

M.A. – Ist Year

SEM – I & II

Previous Year

Question Papers

“ECONOMICS”

Academic Year:

(2019-20)



Please Note: This set has been prepared based on the papers received to us from the Examination Cell. It may have missing papers on non-availability of the same. This set does not have papers of the March/April for which exam was objective type.



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**M.A. (Social Sciences) (Part - I) (Semester - I) Examination,
November - 2019**

**ECONOMICS (Compulsory) (Revised)
Monetary Economics (Paper - EC - 2) (CBCS) (New)**

Sub. Code : 72396

Day and Date : Friday, 29 - 11 - 2019

Total Marks : 80

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 01.30 p.m.

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

Q1) Objective Questions.

A) Choose correct alternatives. [10]

- i) Speculative demand for money depends on _____.
 - a) Income
 - b) Interest rate
 - c) Saving
 - d) None of above
- ii) _____ developed portfolio approach to demand for money.
 - a) Marshall
 - b) James Tobin
 - c) Friedman
 - d) Keynes
- iii) Fiscal policy is implemented by _____.
 - a) Government
 - b) RBI
 - c) Nabard
 - d) None of above
- iv) If CRR and SLR increased, supply of money _____.
 - a) Fixed
 - b) Increase
 - c) Decreases
 - d) None of above
- v) In India, _____ is known as broad money.
 - a) M_2
 - b) M_4
 - c) M_1
 - d) M_3

P.T.O.





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[10]

- B) Answer in one or two sentences.
- What is legal tender money?
 - State the meaning of stabilization policy.
 - What is interest rate risk modeling?
 - State the concept of value of money.
 - Who developed liquidity preference theory of Interest?

Q2) Define money what are the functions of money?

[20]

OR

Define High power money? Explain the concept and process of money multiplier.

Q3) Critically examine Hawtrey's theory of trade cycle.

[20]

OR

Explain Hicks - Honsen theory of rate of Interest.

Q4) Write short notes (Any four)

[20]

- Real balance effect.
- Phillips curve hypothesis.
- Fiscal policy.
- Stock and flow concept of money.
- Cash transaction approach.
- Velocity of money.



प्र.2) पैशाची व्याख्या सांगा. पैशाची कार्ये कोणती आहेत?

[20]

किंवा

उच्च शक्तीशाली पैसा म्हणजे काय? पैसा गुणक संकल्पना आणि प्रक्रिया स्पष्ट करा.

प्र.3) हॉट्टेच्या व्यापारचक्र सिद्धांताचे टिकात्मक परिक्षण करा.

[20]

किंवा

हिक्स - हॅनसेन व्याजदर सिद्धांत स्पष्ट करा.

प्र.4) टीपा लिहा. (कोणत्याही चार)

[20]

- अ) वास्तव शिल्लक परिणाम
- ब) फिलिप्स वक्र परिकल्पना
- क) राजकोषीय धोरण
- ड) पैशाचा साठा आणि प्रवाह संकल्पना
- इ) रोख व्यवहार दृष्टीकोन
- फ) पैशाचा भ्रमणवेग

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**M.A. (Social Sciences) (Part - I) (Semester - II) (CBCS)
(Revised) (New) Examination, November - 2019**

ECONOMICS (Paper - EO - 11) (Optional)

Agricultural Development in India

Sub. Code : 72778

Day and Date : Thursday, 14 - 11 - 2019

Total Marks : 80

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 01.30 p.m.

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

Q1) Objective type questions.

A) Choose correct answer from the given alternative. [10]

i) Major source of irrigation in Indian agriculture is _____.

- | | |
|---------|----------------------|
| a) Tank | b) Canal |
| c) Well | d) None of the above |

ii) Fisheries production is related to _____.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| a) White revolution | b) Green revolution |
| c) Blue revolution | d) None of these |

iii) Minimum support price is determined by _____.

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| a) RBI | b) CACP |
| c) NCDC | d) NABARD |

iv) Organized agricultural marketing system helps to _____.

- a) Ensure reasonable prices of agricultural products
- b) Encourage to use new agricultural technology
- c) Reduce the exploitation of farmers
- d) All of the above

v) The head office of NAFED is in _____.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| a) New Delhi | b) Mumbai |
| c) Bangalore | d) Kolkata |



P.T.O.



