. $8 \times 3 = 24$

6. Explain the role of managerial economics in decision making process.
7. Explain the measurement of Price Elasticity of Demand through the point method.
8. Explain, how is Cost Benefit Analysis used in project evaluation.
9. Explain three different stages of Laws of Diminishing Returns.
10. Explain different types of Price Elasticity of Demand.

SECTION-C

Answer any two. $5 \times 2 = 10$

Write notes on:

11. NPV
12. Delphi Method of Demand forecasting
13. Capital Rationing
14. Cross Elasticity of Demand.

III-S M.A.(Eco.)CBCS-207-DDCE(CP&M)

2014

Full Marks : 70

Time : As in the programme

*Answer questions according to General Instruction
of each Section.*

(Subject : Cooperation Principles and Management)

GENERAL INSTRUCTION

Answer *any three* questions from Section-A ($12 \times 3 = 36$)

Word Limit—700-1000

Answer *any three* questions from Section-B ($8 \times 3 = 24$)

Word Limit—500

Answer *any two* questions from Section-C ($5 \times 2 = 10$)

Word Limit—300

SECTION-A

Answer *any three*. $12 \times 3 = 36$

1. Discuss the need and importance of cooperatives for the socio-economic development of members.
2. Discuss in brief the development of Indian cooperative movement.
3. The management of cooperative becomes inefficient due to bureaucratic and political interference. Give your comment.

[Turn over]

4. Find the distinction between the cooperative movement of Germany and India.
5. Discuss the power and functions of Registrar cooperative societies in the development of cooperative movement in your state.

SECTION-C

Answer any two.

$5 \times 2 = 10$

6. Discuss the principles of cooperation.
7. State the functions of a Primary Agricultural Marketing Cooperative society.
8. Discuss the functions and role of District Central Cooperative Bank (DCCB) in disbursing agricultural credit.
9. State the procedure for Registration of a Primary Agricultural Cooperative society.
10. What are qualities of a good leader to manage the cooperatives effectively?

SECTION-B

Answer any three.

$8 \times 3 = 24$

11. What is Annual General Body Meeting? Who are the participants of this meeting?
12. State some of the eligibility criteria to be a member of the cooperative society.
13. Who can be the Board of Directors for the management of a cooperative society?
14. What is Primary Cooperative Consumer Store?

III-S M.A. (Eco)CBCS-208-DDCE(PCI)

2014

Full Marks : 70

Time : As in the programme

*Answer questions according to General Instruction
of each Section.*

(Subject : Problems of Co-operation in India)

Answer *any three* questions from Section-A ($12 \times 3 = 36$)

Word Limit-700-1000

Answer *any three* questions from Section-B ($8 \times 3 = 24$)

Word Limit-500

Answer *any two* questions from Section-C ($5 \times 2 = 10$)

Word Limit-300

SECTION-A

Answer any **three**. $12 \times 3 = 36$

1. Discuss the structure and functions of Agricultural marketing cooperative societies in India.
2. Discuss the merits and demerits of cooperative farming service cooperatives in India.
3. Discuss the problems of Agricultural credit cooperatives in India. Suggest some remedial measures.
4. Discuss the regulatory and developmental role of Reserve Bank of India for cooperative banks and other credit cooperative institutions.

[Turn over]

5. Discuss the role of weavers' cooperatives for the development of weaving community in India.

13. Why cooperative consolidation of Holding societies are formed? Is it beneficial for consolidation of land holdings?

14. Discuss the role of Primary Agricultural Cooperative societies (PACS) for the socio-economic development of its members.

SECTION-B

Answer any three. $8 \times 3 = 24$

6. Discuss the features of German model of credit cooperatives.
7. Discuss the need and importance of credit cooperatives in India for the development of farms and farmers.
8. Discuss the functions of primary weavers' cooperative society.
9. Discuss in brief the major problems of cooperative movement in India.
10. State the objectives and role of cooperative farming service cooperative society.
11. What do you mean by integrated schemes for rural credit? Why it is needed?
12. Can Agricultural Marketing cooperative societies be able to minimize the problems of distress sale of agricultural produces in India. Justify.

SECTION-C

Answer any two. $5 \times 2 = 10$

- III-SMA.(Eco)CBCS-208-DDCE(PCI) [2]
- III-SMA.(Eco)CBCS-208-DDCE(PCI) [3]

2014

Full Marks : 70

Time : As in the programme

*Answer questions according to General Instruction
of each Section.*

(Subject : Economics of Public Sector in India)

GENERAL INSTRUCTION

Answer *any three* questions from Section-A ($12 \times 3 = 36$)

Word Limit—700-1000

Answer *any three* questions from Section-B ($8 \times 3 = 24$)

Word Limit—500

Answer *any two* questions from Section-C ($5 \times 2 = 10$)

Word Limit—300

SECTION-A

Answer *any three*. $12 \times 3 = 36$

1. Public sector in India brings regional development. Explain.
2. Explain NPV and IRR Criterions of project evaluation. What is the relationship between the two criterions?
3. Critically examine the financing of infrastructure in India.

[Turn over]

4. Public sectors follow different pricing policies for their output. Explain.

5. Critically examine the Board profiles and functioning of Indian Railways.

SECTION-C

Answer any two.

