## GOVERNMNET COLLEGE UNIVERSITY ,FAISALABAD

**MA Economics**          **Part 1ˢᵗ**                              **1ˢᵗ** ˙ **Annual 2015**

**Course Code: Eco-C II**          **Course Title:Micro Economic Theory**

---

**OBJECTIVE PART**          **Time Allowed :30 Minutes**          **Marks: 20**

---

**Note:** The question No.1 is compulsory ans its all parts carry rqualmarks.Please attempt the answers on same paper and return it to center superintendent with in the time allowed.

Q.No.1

---

1) Area between price line and demand curve represents _____ .

   a)   Producer Surplus
   b)   Consumer Surplus
   c)   Social Welfare

2) In monopolistic competition equilibrium point is_____ .
   a)   MR=MC
   b)   P=MC
   c)   MC=AC

3) When one can be made better off without making someone worse off is called:

   a)   Pareto optimal          b) No Risk          c)Pareto suboptimal

4) The "perfect information" assumption of perfect competition includes all of the following EXCEPT that consumers :

   a)   know their preferences.
   b)   know the prices available.
   c)   can anticipate price changes.

5) If the cross price elasticity of demand between two goods X and Y is negative ; it means that goods are:

   a)   Independent.
   b)   Complements.
   c)   Substitutes.

6) The production possibilities curve for a nation outward will  shift outward due to a?

   a)   reduction in unemployment.
   b)   increase in the production of capital goods.
   c)   increase in the production of consumer goods.

7) The primary use of the kinked-demand curve is to explain price rigidity in Oligopoly:

   a)   Oligopoly
   b)   Perfect competition.
   c)   Monopolistic competition.

8) · Charging different prices to different persons in monopoly involved a case of price discrimination of

   a)   Third-degree          b)second degree   c)First degree

9) Costs of a firm determine all of the following EXCEPT:

P-T-O

a)  Demand for a product.  b)  Firm's behaviour.          c)How firms should expand?

10) Difference between willingness to pay and actually paid is known as:

a)  Producer surplus  b)  Demand of product by consumer          c) Consumer Surplus

11) If a simultaneous and equal percentage decrease in the use of all physical inputs leads to a larger percentage decrease in physical output, a firm's production function is said to exhibit:

a)  Decreasing returns to scale.
b)  Constant returns to scale.
c)  Diseconomies of scale.

12) We know that the demand for a product is elastic if:

a)  When price rises, revenue rises
b)  When price rises, revenue falls
c)  When price rises, quantity demanded rises

13) If the price in a market happens to be below equilibrium, there will be a _____ in the market, and the price will tend to _____.

a)  surplus, rise
b)  surplus, drop
c)  shortage, drop
d)  shortage, rise

14)  Iso-Quant is convex to origin because of:

a)  Contant MRTS
b)  Increasing  MRTS
c)  Decreasing MRTS

15)  A Demand Curve is price inelastic when:

a)  Changes in demand are proportionately smaller than those in price
b)  Changes in demand are proportionately greater than those in price
c)  Changes in demand are equal than those in price

16)  A new technology that helps firms reduce production costs will cause a:

a)  movement down and to the left along the supply curve.
b)  shift to the right of the supply curve.
c)  shift to the left of the supply curve

17) If the price in a market happens to be above equilibrium, there will be a _____ in the market, and the price will tend to _____.

a)  surplus, rise
b)  surplus, drop
c)  shortage, drop

18) The price of good A increased from Rs.60 to Rs.75 with the decrease in demand from 1500 to 1000. What is the elasiticity of demand

a)  1.66          b)1.33          c)2.5

19) A firms average variable cost is 70, its fixed cost is 3000 and its output is 600units Its average cost is :

a)  less than 65          b)between $65 and $70.          C)  more than $70

20) The price of good A increased three times from Rs.40 and quantity demanded just decreased by half , what will be percentage ealsiticity of demand?

a)40%          b)25%          c)60 %

Roll No._____ Reg.No._____ Date._____ Sign_____

## GOVERNMNET COLLEGE UNIVERSITY ,FAISALABAD
## QUESTION PAPER: EXTERNAL EXAMINATION S

**MA Economics: Part 1ˢᵗ**                                    2015 1ˢᵗ   Annual

**Course Code: ECO-C 11**            **Course Title:Micro Economic Theory**

**SUBJECTIVE PART**        **Time Allowed :2:30Hours**        **Marks: 80**

**Note: Attempt any four questions. All questions carry equal marks.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Q 2 | Explain the Law of Equi Marginal Utility with suitable table and diagram ?Discuss its underlying assumtions and the limitations in real life practices. <br><br> تبیل اور ڈائیگرام کی مدد سے قانون مساوی افادہ محتشم کی وضاحت کریں و مفروضات اور محدود زندگی کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے اس قانون کے مفروضات اور محدود بیان کریں |
| Q 3 | A) State and explain Law of decreasing MRTS with suitable schedule and Diagram. <br><br> تبیل اور ڈائیگرام کی مدد سے قانون تقلیل محتشم فنی شرح استبدال بیان ان کریں ۔ <br><br> B) Find the output maximizing quantity for firm where **Q = Lᵒ·⁵Kᵒ·⁵** and **C =10K+ 20L= 2000.** Also satisfy the second order condition. <br><br> کی مساوات کی مدد میں فرم کی زیادہ سے زیادہ پیداوار <br> پیر اور حاصل کریں کے لیے ایک فرم کو پیمنٹ اور سرمایہ کی کسی آپ شائن درکار ہیں۔ |
| Q 4 | Disscuss the general equilibrium theory with the help of 2 * 2 * 2 (2 by 2 by 2) Model. <br><br> 2 بائی 2 بائی 2 ماڈل کی مدد سے جنرل توازن کے ماڈل کی وضاحت کریں۔ |
| Q 5 | Explain and compare the traditional and modern cost curves. <br><br> روائتی اور جدید مصارف کے خطوط کی وضاحت اور موازنہ کریں ۔ |
| Q 6 | A) Explain and campare Monopoly and Monopolistic competition in detail? Also discuss that which one is better for society? <br><br> اجارہ داری اور اجاراداراانہ مقابلہ کا تفصیلاً وضاحت کریں نیز <br> بحث کریں کہ کون سا مقابلہ معاشرے کے لیے حق میں بہتر ہے ۔ <br><br> B) A monopoly faces the demand curve Q=100-0.5P , where its total cost is C=10+20Q, find the Equilibrium Price and Output of the firm and also find the consumer surplus. Now if the firm operates as perfect competition then recalculate the P*, Q* and consumer surplus (using the same equations). <br><br> اگر ایک اجارہ دار کا خط طلب Q=100-0.5P ہے اور خط مصارف C=10+20Q ہے تو اس <br> اجارہ دار کی توازنی قیمت اور پیداوار معلوم کریں اور سرپلس کا خاصل بھی معلوم کریں <br> اگر دی گئی مساوات کے ساتھ مکمل مقابلہ میں کام شروع کرے تو سب چیزیں دوبارہ معلوم کریں |
| Q 7 | State and explain the theory of revealed preference with its underlying assumptions. Explain how we determine Indifference curve under this approach? <br><br> نظریہ اظہار ترجیح کو تفصیل بیان کریں اور اس کے مفروضات بھی بیان کریں <br> پھر بیان کریں کہ اس نظریہ میں خط لاتعلق کو کیسے اخذ کیا جاتا ہے۔ |

# GOVERNMENT COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, FAISALABAD

M.A. Economics      Part 1st    1st Annual 2015

Course Code: Eco-c12        Course Title: Macro Economics

Time Allowed: 03:00 Hours      Max Marks : 100   Pass Marks :40%

## Objective Part

Time Allowed: 30 Minutes           Marks: 1 x 20 = 20

All questions are compulsory.

**Q.1**

**(A) Tick the most suitable option:**

- Macroeconomics is concerned with the
  - (a) aggregates of the economy
  - (b) determination of national income
  - (c) general price level
  - (d) all above

- According to Keynes generally an economy works at
  - (a) full employment level
  - (b) above full employment level
  - (c) below full employment level
  - (d) none of the above

- In the Consumption function $C=cY$ ,c is
  - (a) MPC
  - (b) APC
  - (c) both MPC and APC
  - (d) none of the above

- Permanent income hypothesis was presented by
  - (a) J.M. Keynes
  - (b) James Duesenberry
  - (c) Milton Friedman
  - (d) Franco Modigliani

- It is the part of GDP's component investment if Boeing sells an airplane to
  - (a) the US Air Force
  - (b) American Airlines
  - (c) Amelia Earhart
  - (d) Air France

- If government raises taxes which rises
  - (a) public saving
  - (b) private saving
  - (c) national saving
  - (d) investment

- Stagflation represents a situation of
  - (a) stagnation
  - (b) inflation
  - (c) both stagnation and inflation
  - (d) none of the above

( P.T.O)

- Generally the IS Curve is
  - (a) negatively sloped
  - (b) positively sloped
  - (c) vertical
  - (d) horizontal

- According to the Cambridge version of the Quantity Theory of Money, demand for money is
  - (a) proportional to the nominal income
  - (b) more than proportional to the nominal income
  - (c) less than proportional to the nominal income
  - (d) none of the above

- Deflation is
  - (a) increase in price level
  - (b) decrease in price level
  - (c) neither increase nor decrease in the price level

## (B) Fill in the blanks

- According to classical economists normally economy works at _____

- The value of tax multiplier $K_t=$ _____

- IS Curve represents equality between _____

- Short - run aggregate supply curve is_____

- Shock that shifts the aggregate demand curve is called a demand _____

- According to Keynes MPC is between _____

- High – powered money is currency held by the public and_____

- Aggregate supply curve is _____ when wages and prices are flexible.

- Aggregate demand curve is the relationship between aggregate output and _____

- The consumption function of the form C=Co +cY is called_____

# GOVERNMENT COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, FAISALABAD

M.A. Economics          Part 1st    1st   Annual 2015

Course Code:  Eco-c12                Course Title: Macro Economics

Time Allowed: 03:00 Hours            Max Marks : 100   Pass Marks :40%

## Subjective Part

Time Allowed: 02:30 Hours                          Marks:80

Attempt any FOUR questions. All questions carry equal marks.

**Q.2**

Explain classical theory of Income and Employment.

کلاسیکل نظریہ آمدنی و روزگار کی تشریح کیجئے ۔

**Q.3**

Critically examine Relative Income Hypothesis.

نسبتی آمدنی کے نظریہ کا تنقیدی جائزہ لیجئے ۔

**Q.4**

Explain in detail the present value criterion of investment.