B) Answer in one or two sentence.

[10]

- i) What is Buffer Stock?
- ii) Give the long form of NABARD.
- iii) Give main sources of irrigation.
- iv) What is meant by cropping pattern?
- v) What is meant by co-operative marketing?

Q2) Discuss the importance and progress of irrigation in India.

[20]

OR

Describe the major problems of agricultural marketing in India.

Q3) Discuss the importance of institutional system of agricultural finance.

[20]

OR

What is meant by regulated markets? Explain the merits and demerits of the regulated markets.

Q4) Write short note on any four of the following.

[20]

- a) National Agricultural Policy – 1991
- b) Contract farming
- c) Need of second green revolution
- d) White revolution
- e) NCDC
- f) Kisan Credit Card Scheme



Agri

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प्र.2) भारतातील जल सिंचनाचे महत्व आणि प्रगती याविषयी चर्चा करा.

[20]

किंवा

भारतातील कृषी विपणनाच्या मुख्य समस्यांची चर्चा करा.

प्र.3) कृषी पतपुरवठ्याच्या संस्थात्मक पध्दतीविषयी चर्चा करा.

[20]

किंवा

नियंत्रित बाजारपेठ म्हणजे काय? त्यांचे गुण दोष स्पष्ट करा.

प्र.4) टिपा लिहा. (कोणत्याही चार)

[20]

- अ) राष्ट्रीय शेती धोरण - 1991
- ब) कंत्राटी शेती
- क) दुसऱ्या हरित क्रांतीची आवश्यकता
- ड) दुग्ध क्रांती
- इ) एन. सी. डी. सी.
- फ) किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड योजना

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M.A. (Part - I) (Semester - II) Examination, November - 2019
ECONOMICS (Paper - EO15/ECO - 2.2) (New) (CBCS)

Financial Markets and Institutions

Sub. Code : 72782/72788

Day and Date : Monday, 25 - 11 - 2019

Total Marks : 80

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 01.30 p.m.

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

Q1) Objective type questions :

A) Choose correct answer from the given alternative.

[10]

i) NABARD was established in _____.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 1988 | b) 1985 |
| c) 1982 | d) 1980 |

ii) Long term transaction market is _____.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| a) Money Market | b) Capital Market |
| c) Both a and b | d) None of these |

iii) Headquarters of Asian Development Bank is in _____.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| a) Manila | b) New Delhi |
| c) Bangkok | d) Singapore |

iv) _____ risk arises due to fluctuations in price of a currency in terms of other currency.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Liquidity risk | b) Interest rate risk |
| c) Price risk | d) Foreign exchange risk |

v) From the following _____ component is not related to money market.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Call money | b) Certificate of deposits |
| c) Commercial papers | d) Equity |



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**M.A. (Social Sciences) (Part - I) (Semester - I) Examination,
December - 2019**

ECONOMICS (Paper - EO - 4) (Compulsory) (CBCS) (New)

Principles and Practice of Co-operation

Sub. Code : 72400

Day and Date : Monday, 02 - 12 - 2019

Total Marks : 80

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 01.30 p.m.

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

Q1) Objective type questions :

A) Choose the correct answer from the given alternative. (2 mark each)[10]

- i) Labour Cooperative societies were established in the year _____.
 - a) 1951
 - b) 1971
 - c) 1981
 - d) 1991
- ii) _____ Cooperative credit System is existed in India.
 - a) One-Tier
 - b) Two-Tier
 - c) Tree-Tier
 - d) Multi-Tier
- iii) The location of the main branch of NAFED is at _____.
 - a) Bangalore
 - b) Pune
 - c) Mumbai
 - d) Delhi
- iv) Major Cooperative Milk production societies are existed in the state of _____.
 - a) Gujrat
 - b) Hariyana
 - c) Uttar Pradesh
 - d) Mahatashtra
- v) Roshdhel cooperative consumer's society was established in the year _____.
 - a) 1850
 - b) 1844
 - c) 1854
 - d) 1845

P.T.O.