$5 \times 2 = 10$

11. What is public accountability? Explain with examples.
12. Explain briefly the criteria of project selection.
13. Distinguish between physical and economic infrastructure with examples.
14. Public sectors in India are not for profit maximization. Explain.
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15. Explain the characteristics and importance of public sector in India.
16. Distinguish between payback period and average rate of return methods of project evaluation. Which one do you consider better for developing countries and why?
17. What do you mean by infrastructure? Explain the different types of infrastructure.
18. Is profit maximisation the goal of public sector enterprises in India? Justify.
19. Indian Railways is always neglected in Odisha. Explain.

SECTION-B

Answer any three.

$8 \times 3 = 24$

20. Explain the characteristics and importance of public sector in India.

21. Distinguish between payback period and average rate of return methods of project evaluation. Which one do you consider better for developing countries and why?

22. What do you mean by infrastructure? Explain the different types of infrastructure.

23. Is profit maximisation the goal of public sector enterprises in India? Justify.

24. Indian Railways is always neglected in Odisha. Explain.

III-S M.A. (Eco)CBCS-210-DDCE(BE&E)

2014

Full Marks : 70

Time : As in the programme

*Answer questions according to General Instruction
of each Section.*

(Subject : Business Economics and Environment)

GENERAL INSTRUCTION

Answer *any three* questions from Section-A ($12 \times 3 = 36$)

Word Limit—700-1000

Answer *any three* questions from Section-B ($8 \times 3 = 24$)

Word Limit—500

Answer *any two* questions from Section-C ($5 \times 2 = 10$)

Word Limit—300

SECTION-A

Answer *any three*. $12 \times 3 = 36$

1. Define Business Environment. Discuss different Micro and Macro external environment.
2. What is social responsibility of a Business? Discuss different responsibilities of a Business enterprise.
3. Define Fiscal policy. Discuss how does it influence the decision making of a Business enterprise.
4. Explain New Industrial policy.

[Turn over]

5. Define capital market. Discuss different reform measures taken in Indian Capital Market.

SECTION-B

Answer any **three**. $8 \times 3 = 24$

6. Explain different features of WTO.
7. Discuss different effects of concentration of economic power.
8. "Liberalisation policy is necessary for Industrial development."— Comment.
9. "Do you think that globalisation was indispensable for Indian Economy"? Justify your view.
10. Discuss different functions of RBI.

SECTION-C

Answer any **two**. $5 \times 2 = 10$

11. Consumerism.
12. Stock Exchange.
13. NBFCs.
14. Social Security.

III-S M.A.(Eco.)CBCS-212-DDCE(RD)

2014

Full Marks : 70

Time : As in the programme

*Answer questions according to General Instruction
of each Section.*

(Subject : Rural Development)

GENERAL INSTRUCTION

Answer *any three* questions from Section-A ($12 \times 3 = 36$)

Word Limit—700-1000

Answer *any three* questions from Section-B ($8 \times 3 = 24$)

Word Limit—500

Answer *any two* questions from Section-C ($5 \times 2 = 10$)

Word Limit—300

SECTION-A

Answer *any three*. $12 \times 3 = 36$

1. Discuss the need and importance of rural development for inclusive economic growth.
2. 'NGO's have their own operational imperfections'.— Comment.
3. Critically examine the role of various institutions for rural development.
4. Examine the role of bureaucracy in rural development.
5. Discuss the various objectives of SSA.

[Turn over]

SECTION-B

Answer any three. $8 \times 3 = 24$

6. Critically examine the various factors affecting agricultural production in a country.
7. Discuss the various developmental approaches of PURA.
8. 'Optimal water resource management can raise agricultural production and productivity.'— State your views.
9. Discuss the role of NABARD in rural banking.
10. Discuss the various challenges of SSA.

SECTION-C

Answer any two. $5 \times 2 = 10$

11. Distinguish between cropping pattern and cropping intensity.
12. State the difference between rural local bodies and urban local bodies.
13. Define cooperatives. Point out the characteristics.
14. Critically examine the performance of MNREGA.

III-S M.A.(Eco.)CBCS-213-DDCE(OB)

2014

Full Marks : 70

Time : As in the programme

*Answer questions according to General Instruction
of each Section.*

(Subject : Organizational Behaviour)

GENERAL INSTRUCTION

Answer any three questions from Section-A ($12 \times 3 = 36$)

Word Limit—700-1000

Answer any three questions from Section-B ($8 \times 3 = 24$)

Word Limit—500

Answer any two questions from Section-C ($5 \times 2 = 10$)

Word Limit—300

SECTION-A

Answer any three. $12 \times 3 = 36$

1. Define organisational culture and discuss its elements.
2. "Management is a series of continuous interrelated functions",— comment.
3. Discuss Maslow's theory of motivation.
4. Explain Herzberg's two factor theory.

[Turn over]

5. Discuss different forms and types of communication used in an organisation.

SECTION-B

Answer any three. $8 \times 3 = 24$

6. Explain Matrix structure.
7. Discuss nature of Organisational Behaviour.
8. Discuss different challenges faced by a manager in management functioning.
9. Discuss Organisational Development Interventions.
10. Explain motivation cycle.

SECTION-C

Answer any two. $5 \times 2 = 10$

Distinguish between:

11. Functional vs. divisional structure.
12. Organisational structure vs. Organisational climate.
13. Organising vs. Controlling.
14. Transactional vs. transformational leadership.