سرمایہ کاری کے نظریہ حالیہ قدر کی وضاحت کریں ۔

**Q.5**

Derive Aggregate Supply Curve on the basis of the assumption that wages are flexible.

لچکدار اجرتوں کے مفروضہ کی بنیاد پر مجموعی رسد کا خط اخذ کریں ۔

**Q.6**

Explain the Effectiveness of Monetary Policy in the IS-LM framework.

آئی ایس ۔ ایل ایم فریم ورک میں زری پالیسی کی اثر آفرینی کی وضاحت کریں ۔

**Q.7**

Write short notes on the following:                درج ذیل پر مختصر نوٹ لکھیں :

(a) Liquidity trap.                                (الف) سیالیت کا پھندا

(b) Fischer Effect.                                (ب) اثر فشر

# GOVERNMENT COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, FAISALABAD
## QUESTION PAPER: EXTERNAL EXAMINATIONS

MA Economics      Part 1$^{st}$          1st    Annual 2015

Course Code: Eco-C13     Course Title: Mathematical Economics

**OBJECTIVE PART**      Time Allowed: 30 Minutes       Marks: 20

**Note:** _The question No.1 is compulsory and its all parts carry equal marks. Please attempt the answers on same paper and return it to center superintendent with in the time allowed._

## Q. No.1

i) If $Y = (2X - 1)(3X + 2)$, then the derivative of this function is obtained by

| a) Power rule | b) Quotient rule | c) Chain rule | d) Product rule |
|---|---|---|---|

ii) If $Qd = 10 - 2P$ and $P = 2$ Then elasticity of demand will be

| a) 1 | b) 2 | c) 2/3 | d) 3/2 |
|---|---|---|---|

iii) If $Y = 300$ and $C = 200$, then APC will be

| a) 1 | b) 2/3 | c) 3/4 | d) 1/4 |
|---|---|---|---|

iv) The derivative of a variable with respect to itself is

| a) Zero | b) X | c) +1 | d) −1 |
|---|---|---|---|

v) The change in total as a result of one unit change is known as

| a) Marginal | b) Limit | c) Integral | d) Partial Derivative |
|---|---|---|---|

vi) Hessian determinant is used for optimization

| a) Constrained | b) Budget | c) Inequality | d) Free |
|---|---|---|---|

vii) Market is in equilibrium where

| a) P = 0 | b) Qd – Qs > 0 | c) Qd – Qs = 0 | d) Qd – Qs < 0 |
|---|---|---|---|

viii) For minimization 2$^{nd}$ derivative is

| a) Positive | b) Zero | c) Negative | d) None |
|---|---|---|---|

ix) The decreasing function shows relationship between two variables that is

| a) Zero | b) Positive | c) Negative | d) Infinite |
|---|---|---|---|

x) In the equation $Y = a + bX$, X is called

| a) intercept | b) Constant | c) Variable | d) Slope Parameter |
|---|---|---|---|

xi) If $Y = (2X - 1)/(3X + 2)$, then the derivative of this function is obtained by

| a) Power rule | b) Quotient rule | c) Chain rule | d) Product rule |
|---|---|---|---|

xii) The function $Y = e^X$ is known as

| a) Linear | b) Quadratic | c) Exponential | d) Logarithmic |
|---|---|---|---|

xiii) The derivative of a constant with respect to variable is

| a) – 1 | b) 0 | c) 1 | d) 2 |
|---|---|---|---|

xiv) Bordered Hessian determinant is used for optimization

| a) Constrained | b) Budget | c) Inequality | d) Free |
|---|---|---|---|

xv) The Jacobian Determinant is used to test the functional dependence of

| a) Variables | b) Constants | c) Equations | d) Both a & c |
|---|---|---|---|

P·T·O

xvi) The determinant is only find for a matrix

| a) Null | b) Square | c) Row Vector | d) Column Vector |

xvii) If Y = 2X – 1 and X = 3Z + 2, then the derivative of this function is obtained by

| a) Power rule | b) Quotient rule | c) Chain rule | d) Product rule |

xviii) The 2$^{nd}$ derivative of Utility function is

| a) Zero | b) Positive | c) Undefined | d) Negative |

xix) The transpose of a transpose is a matrix

| a) Original | b) A | c) Null | d) New |

xx) The transpose of a column vector will be

| a) Column Vector | b) a matrix | c) Row vector | d) Square |

GCUF Sample Paper

Roll No----------------

# GOVERNMENT COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, FAISALABAD
## QUESTION PAPER: EXTERNAL EXAMINATIONS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MA Economics | Part 1st | 1st .... Annual 2015 |
| Course Code: Eco-C13 | Course Title: Mathematical Economics | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Time Allowed: 03:00 Hours | Maximum Marks: 100 | Pass Marks: 40% |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **SUBJECTIVE PART** | Time: 02:30 Hours | Marks: 80 |

**Note:** Attempt any four questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Q.No.2 a) Derive the equation of a straight line. (10 + 10)

درج ذیل صورتوں میں خط مستقیم کی ساوات اخذ کیجیے۔

   i) Two-Point form
   ii) Intercept form
   b) Describe the conditions for optimization of multi-variable function.

Q. No. 3 Solve the following equations by Inverse of a matrix Method (20)

درج ذیل ساوائوں کو Inverse of a matrix سے حل کیجیے۔

$$11X_1 - X_2 - X_3 = 31$$
$$-X_1 + 6X_2 - 2X_3 = 26$$
$$-X_1 - 2X_2 + 7X_3 = 24$$

Q.No. 4 a) Explain constrained optimization (8 + 12)

مشروط optimization کی وضاحت کیجیے۔

   b) Given two commodities market model. Find equilibrium price
   and equilibrium quantity for each commodity.

دو اشیاء کی منڈی کا ماڈل دیا گیا ہے۔ ہر شے کی توازنی قیمت اور مقدار معلوم کریں۔

| | |
|---|---|
| $Qd_1 = 410 - 5P_1 - 2P_2$ | $Qd_2 = 295 - P_1 - 3P_2$ |
| $Qs_1 = -60 + 3P_1$ | $Qs_2 = -120 + 2P_2$ |

Q. No. 5 a) Define Jacobian Determinant (6 + 14)

   b) Given
      $C = 19.75 Q^2 - 70Q + 10$ and $P = 100 - 0.25Q$
   Find Q where profits are maximized. Also find Price charged and profit earned.

Q کی وہ مقدار معلوم کریں جہاں نفع زیادہ سے زیادہ ہو۔ بہر شے قیمت اور نفع بھی معلوم کریں۔

Q. No. 6 Solve the following Linear Programming problem by Graphic Solution. (20)

درج ذیل لینیر پیروگرامنگ کے مسئلہ کو گرافک سلوشن سے حل کیجیے۔

Minimize : $C = 30X_1 + 50X_2$
Subject to
      $6X_1 + 2X_2 \geq 30$
      $3X_1 + 2X_2 \geq 24$
      $5X_1 + 10X_2 \geq 60$
      and $X_1, X_2 \geq 0$

Q. No. 7 Write short note on any two of the followings. (10+10)

کسی دو پر مختصر نوٹ لکھیے۔

   a) Homogeneous Production Function
   b) Economic interpretation of Dual
   c) Linear Programming

## GOVERNMENT COLLEGE UNIVERSITY FAISALABAD

MA Economics                    Part 1$^{st}$            1$^{st}$   Annual 2015

Course Code: Eco-C14           Course Title: Statistics for Economists

| **OBJECTIVE PART** | Time Allowed: 30 Minutes | Marks: 20 |

**Note:** The question no. 1 is compulsory and its all parts carry equal marks. Please attempt the answer on same paper and return it to center superintendent within the time allowed

### Question no. 1

1. Any phenomenon which is not measure able is called

    a) Variable
    b) Constant
    c) parameter
    d) Attributes

2. A frequency distribution formed considering two variables at a time is called

    a) Univariate frequency distribution
    b) Bivariate frequency distribution
    c) Trivariate frequency distribution
    d) Bimodel distribution

3. Any measure indicating the centre of a set of data arranged in an increasing or decreasing order of magnitude is called a measure of

    a) skewness
    b) symmetry
    c) Central tendency
    d) Dispersion

4. The measure of Dispersion which utilizes only extreme values is called

    a) Range
    b) Quartile Deviation
    c) Standard deviation
    d) Mean Deviation

5. The degree of peakedness of a unimodel distribution is called

    a) skewness
    b) symmetry
    c) Dispersion
    d) kurtoses

6. The probability associated with the reduced sample space is called

    a) Mathematical probability
    b) Statistical probability
    c) Conditional probability
    d) Subjective probability

7. Let A be the event that two heads appear in a single toss of 2 coins, then the event A is called

    a) Simple event
    b) compound event
    c) Sure event
    d) impossible event

8. A variable whose value is determined by the outcome of a random experiment is called

    a) Discrete variable
    b) continuous variable
    c) Random variable
    d) Qualitative variable

9. If A and B are two events cannot occur at the same time, Then they are

    a) Mutually exclusive events
    b) Not mutually exclusive events
    c) Independent events
    d) Dependent events

P-T-O

10. The mean and variance of a binomial distribution are

   a)  np and $\sqrt{npq}$
   b)  $\sqrt{np}$ and npq
   c)  $\sqrt{np}$ and $\sqrt{npq}$
   d)  np and npq

11. Normal distribution is a

   a)  Unimodel Distribution
   b)  Bi model Distribution
   c)  Trimodel distribution
   d)  Multimodel Distribution

12. Population mean is a _____ and Sample average is _____

   a)  Population, Sample
   b)  Sample, Population
   c)  statistic, parameter
   d)  Parameter, Statistics

13. Level of significance is denoted by

   a)  α
   b)  β
   c)  1-α
   d)  1-β

14. Plane for obtaining a sample from population is called

   a)  Sampling design
   b)  population design
   c)  Sampling distribution
   d)  sampling frame

15. A statistic used to estimate a single value for unknown population parameter is a

   a)  Point estimator
   b)  Point estimate
   c)  interval estimator
   d)  interval estimate

16. A good scheme of education is rejected by Education Department, it is an example of

   a)  Type one error
   b)  Type two error
   c)  Correct decision
   d)  Estimation

17. Slope of regression lineY on X is also called

   a)  Regressioncoefficient of X on Y
   b)  Regressioncoefficient of Y on X
   c)  X intercept
   d)  Y intercept

18. The number of normal equations in the case of second degree parabola are

   a)  2
   b)  3
   c)  less than or equal to 3
   d)  more than or equal to 2

19. For a 3×3 contingencytable,the number of cells in the table are

   a)  3
   b)  4
   c)  6
   d)  9

20. The technique of analysis of variance is used to test

   a)  Equality of two population mean
   b)  Equality of several population mean
   c)  Equality of two population Variance
   d)  Equality of several population Variance

## GOVERNMENT COLLEGE UNIVERSITY FAISALABAD

### QUESTION PAPER: EXTERNAL EXAMINATIONS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MA Economics | Part 1$^{st}$ | 1$^{st}$ | Annual 2015 |

Course Code: Eco-C14          Course Title: Statistics for Economists

Time Allowed: 03:00 Hours          Maximum Marks: 100          Pass Marks: 40%

| **SUBJECTIVE PART** | Time Allowed: 02:30 Hours | Marks: 80 |
|---|---|---|

**Note:** Attempt any four questions. All question carry equal marks.

**Question no. 2 (a)** Define the primary and secondary data with examples          **4**

**(b)** What is statistical average? Why averages are called measure of central tendency? Name the important types of average.          **4**

**(c)** What is empirical relation between mean, median and mode          **4**

**(d)** An analysis of the daily Wages paid to workers in two firms A & B belonging to the same industry, give the following results          **8**

| | Firm A | Firm B |
|---|---|---|
| No. of workers | 160 | 150 |
| Average Wage | 269 | 275 |
| Variance of Wage | 100 | 121 |

Find out (i) Which firm pays larger amount as daily Wages?