- B) Answer in One or Two sentences. (2 marks each) [10]
- In which country did cooperative movement initiate in the world.
 - Which is the first state cooperative bank?
 - In which year was EFFCO started.
 - What are the sources of finance of Dairy Cooperatives?
 - When was the first Super bazaar established in the India?

Q2) Write short notes. (Any Four) [20]

- Problems of Sugar cooperative factory
- Objectives of EFCCO
- Functions of NABARD
- Characteristics of cooperation
- Problems of housing cooperative societies
- Functions of primary agriculture cooperative societies

Q3) Explain the structure and problems of Cooperative Consumer societies and Suggest remedies for their problems. [20]

OR

Explain the meaning and main principles of Cooperation.

Q4) Explain the problems of Cooperative Milk societies and Suggest remedies for their problems. [20]

OR

Write a detailed survey of the progress and development of the NABARD's contribution for economic development.

मराठी रूपांतर

- सूचना : 1) सर्व प्रश्न अनिवार्य आहेत.
2) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

प्र.1) वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न :

अ) योग्य पर्याय निवडा आणि खालील वाक्ये परत लिहा.

i) राष्ट्रीय श्रमिक सहकारी संघाची स्थापना साली झाली.

अ) 1951

ब) 1971

क) 1981

ड) 1991



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M.A. (Social Sciences) (Part - I) (Semester - I) (CBCS)
Examination, November - 2019
ECONOMICS (Paper - EC - 1) (Revised)
Micro Economic Analysis (New)
Sub. Code : 69691

Day and Date : Thursday, 28 - 11 - 2019

Total Marks : 80

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 01.30 p.m.

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

Q1) Multiple choice questions.

A) Choose correct answer from the given alternatives. (2 marks each) [10]

- i) If indifference curve is convex to origin, marginal rate of substitution should _____.
- a) Decrease b) Increase
c) Constant d) None of the above
- ii) The total fixed cost curve is _____.
- a) Positively sloped b) Negatively sloped
c) Parallel to X-axis d) Parallel to Y-axis
- iii) Under monopolistic competition, the firm in the long run earns _____.
- a) Excess profit b) Normal profit
c) Loss d) None of the above
- iv) Baumol's model gives more stress on _____ maximization.
- a) Output b) Profit
c) Cost d) Sales revenue
- v) Marginal productivity theory is related to _____.
- a) Commodity Market b) Factor Market
c) Labour Market d) Capital Market



P.T.O.

- B) Answer in one or two sentences. (2 marks each)
- i) What is meant by perfectly elastic demand?
 - ii) Give the definition of MRS.
 - iii) What are the conditions of equilibrium of a firm?
 - iv) Who developed the limit pricing theory?
 - v) Give the definition of monopsony.

Q2) Write short notes on (Any Four out of Six) :

[20]

- a) Inductive method of analysis.
- b) CES Production function.
- c) Characteristics of monopolistic competition.
- d) Full cost pricing rule.
- e) Multi product firm.
- f) Elasticity of technical substitution.

Q3) Explain the revision of demand theory by Hicks.

[20]

OR

Explain the price leadership in collusive oligopoly market.

Q4) Explain the traditional approach to cost.

[20]

OR

Critically examine the Marris model of managerial enterprise.



प्र.2) टिपा लिहा. (कोणत्याही चार)

[20]

- अ) विश्लेषणाची विगमन पद्धती.
- ब) CES उत्पादन फलन.
- क) मत्केदारीयूक्त स्पर्धेची वैशिष्ट्ये.
- ड) पुर्ण खर्च किंमत नियम.
- इ) बहुउत्पादन उद्योगसंस्था.
- फ) तांत्रिक पर्यायता लवचिकता.

प्र.3) हिक्सचा मागणी नियमाची फेरमांडणी सिद्धांत स्पष्ट करा.

[20]

किंवा

संगणमताच्या बाजारातील किंमत नेतृत्व स्पष्ट करा.

प्र.4) खर्चाचा पारंपारीक दृष्टिकोन स्पष्ट करा.

[20]

किंवा

मॅरीसच्या व्यवस्थापकीय उद्योगसंस्था प्रतिमानाचे टिकात्मक परीक्षण करा.