(ii) In which firm is there greater variability in individual wages?

**Q no. 3 (a)** Define (i) Mutually exclusive events          **4**

(ii) Not mutually exclusive events

(iii) Independent events

(iv) Dependent events

**(b)** If X ～ N (70,25) Find     (i) A point That has 87.9 % of the distribution below it.          **16**

(ii) A point that has 81.7% of the distribution above it

(iii) Two pints between them 70% of the distribution lies

(iv) Two pints between them 90% of the distribution lies

**Q. no. 4 (a)** What do you understand by population, Sample, Parameter and statistic. Explain with examples.          **6**

**(b)** Draw all possible samples of size 3 without replacement from the population 3,6,9,12,15. Form sampling distribution of sample means find mean and variance of sampling distribution also find mean and variance of population and show that     (i) $\mu_{\bar{x}} = \mu$          **14**

$$\text{(ii) } \sigma^2_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \cdot \frac{N-n}{N-1}$$

**Q no.5 (a)** Explain     (i) Simple correlation coefficient          **4**

(ii) Multiple correlation coefficient

(iii) Partial correlation

(iv) Regression

**(b)** The following table shows the corresponding values of three variables $X_1$, $X_2$, $X_3$. Find          **16**

(i) The least square regression equation of $X_3$ on $X_1$ and $X_2$

(ii) Estimate $X_3$ when $X_1 = 10$ & $X_2 = 6$

| $X_1$ | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $X_2$ | 16 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| $X_3$ | 90 | 72 | 54 | 42 | 30 | 12 |

P-T-O

Q. no. 6 (a) Define the index number .What are types of index number. Explain them.    **6**

(b) Find chain indices from the following price relatives using geometric mean as an average    **14**

| Years | Commodities | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D |
| 2001 | 85 | 72 | 110 | 65 |
| 2002 | 62 | 54 | 128 | 82 |
| 2003 | 104 | 87 | 111 | 100 |
| 2004 | 93 | 75 | 154 | 96 |

Q. no.7 (a)Explain the following in detail    **5**

(i) Acceptance Region

(ii) Rejection Region

(iii) Type one error

(iv) Type two error

(v) Sampling with and without replacement

(b) Two random samples are taken independently from normal population with an identical variance yield the following result

**15**

| | Sample I | Sample II |
|---|---|---|
| Size | 12 | 18 |
| Mean | 10 | 25 |
| Unbiased variance | 1200 | 900 |

Test the hypothesis that the true difference between the population mean is ten , that is $\mu_2 - \mu_1 = 10$ against alternative that $\mu_2 - \mu_1 > 10$ at 1% level and 5% level

GCUF Sample Paper

Roll No._____ Reg.No._____ Date_____ Sign._____

## GOVERNMENT COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, FAISALABAD
## QUESTION PAPER: EXTERNAL EXAMINATION

MA Economics        Part 1st     1st    Annual 2015

Course Code : Eco-C15       Course Title: Islamic Economics

**OBJECTIVE PART** TIME ALLOWED: 30 Minutes      Marks:20

**Note:** The Question No.1 is compulsory and it's all parts carry equal marks. Please attempt the answers on same paper and return it to center superintendent with in the time allowed.

### Q. No 1(A) Choose the correct option           1*10=10

1. Helping others in all good things and avoiding sinful deeds, is known as

| a. Benevolence | b. Brotherhood | c. Co-operation | d. All of above |
|---|---|---|---|

2. The ownership of Mawat Land has been annulled after_____ if the owner does not work on it.

| a. 2 Years | b. 3 Months | c. 2 Months | d. 3 Years |
|---|---|---|---|

3. Khalsa are those lands which are----------------

| a. Poperty of Non-Muslims | b. Wild and Barren | c. Public Property | d. None of these |
|---|---|---|---|

4. The only Published work of Imam Abu Ubaid is _____

| a. MuqaddamaTarikh | b. Kitab Al Kharaj | c. Al justa fi Salam | d. Kitab Al Ammwal |
|---|---|---|---|

5. International Trade depends on propensity to import and export said by-------------------

| a. AllamaIbneKhaldoon | b. Imam Abu Yousaf | c. Imam IbneTaimiyya | d. shah WaliullahDehlvi |
|---|---|---|---|

6. A person is allowed to make will of--------------------portion of his estate in Islam.

| a. Two-third | b. One-fourth | c. Three-fourth | d. One-third |
|---|---|---|---|

7. The term Mukhabrat means----------------------------

| a. Tenancy of garden | b. Tenancy | c. Mutual Agreement | d. Market Information |
|---|---|---|---|

8. The Arabic word for Exprdience is_____

| a. Mafawada | b. Masaqat | c. Istihaisan | d. Anan |
|---|---|---|---|

9. In Islamic Society the Demand for UN lawful goods and services will drop to-----------------------

| a. zero elastic | b. More elastic | c. Less elastic | d. Unit elastic |
|---|---|---|---|

10. The Golden age of Economic Development in the history of Islam is founded in the period of Hazrat_____

| a. Usman | b. Umar | c. Abu Bakar | d. Ali |
|---|---|---|---|

(P-T-O)

**(B) Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.**          1*5=5

1. Jaziya can be taken from_____

2. Islamic Economic is Positive as well as _____science.

3. Nisab for Zakat in case of gold is _____.

4. Riba-al- Nasia is prohibited by _____

5. Zakat cannot be spent on_____

**(C) Answer the following short questions.**          1*5=5

1. What is an Islamic Financial Bond?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

2. Define Decent wage.

_____
_____
_____

3. Define the term Moderation.

_____
_____
_____
_____

4. What is an Economic System of Islam?

_____
_____
_____

5. What is Justice?

_____
_____
_____

# GOVERNMENT COLLEGE UNIVERSITY,FAISALABAD

## QUESTION PAPER:EXTERNAL EXAMINATION

MA Economics                    Part 1ᵗʰ1ˢᵗ      Annual 2015

Course Code : Eco-C15          Course Title:  Islamic Economics

Time Allowed:03:00 Hours       Maximum Marks:100          Pass Marks:40%

**SUBJECTIVE PART** TIME ALLOWED:02:30 Hours          Marks:80

**Note:** Attempt any four questions. All questions carry equal Marks.

**Q No.2**(a) Discuss the nature and scope of Islamic Economics.

(b) Explain the importance of an Islamic Economics.

(c) Explain the impact of Adl and Ihsan on Economic behavior of Muslims.

سوال نمبر: 2

الف: اسلامی معاشیات کی نوعیت اور وسعت پر بحث کریں۔

ب: اسلامی معاشیات کی اہمیت بیان کریں۔

2: ایک مسلم کے معاشی روبے پر عدل اور احسان کے اثر کی وضاحت کریں۔

**Q No.3** (a) Describe the guiding principles for an Islamic system.

(b) Discuss the behavior of an Islamic firm in case of Monopoly and Oligopoly.

سوال نمبر 3

الف: ایک اسلامی فرم کے لیے رہنما اصولوں کی وضاحت کریں۔

ب: اجارہ داری اور چند جارہ داری کے لیے اسلامی فرم کے رد عمل کی وضاحت کریں۔

**Q No. 4** (a) Define Riba.

(b) Analyze its Western justification.

(c) Why has Islam prohibited it?

سوال نمبر: 4

الف: سود کی تعریف کریں۔

ب: اس کے مغربی جواز کا جائزہ لیں (سود)

2: اسلام نے سود کی مخالفت کیوں کی

**Q No.5** (a) Define zakat.

(b) Explain its importance in Islam.

(c) Describe its role as an instrument of Fiscal policy.

سوال نمبر 5

الف: زکوۃ کی تعریف لکھیں۔

ب: اسلام میں اسکی اہمیت کی وضاحت کریں۔

2: زکوۃ کے بطور آلہ مالیاتی پالیسی کے کردار کو بیان کریں۔

P-T-O

**Q No.6** (a) Define Economic Development in Islamic Perspective.

(b) Describe the goals of Economic Development in Islamic Perspective.

(c) Difference between Islamic and Secular Viewpoints on Economic Development.

سوال نمبر 6:

الف: اسلامی پس منظر میں معاشی ترقی کی تعریف کریں

ب: اسلام میں معاشی ترقی کے مقاصد کی وضاحت کریں۔

2: معاشی ترقی کے اسلامی اور سیکولر (مغربی) نقطہ نظر میں فرق بیان کریں۔

**Q No.7** Write notes on any TWO of the following:

(a) Contribution of Imam Abu Ubaid Al –Qasim towards Islamic Economics.

(b) Use of Bai Salam and BaiMorabah in modern times.

(c) Implementation of Zakat and Ushar in Pakistan.

سوال نمبر: 7.