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M.A. (Part - I) (Semester - II) Examination, November - 2019
ECONOMICS (CBCS) (Paper - EC - 3) (Compulsory)

Public Economics (Revised) (New)

Sub. Code : 72776

Day and Date : Monday, 11 - 11 - 2019

Total Marks : 80

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 01.30 p.m.

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

Q1) Objective Type Questions :

A) Choose correct answer from given alternatives. (2 marks each) [10]

i) _____ presented Impossibility theorem.

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| a) Prof. Pigu | b) Wagner |
| c) Kenneth Arrow | d) Stigler |

ii) Taxation equality means _____.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| a) Horizontal equality | b) Vertical equality |
| c) a and b | d) None of these |

iii) _____ is indirect tax.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Personal Income Tax | b) Goods and Service Tax |
| c) Corporate Tax | d) All of the Above |

iv) A Cost- benefit analysis is performed to assess _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Economical Feasibility | b) Operational Feasibility |
| c) Technical Feasibility | d) All of the Above |

v) _____ is a Club good.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| a) Electricity | b) Railway |
| c) Roads | d) Swimming Tank |



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B) Answer in one or two sentences. (2 marks each)

[10]

- i) State the concept: of market failure.
- ii) What is mean by double taxation?
- iii) What is mean by Laffer curve?
- iv) What is mean by Private goods?
- v) Who explained the voluntary exchange model?

Q2) Explain in details, Wiseman- Peacock hypothesis of public expenditure. [20]

OR

What is mean by public debt? Explain the importance and sources of public debt.

Q3) Explain the difference between Public wants and Private wants. Explain the relationship between Public wants and Merit wants. [20]

OR

State the Absolute and Relative Unanimity Principle.

Q4) Write short notes on any four of the following :

[20]

- a) Role of Government in a mixed economy.
- b) Public Mechanism for Allocation of Resources.
- c) Zero base budgeting.
- d) Method of Redemption of public debts.
- e) Ability to pay principle
- f) Project Evaluation



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प्र.2) वाईजमन पिकाँक यांचे सार्वजनिक खर्चा बाबतचे गृहीतक सविस्तर स्पष्ट करा.

[20]



किंवा

सार्वजनिक कर्ज म्हणजे काय? सार्वजनिक कर्जाचे महत्व आणि स्रोत स्पष्ट करा.

प्र.3) खाजगी गरजा आणि सार्वजनिक गरजा यांच्यातील फरक स्पष्ट करून सार्वजनिक व गुणात्मक गरजा यांच्यातील सहसंबंध स्पष्ट करा.

[20]

किंवा

निरपेक्ष आणि सापेक्ष एकमताचे तत्व सविस्तर स्पष्ट करा.

प्र.4) टिपा लिहा. (कोणत्याही चार)

[20]

- अ) मिश्र अर्थव्यवस्थेतील शासनाची भूमिका
- ब) साधनांच्या वाटपाची सरकारी यंत्रणा
- क) शुन्याधारित अंदाजपत्रक
- ड) सार्वजनिक कर्जातून मुक्त होण्याच्या पद्धती
- इ) करदेय क्षमता तत्व
- फ) प्रकल्प मुल्यमापन

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M.A. (Part - I) (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination,

November - 2019

ECONOMICS (Paper - EC - 4) (Pre-revised)

Ecological & Resource Economics

Sub. Code : 59000

Day and Date : Wednesday, 13 - 11 - 2019

Total Marks : 80

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 01.30 p.m.

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

[20]

Q1) Multiple choice questions.

A) Choose the correct answer from the given alternative. (2 marks each)[10]

- i) Resources that can be used repeatedly and get replaced naturally are called _____
 - a) Renewable resources
 - b) Non-renewable resources
 - c) Industrial resources
 - d) Human resources
- ii) Development which meets the needs of present generation without compromising the capacity of the economy to meet the needs of future generation is termed as _____
 - a) Economic development
 - b) Economic growth
 - c) Sustainable development
 - d) None of the above
- iii) The value that people assign to economic goods, even if they never have and never will use it, is referred to as _____
 - a) Economic value
 - b) Use value
 - c) Non-use value
 - d) Market price
- iv) Under Hotelling model, the optimum rate of extraction is reached when the rate of price rise of a non-renewable resource is equal to _____
 - a) Rate of interest
 - b) Rate of tax
 - c) Rate of dividend
 - d) None of the above

P.T.O.