مندرجہ ذیل میں سے کسی دو پر نوٹ لکھیں۔

الف: اسلامی معاشیات میں امام ابو عبید القاسم کا کردار

ب: موجودہ دور میں بیع سلم اور بیع مرابحہ کا استعمال

ج: پاکستان میں زکوۃ اور عشر کے نظام کا نفاذ

# GOVERNMENT COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, FAISALABAD

MA Economics Part – 1st      *1st* Annual    2015

Course Code: ECO – *C16*      Course Title: Major Issues in Pakistan Economy

Time Allowed: 15 Minutes        Pass Marks 10

## OBJECTIVE PART

**Note:** *The question No. 1 is compulsory and its all parts carry equal marks. Please attempt the answers on same paper and return it to the center superintendent with the time allowed.*

### Q # 1 (A)    Tick the suitable option          (10 x 1 = 10)

I. The unemployment rate in Pakistan during 2010-11 was

   a) 7 %        b) 5 %        c) 9 %        d) 6 %

II. Government of Pakistan announced privatization policy and become effective in

   a) 1981        b) 1995        c) 1991        d) none of above

III. Which of these countries has the smallest proportion of people living on less than $1 a day?

   a) Bangladesh        b) China        c) Pakistan        d) Mozambique

IV. When GATT was replaced with WTO?

   a) 1995        b) 1999        c) 1993        d) 1996

V. The highest govt. body for economic planning in Pakistan is

   a) Planning Council    b) Planning Board    c) State bank    d) Planning Commission

VI. The agricultural price support program is an example of

   a) equilibrium pricing    b) a price ceiling    c) a price floor    d) none of these

VII. The GINI coefficient is measure of

   a) poverty        b) inequality        c) development        d) all of these

VIII. The govt. can control inflation by

   a) increasing demand for goods    b) decreasing demand for goods    c) increasing money supply    d) decreasing taxes

IX. Many people do not send their children to schools because of

   a) poverty        b) their own illiteracy        c) harsh teachers        d) all of these

X. Intra-industry trade is more likely to occur between

   a) rich and poor countries        b) developed and developing countries

   c) countries with high and similar income levels        d) developing countries

Roll No._____ Reg. No._____ Date_____ Signature_____

# GOVERNMENT COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, FAISALABAD

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MA Economics Part – 1st | *1st* Annual 2015 | |
| Course Code: ECO –C16 | Course Title: Major Issues in Pakistan Economy | |
| Time Allowed: 01:45 Minutes | Pass Marks 40 | |

## SUBJECTIVE PART

**Note:** *Attempt any two questions. All questions carry equal marks.*

**Q # 2**  Explain three major approaches to measure poverty. Also discuss poverty issue in the light of most accepted measure of poverty. Do you think poverty has decreased in Pakistan?

کیا آپ سوچتے ہیں کہ پاکستان میں غربت کی شرح کم ہوئی ہے۔ غربت کی پیمائش کے لیے
تین بڑے ذرائع بیان کریں نیز غربت کے مسائل کو تسلیم شدہ غربت کی پیمائش کی
روشنی میں بیان کریں۔

**Q # 3**  Explain world trade organization (WTO) and examine the impact of WTO on the economy of the developing countries like Pakistan.

W.T.O کو بیان کریں نیز عالمی تجارتی تنظیم جیسا کہ پاکستان کی معیشت پر
کیسے اثرات مرتب کرتی ہے جانچ کریں؟

**Q # 4**  Explain the productivity criteria and new index to measure unemployment. Also discuss in detail the level of unemployment and its depth over time in Pakistan.

بیروزگاری کی پیمائش کے پیداواری کٹ اور نیو انڈکس کے طریقہ کو بیان کریں
نیز پاکستان میں بیروزگاری کے معیار اور اس کی گہرائی کو تفصیلاً بیان کریں؟

**Q # 5**  Write short notes on any two of the followings:

  i.    Comparison the land reforms of 1972 & 1977
  ii.   Inflation in Pakistan
  iii.  Cost and benefits of foreign loan and foreign aid in Pakistan.
  iv.   Social Action plan

## GOVERNMENT COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, FAISALABAD

MA Economics      Part 2nd      1st    Annual 2015
Course Code: Eco-D11    Course Title: International Trade Theory and Finance

**SUBJECTIVE PART**     Time: 02:30 Hours     Marks: 80    Pass Marks: 40%

*Note:*   *Attempt any four questions. All questions carry equal marks.*

**Q # 2**     Critically examine the traditional trade theories with special reference to theories developed by Adam smith and David Ricardo.

*[handwritten Urdu text]*

**Q # 3**     (a). What is the reason for increasing opportunity cost? why different Countries have different production possibility frontier curves.
(b). How the Hecksher- Ohlin model explains the comparative advantage as basis for trade.

*[handwritten Urdu text]*

**Q # 4**     (a). Briefly explain the immiscrizing growth theory.
(b). Explain the effect of economic growth on terms of trade and economic welfare of a country.

*[handwritten Urdu text]*

**Q # 5**     (a). what are the possible impacts of WTO (world trade organization) rules and regulation on less developed countries like Pakistan?
(b). What is most favored nation.

*[handwritten Urdu text]*

**Q # 6**     (a) How price mechanism remove the deficit in balance of payment under fixed exchange rate system.
(b). Expalin "absorption approach" to devaluation.

*[handwritten Urdu text]*

**Q # 7**   Write a note on any two of the followings.
a) Stopler Samuelson Theorem.

*[handwritten Urdu text]*

b) Factor price equalization Theorem.

*[handwritten Urdu text]*

c) Product cycle Theory.

*[handwritten Urdu text]*

## GOVERNMENT COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, FAISALABAD

MA Economics        Part 2nd        1st     Annual 2015
Course Code: Eco-D11        Course Title: International Trade Theory and Finance

**OBJECTIVE PART**        Time Allowed: 30 Minutes        Marks: 20

*Note:*    *The question No.1 is compulsory and its all parts carry equal marks. Please attempt the answers on same paper and return it to center superintendent with in the time allowed.*

Q. No 1(A) Choose the correct option        10 marks

**1. Which trade theory holds that nations can increase their economic well-being by specializing in the production of goods they produce more efficiently than anyone else?**
a.    The theory of comparative advantage.
b.    The theory of absolute advantage.
c.    The factor endowment theory.
d.    None of the above.

**2. Which of the following factors influence trade?**
a.    Government.
b.    The relative price of factors of production.
c.    The stage of development
d.    All of the above.

**3. In country A, it takes 10 labor hours to produce cloth and 20 labor hours to produce grain. In country B, it takes 20 labor hours to produce cloth and 10 labor hours to produce grain. Which country should produce grain?**
a.    A
b.    B
c.    No country should produce grain.
d.    Both A and B should produce grain.

**4. A company of the US has excess products that it does not want to sell into the US market because it will bring down the domestic price and instead sells it at another country at below the cost of production. What is this called?**
a.    International trade.
b.    Countervailing.
c.    Dumping.
d.    None of the above.

**5. Which of the following is not a reason to erect trade barriers?**
a.    Encourage local production.
b.    Promote import activity.
c.    Reduce reliance on foreign suppliers.
d.    Protect local jobs.

**6. Anti-dumping duty is?**
a.    Tariff on imports that are in excess supply in foreign markets.
b.    The international agreement not to dispose of waste products in international water.
c.    Levied whenever imports cause injury to domestic firms or workers.
d.    A tax on exports from abroad equal to the difference between their price in their home market and their price for export.

**7. Which of the following theories holds that countries will produce and export products that use large amounts of production factors that they have in abundance?**
a.    Mercantilism.
b.    The theory of absolute advantage.
c.    The factor endowment theory.
d.    None of the above.

8. **Which of the following statements would a mercantilist not agree with?**

a.     Imports are desirable.

b.     Trade is a zero-sum activity.

c.     The purpose of trade is to amass revenues from exports.

d.     A country can benefit by granting monopoly rights to individuals.

9. **If all prices in one country (country A) are higher than all prices in another country (B) when compared at the wage rates that happen to prevail in the two countries, and if the countries share the same currency, then if the nominal wage rate in country (B) remains fixed.**

a.     The nominal wage rate in country A will have to fall.

b.     Unemployment must be higher in country B than in country A.

c.     The real wage in country A must be higher than in country B.

d.     Workers in country A must be less productive than workers in country B.

10. **Developing countries stand to gain from international trade because,**

a.     Trade enables them to specialize in producing where they have a comparative advantage.

b.     Trade subjects their local producers to greater competition

c.     Trade allows them to produce larger amounts than they could consume themselves, taking advantage of increasing returns to scale.

d.     All of the above.

**(B) Fill in the blanks with appropriate word**            **10 marks**

11. if the opportunity cost of producing two goods differ between two countries, then specialization and free trade will benefit both countries         (TRUE/FALSE).

12. If all countries were endowed with the same natural resources, there would be fewer opportunities for specialization and trade         (TRUE/FALSE).

13. If Italy uses fewer resources to produce drink then California, then Italy has a comparative advantage over California in drink production         (TRUE/FALSE).

14. The terms of trade equation for USA is the index of USA export prices divided by the index of import prices multiplied by 100         (TRUE/FALSE).

15. The cheap foreign labor argument is a legitimate argument against free trade because the cheap labor leads to low costs of production         (TRUE/FALSE).

16. When two countries engaged in free trade benefits, this means that everyone in both countries benefits         (TRUE/FALSE).

17. If a country is a most-favored nation under GATT (General Agreement of trade and tariff), then tariff rates for that country are zero         (TRUE/FALSE).

18. The national security argument against free trade is that goods vital to the nations security should be produced domestically         (TRUE/FALSE).

19. Japan has a larger volume of imports and exports than any other country         (TRUE/FALSE).

20. Dumping refers to a firm selling its goods in foreign markets below its domestic cost in order to derive competitors out of those markets         (TRUE/FALSE).

## GOVERNMENT COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, FAISALABAD

MA Economics      Part 2ⁿᵈ      1st Annual 2015
Course Code: Eco-D12    Course Title: Econometrics; Theory and Application

**OBJECTIVE PART**      Time Allowed: 30 Minutes      Marks: 20

*Note:* The question No.1 is compulsory and its all parts carry equal marks. Please attempt the answers on same paper and return it to center superintendent with in the time allowed.