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v) A consequence of an industrial or commercial activity which affects other parties adversely without this being reflected in market price, is called _____

- a) Positive externality b) Positive economy
c) Negative externality d) All the above

B) Answer in one or two sentences. (2 marks each)

[10]

- i) What is meant by rationality in resource use?
ii) Name two methods of valuation of natural resources.
iii) What do you mean by positive externalities?
iv) State two indicators of sustainable development.
v) Suggest two measures to control water pollution.

Q2) Write short notes on any four of the following :

[20]

- a) Property rights and natural resources
b) Indicators of non-sustainability
c) Regulation of harvesting of natural resources through sole ownership
d) The Hotelling rule
e) Merit goods
f) Causes of soil degradation

Q3) What is bioeconomic equilibrium? How is it reached under open access conditions?

[20]

OR

Elaborate the causes of and measures to control air pollution.

Q4) What do you mean by recycling of natural resources? Discuss its importance in present context.

[20]

OR

What are externalities? Explain the measures to control externalities.

मराठी रूपांतर

- सूचना : 1) सर्व प्रश्न आवश्यक आहेत.
2) उजवीकडील अंक गुण दर्शवितात.



प्र.1) बहुपर्यायी प्रश्न.

अ) योग्य पर्याय निवडा.

[10]

i) जी संसाधने पून्हा वापरता येतात व ज्यांची निर्मीती पून्हा नैसर्गिकरित्या होते अशा संसाधनाना असे म्हणतात.

- अ) नविनीकरणक्षम संसाधने ब) अनविनीकरणक्षम संसाधने
क) औद्योगिक संसाधने ड) मानवी संसाधने

ii) जो विकास वर्तमान पिढीच्या गरजा पूर्ण करून भविष्यातील पिढीच्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी अर्थव्यवस्थेची क्षमता टिकवून ठेवतो त्या विकासास म्हणतात.

- अ) आर्थिक विकास ब) आर्थिक वृद्धी
क) शाश्वत विकास ड) यापैकी नाही

iii) वापरन करता आणि वापर करणार नसतानाही लोकाकडून आर्थिक वस्तूंना दिले गेलेले मूल्य म्हणून ओळखले जाते.

- अ) आर्थिक मूल्य ब) वापर मूल्य
क) बिगर-वापर मूल्य ड) बाजार किंमत

iv) हॉटेलिंग प्रतिमाना अंतर्गत, पर्याप्त वापराचा दर अशा ठिकाणी प्रस्थापित होतो ज्या ठिकाणी अनविनीकरणक्षम संसाधनाच्या किंमतीतील वाढीचा दर आणि बरोबर होतो.

- अ) व्याज दर ब) कराचा दर
क) लाभांश दर ड) यापैकी नाही

v) एखाद्या औद्योगिक किंवा व्यावसायिक क्रियेचा इतरांवर होणारा व बाजार किंमतीत परावर्तीत न होणारा प्रतिकूल परिणाम म्हणजे होय.

- अ) धनात्मक बाह्यता ब) धनात्मक बचत
क) ऋणात्मक बाह्यता ड) वरील सर्व

ब) एक किंवा दोन वाक्यात उत्तरे लिहा.

[10]

- i) संसाधन वापरातील विवेकशीलता म्हणजे काय?
- ii) नैसर्गिक संसाधनाच्या मूल्यांकनाच्या दोन पध्दतीची नावे सांगा.
- iii) धनात्मक बाह्यता म्हणजे काय?
- iv) शाश्वत विकासाचे दोन निर्देशक सांगा.
- v) पाण्याचे प्रदूषण थांबविण्यासाठीचे दोन मार्ग सूचवा.

प्र.2) खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही चारवर टिपा लिहा.

[20]

- अ) मालमत्ता अधिकार आणि नैसर्गिक संसाधने
- ब) अशाश्वतेचे निर्देशक
- क) एक मालकीच्या माध्यमातून संसाधन कापणीचे नियमन
- ड) हॉटेलिंग नियम
- इ) गूणवत्ता वस्तू
- फ) जमीनीच्या व्हासाची कारणे



प्र.3) जैवआर्थिक समतोल म्हणजे काय? मूक्त प्रवेश परिस्थितीमध्ये तो कसा साध्य होतो?

[20]

किंवा

हवेच्या प्रदूषणाची कारणे आणि ते कमी करण्यासाठीचे उपाय स्पष्ट करा.

प्र.4) नैसर्गिक संसाधनाची पूनर्प्रक्रिया म्हणजे काय? वर्तमान परिस्थितीमध्ये तिचे महत्व स्पष्ट करा.

[20]

किंवा

बाह्यता म्हणजे काय? बाह्यता नियंत्रित करण्यासाठीचे उपाय स्पष्ट करा.



Seat No.	
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M.A. (Part - I) (Semester - II) Examination, November - 2019
ECONOMICS (Optional) (Paper - EO - 09) (CBCS)
Agricultural Development in India (New)

Sub. Code : 70028

Day and Date : Thursday, 14 - 11 - 2019

Total Marks : 80

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 01.30 p.m.

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

Q1) Objective type questions.

A) Choose correct answer from the given alternative. (2 marks each) [10]

i) Milk Production is related to _____.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| a) Blue Revolution | b) Green Revolution |
| c) White Revolution | d) None of above |

ii) _____ Recommended Minimum support price in India.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| a) NAFED | b) NDDB |
| c) CACP | d) NCDC |

iii) _____ is an apex Institution in Agricultural Finance.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| a) RBI | b) NCDC |
| c) NABARD | d) SBI |

iv) WTO was established in _____ year.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 1991 | b) 1995 |
| c) 1998 | d) 2005 |

v) _____ Farming system provides larger employment opportunities to rural people or family members of the farmers.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| a) Capitalistic | b) Contract |
| c) Peasant | d) None of the above |



P.T.O.

B) Answer in one or two sentence. (2 marks each)

[10]

- i) Give the full form of WTO.
- ii) What is minimum support price?
- iii) What is the cost of agriculture marketing?
- iv) Define public distribution system.
- v) What is marketable surplus?

Q2) Write short notes on any four of the following.

[20]

- a) White revolution
- b) Benefits of Regulated agriculture marketing
- c) National agriculture cooperative marketing federation (NAFED)
- d) Impact of GST on agriculture
- e) e NAM
- f) Second green revolution

Q3) Discuss the sources and policies of irrigation in India.

[20]

OR

Explain the need of agricultural price policy and discuss the instruments of price policy.

Q4) Explain the role of agriculture in Indian economy.

[20]

OR

Discuss the competitiveness of Indian agriculture.



Agree

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[20]

प्र.2) टिपा लिहा. (कोणत्याही चार)

- अ) धवल क्रांती
- ब) नियंत्रित कृषी विपणनाची फायदे
- क) राष्ट्रीय कृषी सहकारी विपणन संघ (NAFED)
- ड) जी. एस. टी चा कृषी क्षेत्रावरील परिणाम
- इ) ई - नाम
- फ) दुसरी हरित क्रांती

प्र.3) भारतातील जलसिचनाचे स्रोत व जलसिचन धोरणाची चर्चा करा.

[20]

किंवा

कृषी किंमत धोरणाची गरज सांगून किंमत धोरणाच्या साधनांची चर्चा करा.

प्र.4) भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील कृषी क्षेत्राची भूमिका स्पष्ट करा.

[20]

किंवा

भारतीय शेतीची स्पर्धात्मकता स्पष्ट करा.

▽▽▽▽



Seat No.	
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**M.A. (Part - I) (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination,
November - 2019**

**ECONOMICS (Paper - EC - 4)
Ecological & Resource Economics (New)**

Sub. Code : 72777

Day and Date : Wednesday, 13 - 11 - 2019

Total Marks : 80

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 01.30 p.m.

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

Q1) Objective type questions.

[10]

A) Multiple choice questions.

Choose the correct answer from the alternatives given below.