**Q. No.1**    A) CHOOSE THE MOST APPROPRIATE ANSWER FROM GIVEN OPTIONS.

(i) Multicollinarity problem refers to the situation in which two or more independent variables ------------correlated but not perfectly:

     (a) Highly      (b) Low      (c) Perfectly      (d) No

(ii) The proxy variable is a variable which is used in place of the variable which is-----------:

     (a) Public      (b) Business      (c) Dummy      (d) Both a & b

(iii) Forecasting the dependent variable as a single value is called--------- forecasting:

     (a) A point      (b) Interval      (c) Exact      (d) None

(iv) The value of the co-efficient of determination ($R^2$) falls between:

     (a) -1 & +1      (b) 0 & +1      (c) -1 & 0      (d) -100 & +100

(v) The method most commonly used to test the overall significance of a regression is:

     (a) F-test      (b) t-test      (c) $\chi^2$-test      (d) Durbin-Watson test

(vi) If an equation is ---------- identified, the indirect least squares cannot be applied:

     (a) Exactly      (b) Under      (c) Over      (d) None

(vii) The mean of forecast error should be----------for a best forecast:

     (a) μ      (b) σ      (c) ϵ      (d) Zero

(viii) Durbin-Watson test is used to check---------:

     (a) Homoscedasticity          (b) Heterosedasticity

     (c)Autocorrelation          (d) Multicolinearity

P.T.O

(ix) The t-test is used to test a hypothesis about any---------partial regression co-efficient:

ریگ۔ ——— کے عددی سر کے مفروضہ کو چیک کرنے کے لیے t-test کا استعمال کیا جاتا ہے

    (a) Individual    (b) Combine    (c) Overall    (d) Nothing

(x) In a single equation regression model, the dependent variable is related to----------independent variable:

ایک مساوات والے Reg Model میں تابع متغیر کا تعلق ——— آزاد متغیر سے ہو سکتا ہے

    (a) Only one    (b) Only two    (c) More than two    (d) One or more

**B) Fill in the blanks:**

Gold-Quandt کا ٹیسٹ ——— جانچنے کے لیے استعمال ہوتا ہے

(i) Goldfeld and Quandt test is used for detecting------------------.

2SLS کا طریقہ ——— تعیناتی مساوات کے نظام کا تخمینہ لگانے کے لیے استعمال ہوتا ہے

(ii) 2SLS method is used for estimation of----------------identified equation system.

OLS کا طریقہ مکمل ——— کے سلسلے میں استعمال نہیں کیا جا سکتا۔

(iii) OLS method cannot be used in case of perfect---------------.

بہتر کارکردگی حاصل کرنے کے لیے نمونے کی مقدار میں ——— کیا جا تا ہے

(iv) Efficiency is achieved by-------------sample size.

ماڈل ——— معاشی تغیرات کے تعلقات کے ڈھانچے کو بیان کرتا ہے

(v) The -------------- models describe the structure of the relationship of the economic variable.

ماڈلز الفاقیہ یا مثلثی ——— ماڈل کے نام سے بھی جانے جاتے ہیں

(vi) The --------------models are also known as triangular or casual models.

شرطیہ پیشن بندی ہمیشہ ——— پیشن بندی ہوتی ہے

(vii) Conditional forecasting always be -------------forecasting.

کم از کم Variance والا تخمینہ ——— تخمینہ کہلاتا ہے

(viii) The estimator having smallest variance is called----------------estimator.

ILS کا طریقہ اس صورت میں استعمال ہوتا ہے جب ——— مساواتی نظام ہو۔

(ix) ILS method is used in case of----------------equation system.

Dummy متغیرات ——— کے نام سے بھی جانے جاتے ہیں

(x) Dummy variables are also known as----------------variables.

## GOVERNMENT COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, FAISALABAD

MA Economics          Part 2nd          1st Annual 2015
Course Code: Eco-D12          Course Title: Econometrics; Theory and Application

Time Allowed: 03:00 Hours          Maximum Marks: 100          Pass Marks: 40%

**SUBJECTIVE PART**          Time: 02:30 Hours          Marks: 80

---

**Note:** *Attempt any four questions. All questions carry equal marks.*

Q No. 2 Given the data دیۓ گۓ مواد سے ماڈل $Y_t = \alpha + \beta_1 X_{1t} + \beta_2 X_{2t} + \epsilon_t$ کا تخمینہ او ایل ایس سے لگائیں۔

| y | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 70 | 65 | 65 | 75 | 75 |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| X₁ | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 5 |
| X₂ | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 110 | 120 | 130 |

Estimate the model by OLS.

$Y_t = \alpha + \beta_1 X_{1t} + \beta_2 X_{2t} + \epsilon_t$    slope کے دونوں عددی قیمتوں $\beta_1 \beta_2$ کی Sign. چیک کی جاۓ۔

Test the significance of slope co-efficeints ($\beta_1$ & $\beta_2$).

Q No. 3          Auto-Corr. اور Hetro. میں فرق تفصیل سے واضح کریں۔

(a) Clearly bring out the difference between hetroskedasticity and auto-correlation.    $Y_t = \alpha + \beta X_t + \epsilon_t$ ماڈل کو دوبارہ استعمال کرتے ہوۓ OLS سے residuals حاصل کی گئیں ہیں۔

(b) Consider the model    $Y_t = \alpha + \beta X_t + \epsilon_t$    The OLS residuals are given as
$e_t$ = -0.16, 0.43, 0.12, -0.22, -0.50, 1.25, -1.31, -0.25, -0.43, 1.07

Compute Durbin-Watson test for auto-correlation at 5% level of ڈربن والسن سے خودار تبہاط کی تشخیص کریں۔
significance.
Table value at 5% level of significance k=1 n=10 $d_L$=0.879
$d_U$=1.320

Q No. 4 ثابت کریں کہ دونوں پہلی اور دوسری شرطیہ ترتیب کے نتائج برابر ہوتے ہیں۔

(a) Show that two (first and second) forms of order conditions for identifications are equivalent.

(b) Show that the ILS (Indirect Least Square) method and 2SLS (Two Stage Least Square) method gives the same results for an exactly identified equation.    مکمل طور پر شناخت شدہ مساوات کے لیۓ ثابت کریں کہ ILS اور 2SLS کے تخمینہ کے نتائج دونوں صورتوں میں یکساں ہوتے ہیں۔

P.T.O

Q No. 5

(a) Discuss various types of forecasting.

(b) Drive the variance of unconditional forecast error from the model:

دیئے گئے model سے غیر شرطیہ پیش بندی کی error

$$Y_t = \alpha + \beta X_t + \epsilon_t$$

کی Variance اخذ کریں۔

(i) $\alpha$ is estimated $\beta$ is known.

(ii) $\beta$ is estimated $\alpha$ is known.

ایک، اگر $\alpha$ کا تخمینہ لگایا گیا ہو اور $\beta$ معلوم ہو۔

دو، اگر $\beta$ کا تخمینہ لگایا گیا ہو اور $\alpha$ معلوم ہو۔

Q No. 6 Obtain the reduced form equations for the following model;

$$C_t = a_0 + a_1 Y_t + U_1$$

دیئے گئے تمثال سے تخفیف شدہ مساوات اخذ کریں۔

$$I_t = b_0 + b_1 Y_t + b_2 Y_{t-1} + U_2$$

$$Y_t = C_t + I_t + G_t$$

مزید ہر مساوات کی شناخت بھی جانچیں۔

Also check the identification of each equation.

Q No.7 Write notes on any two of the following.

(a) Auto-correaltion.

(b) Lagged Variables.

(c) Formal rules for identification.

| Roll No. | Reg. No. | Date | Sign. |
|---|---|---|---|

# GOVERNMENT COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, FAISALABAD

MA Economics     Part 2ⁿᵈ     1st    Annual 2015
Course Code: Eco-D52    Course Title: Development Economics; Theory and Policy

**OBJECTIVE PART**     Time Allowed: 30 Minutes     Marks: 20

**Note:** The question No.1 is compulsory and its all parts carry equal marks. Please attempt the answers on same paper and return it to center superintendent with in the time allowed.

## Q. No.1

1) Autarky refers to a country

| a) with an authoritarian government | b) which is self sufficient, and is a closed economy | c) which has free trade with the rest of the world | d) none of the above |
|---|---|---|---|

2) Which of the following is the most appropriate measure of economic development:

| a) PQLI | b) GNP | c) HDI | d) None of these |
|---|---|---|---|

3) Gini coefficient =1 means:

| a) Perfectly equality | b) Perfectly inequality | c) high level of income | d) None of these |
|---|---|---|---|

4) A Lorenz curve shows

| a) A series of points where income is equally distributed; | b) A series of points where both income and wealth are equally distributed; | c) The actual relationship between the percentage of the population (income recipients) and the percentage of income that they actually receive | d) None of these |
|---|---|---|---|

5) Balanced growth theory advocates:

| a) a steady rate of growth of GNP | a) a steady rate of growth of GNP | a) a steady rate of growth of GNP | a) a steady rate of growth of GNP |
|---|---|---|---|

6) The Arthur Lewis model utilizes the assumption that,

| a) an unlimited supply of labor is available at a fixed wage rate | b) supply of labor is a strictly increasing function of wage rate | c) labor supply grows at a fixed rate | d) disguised unemployment must not exist in the agricultural sector |
|---|---|---|---|

7) Open economy refers to:

| a) One sector economy | a) One sector economy | a) One sector economy | d) variance of average income |
|---|---|---|---|

8) The best technique to measure competitiveness of trade is

| a) Absolute advantage | b) Comparative advantage | c) Revealed comparative | d) Openness of the foreign sector |
|---|---|---|---|

P.T.O

9) ASEAN stands for

| a)Association of South Asian Regional Cooperation | a)Association of South Asian Regional Cooperation | a)Association of South Asian Regional Cooperation | a)Association of South Asian Regional Cooperation |
|---|---|---|---|

10)SAARC stands for

| a) South Atlantic Association for Regional Cooperation | b) South Asian Association for Racial Cooperation | c) Some Asian Association for Regional Cooperation | d) South Asian Regional Cooperation Association for |
|---|---|---|---|

## (B) Fill in the blanks with appropriate word                    10 marks

1. In the Harris-Todaro model, in equilibrium, the expected urban wage rate will be _____ the rural wage rate.

2. With perfect income equality the Gini coefficient in a country would be _____

3. Number of persons willing to work and able to work but not getting work are called_____.

4. _____ introduced the HDI.

5. The GDP growth rate of Pakistan in 2014 was _____

6. _____ introduced the capability approach.

7. According to Malthus, the fixed factor of production is_____.

8. Suppose migrants are risks averse, then in the Harris-Todaro model, in equilibrium, the expected urban wages will be _____ the rural wage rate.

9. As migration takes place the Gini coefficient of inequality first_____ then_____.

10. In _____ stage of theory of demographic transition, the rate of growth of population is likely to increase.

# GOVERNMENT COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, FAISALABAD

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MA Economics | Part 2nd | 1st Annual 2015 |
| Course Code: Eco-D 13 | Course Title: Development Economics; Theory and Policy | |
| Time Allowed: 03:00 Hours | Maximum Marks: 100 | Pass Marks: 40% |

**SUBJECTIVE PART**          Time: 02:30 Hours                    Marks: 80

**Note:** *Attempt any four questions. All questions carry equal marks.*

**Note: Attempt any four questions, all questions carry equal marks**

Q. 2. (a) Describe importance and scope of Economics Development and Growth and describe the Neo-Classical theories of Economics Growth?

معاشی ترقی اور معاشی نشونما کی اہمیت اور دائرہ بیان کریں ۔ نیز معاشی نشونما کی نیوکلاسیکل نظریہ بیان کریں ۔

(b) Critically analyze Kuznet's inverted-U hypothesis.

کزنٹ کے الٹے "U" والے مفروضے کی تنقیدی جائزہ لیں ۔

Q. 3. (a) Discuss different proxies of economic development and in your opinion what proxy is the best one?

معاشی ترقی کے مختلف پیمانے بیان کریں نیز آپ کی رائے میں کون سا مناسب ہے بیان کریں اور کیوں ۔

(b) Explain in detail Rostow's stages of economic growth. According to your opinions economy of Pakistan stands at which stage of Rostow's Model?

روسٹو کے بیان کردہ معاشی ترقی کے مراحل بیان کریں ۔ نیز پاکستان ان میں سے کس مرحلہ میں ہے ۔

Q. 4. Explain Harrod Domar Model in detail.

Harrod Domar ماڈل کو تفصیلی بیان کریں ۔

Q. 5. (a) Discuss Nurkse's Vicious Circle of Poverty.

نرکسے کے بیان کردہ غربت کے منحوس چکر پر بحث کریں ۔

(b) Discuss Solow model.

سولو ماڈل پر بحث کریں ۔

Q. 6. (a) Compare Static and Dynamic trade. And draw suitable diagrams.

منجمد اور متحرک تجارت کا موازنہ کریں اور مناسب ڈائگرام کی بنائیں ۔

(b) Explain Big Push Theory in detail?

Big Push کے نظریہ کو بیان کریں ۔

Q. 7. Write short notes on any Two of the following:

(a) Development policies in Pakistan.

پاکستان کے ترقیاتی منصوبے

(b) Industrialization and its financing mechanism.

صنعت کاری اور اس کی سرمایہ کاری کا طریقہ کار

(c) Endogenous Growth theory

داخلی اندرونی نشونما کا نظریہ

(d) Natural Resources

قدرتی ذرائع

## GOVERNMENT COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, FAISALABAD

MA Economics      Part 2nd      1st    Annual 2015
Course Code: Eco-D14      Course Title: Research Methodology

**OBJECTIVE PART**      Time Allowed: 15 Minutes      Marks: 10

***Note:*** The question No.1 is compulsory and its all parts carry equal marks. Please attempt the answers on same paper and return it to center superintendent with in the time allowed.

**Q. No.1**

1. What is the purpose of doing research?
   a. To identify problem.
   b. To find the solution
   c. Both a & b.
   d. None of the above

2. Which of the following is non- probability sampling?
   a. Snowball
   b. Random
   c. Cluster
   d. Stratified

3. Which scientific method focuses on testing hypothesis developed from theories?
   a. Deductive method
   b. Inductive method
   c. Hypothesis method
   d. Pattern method

4. Which of the following is not an essential element of report writing?
   a. Research methodology
   b. Reference
   c. Conclusion
   d. None of these

5. In group interview there are _____
   a. One interviewer & one interviewee.
   b. More than one interviewer & one interviewee.
   c. One interviewer and more than one interviewee.
   d. More than one interviewer & more than one interviewee.

6. All research process starts with?
   a. Hypothesis
   b. Experiments to test hypothesis
   c. Observation
   d. All of these

7. The method that consists of collection of data through observation & experimentation, formulation & testing of hypothesis is called?
   a. Empirical method
   b. Scientific method
   c. Scientific information
   d. Practical knowledge

8. A research paper is a brief report of research work based on.
   a. Primary data only
   b. Secondary data only
   c. Both primary & secondary data
   d. None of the above

9. The purpose of a literature review to.
   a. Use the literature to identify present knowledge and what is known.
   b. Assist in defining the problem and operational definition.
   c. Identify strengths & weaknesses of previous studies.
   d. All of the above.

10. A variable that changes due to the action of another variable is known as the?
    a. Independent variable
    b. Extraneous variable
    c. Dependent variable
    d. Complex variable

# GOVERNMENT COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, FAISALABAD

MA Economics
Course Code: Eco-D14

Part 2ⁿᵈ          1st ..... Annual 2015
Course Title: Research Methodology

Time Allowed: 02:00 Hours

Maximum Marks: 50

Pass Marks: 40%

**SUBJECTIVE PART**          Time: 01:45 Hours          Marks: 40

*Note:*   *Attempt any two questions out of four. All questions carry equal marks.*

Q # 2          Explain the different sources of data collection for efficient research process.(20)

سوال نمبر 2 :- معیاری تحقیق کے عمل کے لیے مواد کو اکٹھا کرنے کے
مختلف ذرائع کی وضاحت کریں۔ (20)

Q # 3          What are the scales of measurement? Explain different types of scale of
measurement. .(20)

سوال نمبر 3 :- پیمائش کے پیمانے کیا ہیں۔ پیمائش کے پیمانے کی مختلف اقسام
کی وضاحت کریں۔ (20)

Q # 4          What are different stages of research process? Explain each of them. .(20)

سوال نمبر 4 :- تحقیق کے مختلف مراحل کیا ہیں۔ ہر ایک کی وضاحت
کریں۔ (20)

Q # 5          Explain the followings:
          a)  Sources of secondary data

سوال نمبر 5 :- مندرجہ ذیل کی وضاحت کریں۔ (20)
          a) ثانوی مواد کے ذرائع

          b)  Non probability sampling

          (b) Non probability Sampling

          c)  Theoretical Research

          (c) نظریاتی تحقیق

          d)  Internal Validity

          (d) Internal validity

## GOVERNMENT COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, FAISALABAD

MA Economics          Part 2ⁿᵈ       1st    Annual    2015
Course Code: Eco-605/D51      Course Title: Monetary Theory and Policy

**OBJECTIVE PART**        Time Allowed: 30 Minutes       Marks: 20

**Note:** *The question No.1 is compulsory and its all parts carry equal marks. Please attempt the answers on same paper and return it to center superintendent with in the time allowed.*

**Q. No.1**

Q. No 1(A) Choose the correct option        **10 marks**

**1. Which of the following groups is most hurt by unexpected inflation?**
a. workers with cost of living adjustments in their labor contracts
b. homeowners
c. people with large debts to pay for their homes and cars
d. people with large retirement savings held in savings accounts

**2. If the nominal interest rate is 5% and the inflation rate is 2%, the real interest rate is:**
a. 2%
b. 3%
c. 5%

**3. The monetary base is composed of:**
a. gold and silver
b. currency only
c. currency and reserves

**4. If the Federal Reserve wishes to increase the money supply, it should:**
a. raise the reserve requirement
b. raise the discount rate
c. buy Treasury securities in the open market

**5. An increase in the money supply will cause interest rates to**
a. rise
b. fall
c. remain unchanged

**6. "Inflation is always and everywhere a monetary phenomenon."**
a. Marshal
b. Friedman
c. Keynes

**7. Monetary policy is the process by which the monetary authority of country controls**
a. money
b. supply of money
c. exchange of money

**8. Primary tool of monetary policy is**
a. taxes
b. open market operation
c. prices of money

(P-T-O)

**9. Which one is not a limitation of monetary policy in LDCs?**
a. High liquidity
b. foreign banks
c. Threats to credit market

**10. The demand for money**
a. positively related to output and the rate of interest
b. negatively related to output & positively related to the rate of interest
c. positively related to output & negatively related to the rate of interest

## (B) Fill in the blanks with appropriate word                    10 marks

1.  The Phillips curve shows _____ relationship between the rate of inflation and the rate of unemployment.
2.  An increase in price level reduces the real money supply and shifts the LM curve _____.
3.  Transactions component of demand is proportional to _____.
4.  _____ describes the combinations of interest rates and aggregate output for which the quantity of money demanded equals the quantity of money supplied.
5.  A rapidly growing money supply will cause _____.
6.  Liquidity trap refer to a situation where the money _____ becomes infinitely elastic.
7.  One tool that in which central bank sale and purchase the govt securities to control the money supply is _____
8.  Money is what money _____.
9.  _____ monetary policy causes an increase in bond prices and a reduction in interest rates.
10. A lower exchange rate causes exports to increase, imports to decrease and the balance of trade to _____.

## GOVERNMENT COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, FAISALABAD

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MA Economics | Part 2nd | 1st | Annual | 2015 |
| Course Code: Eco-605/D51 | Course Title: Monetary Theory and Policy | | | |

Time Allowed: 03:00 Hours          Maximum Marks: 100          Pass Marks: 40%

**SUBJECTIVE PART**          Time: 02:30 Hours          Marks: 80

*Note:* Attempt any four questions. All questions carry equal marks.

**Q # 2**   "Money is what money does." Explain this statement and also describe the nature and function of money.

زرہ وہی ہے جو زر کا کام کرے " اس بیان پر بحث کریں۔ اور زر کی نوعیت اور خرائض بھی بیان کریں۔

**Q # 3**   What are main causes of inflation in Pakistan? What policies are adopted to control inflation in Pakistan?

پاکستان میں افراطِ زر کی نمایاں وجوہات بیان کریں۔ ان کو کنٹرول کرنے کی پالیسیاں بیان کریں۔

**Q # 4**   Construct Keynesian model of prices & employment. Also explain the effects of monetary expansion on this model

کینز کی قیمتوں اور روزگار کا ماڈل بیان کریں۔ نیز اس ماڈل پر زر کے پھیلاؤ کے اثرات بیان کریں۔

**Q # 5**   Derive the money supply equation by using monetary base. Also derive the money multiplier where commercial banks have certain excess reserve ratio.

زری بنیاد پر زر کی رسد کی مساوات اخذ کریں نیز زری ضارب بھی اخذ کریں جہاں تجارتی بنک نے کچھ زر محفوظ کیے ہوں۔

**Q # 6**   What do mean by neutrality of money? How did the classical economists establish the neutrality of money?

زر کی غیر جانبداری سے کیا مراد ہے۔ کلاسیکل ماہرینِ معاشیات نے زر کی غیر جانبداری کو کیسے بیان کیا ہے۔

**Q # 7** Comment on the following statements
   a) The Quantity Theory of Money is a Theory of demand for Money.
   b) The Quantity Theory of Money is a Theory of demand for Money-Income Determination

(الف) نظریہ مقدارِ زر بطور زر کی طلب کا نظریہ۔
(ب) نظریہ مقدارِ زر بطور زر طلب۔ دولت کی تعین کا نظریہ۔

| Roll No. | Reg. No. | Date | Sign. |

# GOVERNMENT COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, FAISALABAD

MA Economics     Part 2nd                 1st    Annual 2015
Course Code: Eco-D52    Course Title: Public Sector Economics

**OBJECTIVE PART**      Time Allowed: 30 Minutes            Marks: 20

**Note:** The question No.1 is compulsory and its all parts carry equal marks. Please attempt the answers on same paper and return it to center superintendent with in the time allowed.