- i) Natural resources are classified into _____ resources.
 - a) Renewable
 - b) Exhaustible
 - c) Both the 'a' & 'b'
 - d) All of these
- ii) _____ regulate the harvesting of the natural resources.
 - a) Taxes
 - b) Quota
 - c) Sole ownership
 - d) All of these
- iii) _____ is a non renewable natural resource.
 - a) Land
 - b) Coal
 - c) Both 'a' and 'b'
 - d) Sunlight
- iv) The total member nations of club of Rome is _____.
 - a) 50
 - b) 75
 - c) 25
 - d) 62
- v) The process of recycling _____ the life of resources.
 - a) Increases
 - b) Decreases
 - c) Remain constant
 - d) Slowly decreases



B) Answer in one or two sentences.

- i) What is meant by renewable natural resources?
- ii) What do you mean by weak sustainability?
- iii) What is meant by the use value of the Natural resources.
- iv) State the meaning of intellectual property rights.
- v) State the two features of Non-renewable resources.

Q2) What do you mean by sustainable development? Describe its indicators. [20]

OR

Examine the Hotelling model of optimal extraction of the Natural Resources.

Q3) Explain the meaning, causes & remedies on water pollution. [20]

OR

State the concept of externalities. Explain the types and measures on externalities.

Q4) Write short notes on any four of the following : [20]

- a) Club of Rome Approach.
- b) Optimal Recycling of Resources.
- c) Causes of Noise pollution.
- d) Soil Degradation.
- e) Peoples movement against resource degradation.
- f) Environmental policy Meaning & Need.



मराठी रूपांतर

- सूचना : 1) सर्व प्रश्न आवश्यक आहेत.
2) उजवीकडील अंक प्रश्नांचे गुण दर्शवितात.

प्र.1) वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न.

अ) बहुपर्यायी प्रश्न.

[10]

खालीलपैकी योग्य उत्तराची निवड करा.

- i) नैसर्गिक साधनांचे वर्गीकरण केले जाते.
अ) नुतनीकरणक्षम ब) संपणारी
क) दोन्ही अ आणि ब ड) वरील सर्व
- ii) नैसर्गिक साधनांच्या कापनीचे नियमन करतात.
अ) कर ब) कोटा
क) व्यक्तीगत मालकी ड) वरील सर्व
- iii) हे अनवीकरणक्षम नैसर्गिक संसाधन आहे.
अ) जमीन ब) कोळसा
क) अ व ब दोन्ही ड) सूर्यप्रकाश
- iv) क्लब ऑफ रोमच्या सदस्य राष्ट्रांची संख्या आहे.
अ) 50 ब) 75
क) 25 ड) 62
- v) पुनर्प्रक्रियेमुळे संसाधनाचे आयुष्य
अ) वाढते ब) कमी होते
क) स्थिर राहते ड) हळुहळु घटते

ब) एक किंवा दोन वाक्यात उत्तरे लिहा.

[10]

- i) नुतनीकरणक्षम नैसर्गिक साधने म्हणजे काय ?
ii) दुर्बल शाश्वतता म्हणजे काय ?
iii) नैसर्गिक साधनांचे उपयुक्तता मुल्य म्हणजे काय ?
iv) बौद्धिक संपदा हक्क म्हणजे काय ते लिहा.
v) अनवीकरणक्षम संसाधनाची दोन वैशिष्ट्ये लिहा.



प्र.2) चिरंतन विकास म्हणजे काय? त्याच्या निदर्शकांचे वर्णन करा.

[20]

किंवा

नैसर्गिक साधनाच्या पर्याप्त कापणीच्या हॉटेलिंग प्रतिमानाचे परिक्षण करा.

प्र.3) पाणी प्रदूषणाचा अर्थ सांगून त्याची कारणे व उपाय स्पष्ट करा.

[20]

किंवा

बाह्यतेची संकल्पना विषद करा. बाह्यतेचे प्रकार व उपाय सुचवा.

प्र.4) खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही चारवर टीपा लिहा.

[20]

- अ) रोमच्या गटाचा दृष्टीकोन
- ब) उत्पादन साधनाचे पर्याप्त पुर्णचक्रिकरण
- क) ध्वनी प्रदूषणाची कारणे
- ड) जमिनीचा ऱ्हास
- इ) संसाधनाच्या अवनती विरूध्दची लोकचळवळ
- फ) पर्यावरणीय धोरण – अर्थ आणि गरज