**Q. No. 1**) Canon of equity of taxation states:

| a) all should be taxed equally | b) low amount of tax imposed | c) No tax at all. | d) equals should be treated equally and vice versa. |
|---|---|---|---|

2) A budget is a financial document which shows for a year. If the expenditures in the budget exceeds the revenues, it shows the incentive to printing new notes in.

| a) Developed Countries | b) Developing countries | c) Growing economies | d) All of above. |
|---|---|---|---|

3) Fiscal Policy is chalked by the:

| b) SBP | b) SBP | b) SBP | b) SBP |
|---|---|---|---|

4) The situation or change that makes one person better off without making anyone worse off is called:

| a) Pareto Efficiency | b) Individualism | c) Pareto Improvement | d) Marginal Benefits |
|---|---|---|---|

5) At major Public sector economics deals with choices

| a) Within the public sector | b) Between public and private sectors | c) Both a & b | d) None of the above |
|---|---|---|---|

6) Expenditures spared by the Govt. For BISP are:

| a) Development expenditures | b) Non development expenditures | c) Poverty expenditures | d) All above |
|---|---|---|---|

7) Normally in any economy Positive Economics in public sector

| a) Deals with what "should be" economy functions | b) Looks at the scope of Government activity | c) Attempts to evaluate alternate policies | d) All above |
|---|---|---|---|

8) A primary role of Government is

| a) The production of goods and services | b) The purchase of goods and services | c) The redistribution of income | d) All above |
|---|---|---|---|

9) When increase in Govt. spending is just equal to increase in taxation, this is effect of:

| a) Tax multiplier | b) Govt. spending multiplier | c) Tax-Budget multiplier | d) Balanced budget multiplier |
|---|---|---|---|

10) Which tax is the most difficult of shift to others?

| a) Personal Income Tax | b) Excise Duties | c) Corporate Income Tax | d) Sales Tax |
|---|---|---|---|

P.T.O

**Q. No.1**

i. How much canons of taxation were presented by Adam smith

_____.

ii. Budget represents an estimation of _____ and _____ for upcoming year.

iii. The tax at each stage of its production on the addition of value of a product is called_____.

iv. Goods compelled to individuals by the government to consume are called _____ goods.

v. The "Government Failure" or "Market Failure" attributed to _____ information and incomplete control over private market responses.

vi. Fiscal year is the federal government's accounting period _____.

vii. A tax imposed on cooking oil (the basic need commodity) is _____ tax.

viii. When money is owed to the lender within the _____ it is called internal debt.

ix. When government revenues are more and expenditures are less the situation is _____ budget.

x. Public goods are _____ and_____ by definition.

# GOVERNMENT COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, FAISALABAD
## QUESTION PAPER: EXTERNAL EXAMINATIONS

MA Economics      Part 2nd     1st    Annual 2015
Course Code: Eco-D52     Course Title: Public Sector Economics

Time Allowed: 03:00 Hours     Maximum Marks: 100     Pass Marks: 40%

**SUBJECTIVE PART**     Time: 02:30 Hours     Marks: 80

**Note:** *Attempt any four questions. All questions carry equal marks.*

2. Justify the need of public sector resource allocation in Pakistan? Also explain the concept of "Free Rider Problem" with examples.

   ز پبلک سیکٹر کے ذرائع کی نا انصرفی (تعین) کی ضرورت کی اہمیت بتائیں ؟ نیز فری
   رائیڈر مفت خوری کے نظریے کو مثالوں کے ساتھ واضح کریں ؟

3. a) Explain the Canons of Public expenditures

   3 سرکاری اخراجات کے اہم اصولوں کی وضاحت کریں ؟

   b) Differentiate the proportional and progressive taxes with suitable examples.

   (ب) تناسبی اور ترقیاتی ٹیکسوں کا جوازہ مناسب مثالوں سے کریں ؟

4. a) Discuss all types of taxes with suitable examples with special reference to Pakistan.

   4 پاکستان کے حوالے سے تمام ٹیکسنری کی اقسام مثالیں دے کر وضاحت کریں ؟

   b) Discuss the salient features of the recent budget of Pakistan

   (ب) پاکستان کے حوجودہ بجٹ کے اہم پہلوؤں کی وضاحت کریں ؟

5. Explain the salient features of Pakistan's tax structure? Also highlight the loopholes in the present tax structure of Pakistan.

   ک پاکستان کے ٹیکس کے نظام کی نمایاں خصوصیات واضح کریں اور موجودہ ٹیکس
   نظام کے نقائص بتائیں ؟

6. On the basis of Wagner's hypothesis, what are the reasons for the extension of public sector?

   (6) ویگنر کے مفروضہ کی بنیاد پر پبلک سیکٹر کے پھیلاؤ کی وجوہات بتائیے ؟

7. Explain the concepts of market failure and state failure? Justify with arguments. How should it be tackled?

   (7) منڈی اور سٹیٹ کی ناکامی کے نظریے کی دلائل کی مدد سے واضح کریں اور
   یہ بھی بتائیں کہ اسے کیسے حل کیا جاسکتا ہے ؟

| Roll No. _____ | Date _____ | Sign. _____ |
| --- | --- | --- |

# GOVERNMENT COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, FAISALABAD
## QUESTION PAPER: EXTERNAL EXAMINATIONS

MA Economics       Part 2$^{nd}$       1st Annual 2015
Course Code: Eco-D53       Course Title: Managerial Economics

**OBJECTIVE PART**       Time Allowed: 30 Minutes       Marks: 20

*Note:* The question No.1 is compulsory and its all parts carry equal marks. Please attempt the answers on same paper and return it to center superintendent with in the time allowed.

## Question # 1       (20 X 1 = 20 marks)

1. The supply curve of perfectly competitive industry under long run may be:
   a. positively sloped    b. negatively sloped    c. horizontal to x-axis    d. all of the above

2. In order to avail the benefits of price penetration policy the elasticity of demand must be:
   a. more elastic    b. inelastic    c. unitary elastic    d. infinity elastic

3. In monopoly:
   a. $AR = P = MR$    b. $AR = P > MR$    c. $AR = P < MR$    d. $AR > P = MR$

4. Policies to promote a product is known as:
   a. price penetration    b. value pricing    c. promotional pricing    d. product line pricing

5. In perfect competition a producer is price:
   a. maker    b. taker    c. whole seller    d. both a and c

6. If $Q = 3L^2 + 9K^3$ then MPL (i.e. $dQ/dL$) will be:
   a. 6L    b. 27K    c. 6K    d. 27L

7. The situation in which a producer act as price maker is called:
   a. pure competition    b. perfect competition    c. monopoly    d. both a and b

8. In order to avail the benefits of price skimming policy the elasticity of demand must be:
   a. more elastic    b. inelastic    c. unitary elastic    d. infinity elastic

9. If net present value is positive (i.e. NPV > 0), then:
   a. $IRR > r^*$    b. $IRR = r^*$    c. $IRR < r^*$    d. none of the above

10. Extreme price penetration policy initially the price is low to attain monopoly power is known as:
    a. predatory pricing    b. price skimming    c. simple pricing    d. bait & hook model

11. According to the statistical measurement of risk and uncertainty the best criterion for decision making is:
    a. maximax    b. CV criteria    c. maximin    d. CE criteria

12. In short run the supply curve of the firm will be that part of MC which is above the:
    a. AC curve    b. AVC curve    c. AR curve    d. AFC curve

13. In the kinked portion, no matter what happened with the cost, the price and output will:
    a. increased    b. remains same    c. decreased    d. both a & c

14. Duality theorems ensures that if the $S_i$'z of the primal are zero then corresponding Yi's of the duel must be:
    a. = 0    b. < 0    c. Yi = Si    d. > 0

15. For minimization of the cost function, the second derivative must be:
    a. equal to zero    b. greater then zero    c. less then zero    d. equal to one

16. If $TR = f(Q)$ then marginal revenue (MR) is defined as:
    a. $= d(TR)/dX$    b. $= dX/d(TR)$    c. $= dQ/d(TR)$    d. $= d(TR)/dQ$

17. In perfect competition:
    a. $AR = P = MR$    b. $AR = P > MR$    c. $AR = P < MR$    d. $AR > P = MR$

18. Penetration policy where product is very cheap but the spare parts (replacements) are very costly is called:
    a. predatory pricing    b. price skimming    c. simple pricing    d. bait & hook model

19. For normal profit the condition is that at the point of equilibrium:
    a. $MR = P = AC$    b. $MC = P = AC$    c. $MR = P = AC$    d. $MC = MR = P = AC$

20. For one mutual capital project, the results of NPV and IRR will be:
    a. inconsistent    b. consistent    c. NPV better    d. IRR better

| Roll No.: | Reg No.: | Sign.: |
|---|---|---|

## QUESTION PAPER: SUBJECTIVE PART

| PART: 2nd | MA Economics – *1st Annual 2015* |
|---|---|
| Course Code: **ECO-607/D53** | Course Title: **Managerial Economics** |
| Time Allowed: 02:30 Hours | Maximum Marks: 80 and Pass Marks: 40% |

**Note: Attempt FOUR questions in all. All questions carry equal marks.**

**Question # 2:** Differentiate between RISK and UNCERTAINTY for optimal decision making and also outline the most appropriate method to measure RISK.  **20**

**Question # 3:** What is ENGINEERING technique of cost estimation? How can it be used for short run and long run cost estimation?  **20**

**Question # 4:** Elaborate the terms OWN PRICE ELASTICITY, CROSS PRICE ELASTICITY and INCOME ELASTICITY of demand. Assume the firm has the following DEMAND and COST functions  **20**
$P = 150 + 0.5Q$ and $TC = 100 + 3Q + 7Q^2$, Find
(i) Profit Maximizing Output,　　　(ii) Profit Maximizing Price,　　　(iii) Maximum Profit

**Question # 5:** Highlight the BAUMOL's STATIC model of sales revenue maximization for single product with and without ADVERTISING.  **20**

**Question # 6:** Write NOTE on any TWO of the following  **20**
(i) PRICE SKIMMING Policy,　　　(ii) BREAK EVEN Analysis,　　　(iii) HALL and HITCH Report

**Question # 7:** Explain the CAPITAL BUDGETING process with the help of NET PRESENT VALUE (NPV) and INTERNAL RATE of RETURN (IRR) methods, which one, in your opinion, is more appropriate and why?  **20**

## GOVERNMENT COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, FAISALABAD

MA Economics          Part 2nd                              1st      Annual 2015
Course Code: Eco-D54          Course Title:  Agricultural Economics

**OBJECTIVE PART**          Time Allowed: 30 Minutes          Marks: 20

*Note:* *The question No.1 is compulsory and its all parts carry equal marks. Please attempt the answers on same paper and return it to center superintendent with in the time allowed.*

## Q. No. 1

1. Maize, rice and wheat are generally referred as:

A.    Root crops                          B.    Cereal crops

C     Crops granaries                     D     None of these

2. Areas greatly affected by water logging and salinity in Pakistan is:

A.    Flooded by hill torrents            B.    Irrigated by tubewells

C.    Irrigated by perennial canals       D.    None of these

3. What is the total length of irrigated canals in Pakistan?

A.   62000 km                            B.   64000 km

C.   66000 km                            D.   None of these

4. The major sugarcane-producing province in Pakistan is:

A.    Punjab                              B.    Sindh

C.    KPK                                 D.    Baluchistan

5. Green revolution has not been that 'green' as it has been made out to be because:

A.   It is confined mainly to wheat       B.    It is confined to select regions

C.   Consumption of fertilizer has not picked up     D.   None of these

6. The Indus Water Treaty was mediated by:

A.    IMF                                 B.    World Bank

C.    IBRD                                D.    None of these

7. Which are Pakistan's major seasons for agricultural crop?

A.    Kharif                             B.    Rabi

C.    Kharif and Rabi                     D.    None of these

8. What is the main cash crop of Pakistan?

A.    Rice                                B.    Bajra

C.    Cotton                              D.    Grain

9. The percentage of cultivation land of the total area of Pakistan is about:

A.    25%                                 B.    35%

C.    45%                                 D.    55%

10.        percent population directly or indirectly depends upon agriculture sector:

A.    50%                                 B.    60%

C.    67.50%                              D.    80%

11. The Green revolution is:

A.    A new strategy for Agricultural Development     B.    An uprising of the peasantry

C.    A breakthrough in tree plantation   D.    Issue loan

12. How many land reforms are implemented in Pakistan?

A.    3 times                            B.    5 time

C.    7 times                            D.    9 time

13. Pakistan Green Revolution was started in the period of:

A.    Liaquat Ali Khan                    B.    Ayub Khan

C.    Zulfikar Ali Bhutto                 D.    None of these

P-T-O

14. Empirical evidence in case of developed countries suggest that general economic development requires:

A. Agriculture to go hand in hand with industrial development
B. Agriculture growth must precede industrial development

C. Industrial development must precede agricultural development
D. None of these

15. For achieving food self-sufficiency _____ is crucial:

A. Mechanization
B. Modernization

C. Mechanization and Modernization
D. None of these

16. Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC) carries out its research work for the:

A. Development of Industry Sector
B. Development of Manufacturing Sector

C. Development of Agriculture Sector
D. None of these

17. Optimizing the use of farm resources on an individual farm level. It is a:

A. Farm management
B. Production economics

C. Agricultural marketing
D. Macro economics

18. Opportunity cost is:

A. Cost of supplementary enterprise
B. Cost of next best alternative foregone

C. Cost of cultivation
D. Cost of production

19. Net return per hectare is:

A. Overall efficiency measure
B. Partial efficiency measure

C. Specific efficiency measure
D. None of the above

20. When variable cost is zero, the total cost will be?

A. Equal to variable cost
B. Equal to fixed cost

C. Equal to average variable cost
D. None of the above

# GOVERNMENT COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, FAISALABAD

MA Economics        Part 2<sup>nd</sup>        1st     Annual 2015
Course Code: Eco-D54      Course Title: Agricultural Economics

**SUBJECTIVE PART**     Time: 02:30 Hours      Marks: 80     Pass Marks: 40%

*Note:* Attempt any four questions. All questions carry equal marks.

2. What is the purpose of studying agricultural economics? Discuss critically.    (20 marks)

ذراعی معاشیات پڑھنے کا مقصد کیا ہے تنقیدی جائزہ لیں ۔ (۲)

3. Explain the Recardian theory of corn rent and explain it critically.    (20 marks)

(۳) Recardian theory لگان براۓ اناج کی وضاحت کریں اور تنقیدی جائزہ لیں ۔

4. Explain the following:              (20 marks)

a) Cobweb model

b) Price supply response in backward agriculture

5. Do you think that Pakistan is food secured country? Does agriculture sector play role in food security if yes then how? What suggestion can you give to improve the situation?    (20 marks)

کیا آپ سوچتے ہیں کہ پاکستان فوڈ کے لحاظ سے محفوظ ملک ہے ۔ کیا ذراعت کا شعبہ فوذائ کی پیداوار پوری کرنے میں اپنا کردار ادا کرتا ہے اگر کرتا ہے تو کیسے؟ اس کی صورت حال کو بہتر بنانے کے لیے آپ کیا تجاویز دیں گے ۔

6. Explain green revolution in Pakistan and its response? What is present status of green revolution in Pakistan? Give empirical analysis.    (20 marks)

(۶) پاکستان میں سبز انقلاب کی وضاحت کریں اور اسکے اثرات بتائیں ۔ پاکستان میں سبز انقلاب کی موجودہ صورت حال کیا ہے تنقیدی جائزہ لیں ؟

7. How does agriculture play an important role in economic development? Give complete analysis.    (20 marks)

(۷) معاشی ترقی میں ذراعت کی اہمیت بیان کریں اور اسکا مکمل تجزیہ دیں ۔

## GOVERNMENT COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, FAISALABAD

MA. Economics       Part 2$^{nd}$    *1st* Annual   *2015*

Course Code: Eco-D55     Course Title: Advance Mathematics Economics

**OBJECTIVE PART**      Time Allowed: 30 Minutes       Marks: 20

*Note:*    *This question No.1 is compulsory and its all parts carry equal marks. Please attempt the answers on same paper and return it to center superintendent with in the time allowed. Circle the correct answer.*

*Q No.1 Choose the correct option*

1. Integral of $\int 3x^2 dx$

   a). $3x + c$       b). $x^3 + c$       c). $x^{1/3} + c$       d). $x + c$

2. Solution of $\dfrac{dy}{dt} + 5y = 0$ and $y_{(0)} = 9$

   a). $y_{(t)} = Ae^{-5t}$    b). $y_{(t)} = Ae^{5t} - 9$    c). $y_{(t)} = 9e^{-5t}$    d). Both a & c

3. Present value of Rs 1000 to be received in future for ever when discount rate is 5%

   a). 10000       b). 20000       c).23450       d). 30000

4. The function having negative sign, its integral will be equal to -------------

   a). Negative     b). Positive       c).Zero      d). Inverse

5. Solution of $\displaystyle\int_0^1 x^{-2/3} dx$

   a). 0       b). 3       c).$\infty$       d). 1/3

6. Given MPC = 0.8 and C = 40 when Y = 0. Find the Consumption Function

   a). C = 0.8Y    b). C = 0.8Y + 20    c). C = 40 + 0.8Y    d). C = -40 + 0.8Y

7. General solution of $\dfrac{dy}{dt} = b$

   a). $y_{(t)} = A$      b). $y_{(t)} = A + bt$    c). $y_{(t)} = y_{(0)} + bt$    d). $y_{(t)} = bt$

8. If $y''_{(t)} + y'_{(t)} = 7$, the value of particular integral be

   a). $7t^2$       b). $7t$       c). $\dfrac{7}{2}t$       d). $\dfrac{7}{2}t^2$

9. Integral of $\int \cos\theta . d\theta =$

   a).$\cos\theta$      b) $-\cos\theta$      c).$\sin\theta$      d). $-\sin\theta$

10. The COBWEB Model is very much true in case of _____ products.

   a). Textile     b). Agri       c).Manufactures      d). All above

P.T.O

**(B) Fill in the blanks** 10

1. If cross partial derivatives are equal then the equation is known as _____ differential equation.

2. Differential equations express rates of change of _____ function.

3. _____ factor is a multiplier which can be used to make exact differential equations.

4. Integration is used to obtain total function from _____.

5. The definite integral gives the definite numerical value of the _____.

6. Investment depends upon level of previous income is an example of _____ equation.

7. The formula of_____ surplus is $(P_0)(Q_0) - \int_0^{Q_0} f_1(Q)dQ$

8. A phase diagram is a geometric representation, whenever dy/dt is a function of _____ alone.

9. A _____ equation is a nonlinear differential equation in specific form: $\dfrac{dy}{dt} + Ry = Ty^m$

10. If MR (marginal revenue) = b, then TR = _____ using initial condition.

**SUBJECTIVE PART**       Time Allowed: 02:30Hours       Marks: 80

*Note: Attempt any four questions. All questions carry equal marks.*

**Q.No2**(a) What certain definite integrals are said to be improper integrals? What makes an improper integral to converge or diverge?

(b) Evaluate the following:

a. $\int_0^\infty e^{rt}\,dt$       b. $\int_1^3 5xe^{x+2}\,dx$       c. $\int_2^5 \frac{3x}{(x+2)^2}\,dx$       d. $\int_\infty^0 (5-x)^2\,dx$

**Q.No3.** (a) Discuss the qualitative graphic approach through diagram and also plot the phase line for the following:

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 9y - 11$$

(b) Given Mdy + Ndt = 0 to show that $\int(\frac{\delta}{\delta y}\int Ndt)dy = \int(\frac{\delta}{\delta y}\int Mdy)dt$

**Q.No 4.**(a) Find the general definite solution for the following equation.

``$y_{(t)} + 3`y_{(t)} + 4y = 12$``  when y(0) = 2 and ‘y(0) = 2

(b) Verify that the following equation is exact or inexact? If inexact then find integrating factor.

$(7y + 4t^2)\,dy + 4ty\,dt = 0$

**Q.No.5** (a) Discuss the dynamic stability of equilibrium for the first order difference equation in the discrete time.

(b) Given the following model:

$$Q_{dt} = \alpha - \beta p_t \quad Q_{st} = -\gamma + \delta p_t \qquad P_{t+1} = P_{t-\sigma} \qquad (\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\sigma > 0)$$

     a.Give assumptions of the model

     b.Find the time path

     c.Give types of time path with the nature of time

**Q.No.6**(a) Solve the following difference equation

$$Y_{t+2} - 2Y_{t+1} + 2y = 1 \qquad Y_0 = 3,\ Y_1 = 4$$

(b) Given $Y_{t+2} + a_1 5Y_{t+1} + aY_t = C$ Then find the all format of $Y_p$ and $Y_c$

**Q.No.7** Write a note on the following

   a. Kuhn Tucker conditions       b. Domer Burdon of debt model