

Time Duration-2 ½ Hours.

Total Marks-80

- N.B.** (1) All questions are **compulsory**.  
(2) Draw neat **diagrams** wherever necessary.  
(3) **Figures** to the **right** indicate full marks.

1. Attempt **any two** of the following. 20
- a) Explain various reasons for the growth of international banking.
  - b) Discuss the emergence of cryptocurrency.
  - c) Write an explanation note on Bitcoins.
2. Attempt **any two** of the following. 20
- a) Explain various functions of international banking.
  - b) Write a descriptive note on international payment mechanisms.
  - c) Write a brief note on offshore banking.
3. Attempt **any two** of the following. 20
- a) Explain the term letter of credit and write its various features.
  - b) What are the different phases of loan syndication?
  - c) Explain the role of international credit rating agencies.
4. Attempt **any two** of the following. 20
- a) What are the different types of risks involved in international finance?
  - b) Define the term hedging and distinguish between internal and external hedging.
  - c) Explain how futures are used for foreign exchange risk management.

\*\*\*\*\*

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Total Marks: 80 ]

- Note:-
1. All questions are Compulsory.
  2. Figures to the right indicate full marks for the questions.
  3. Draw neat diagrams where necessary.

**Q.1. Answer the following questions. (Any Two) 20**

- (A) Explain the Drain Theory of Dadabhai Naoroji.
- (B) Write M. G. Ranade's economic view on Protection.
- (C) Explain Kautilya's concept of a Welfare State.

**Q.2. Answer the following questions. (Any Two) 20**

- (A) Explain the Mahatma Phule's approach to agriculture.
- (B) Write Gandhian Economic Thoughts on a Self-Sufficient Village Economy.
- (C) Explain Mahatma Gandhi's thoughts on 'Trusteeship'.

**Q.3. Answer the following questions. (Any Two) 20**

- (A) Explain the Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's 'State Socialism'.
- (B) Describe Gopal Krishna Gokhale's approach to development and welfare.
- (C) Explain the three steps suggested by Dr. Manmohan Singh to prevent India's financial crisis.

**Q.4. Answer the following questions. (Any Two) 20**

- (A) Write Amartya Sen's contribution to economics.
  - (B) Discuss the paradigm proposed by Robert Mundell for Open Economy.
  - (C) Describe the contribution of Joseph Stiglitz to economics.
-

Time: 03 Hours

Marks: 100

Please check if you have got the Correct Question Paper.

Pl. Note: 1) All Questions are Compulsory.

2) Figures to the right indicate Full Marks allotted.

Q.1. Attempt Any Two of the following. (20 Marks)

- Discuss the Features of Life Insurance.
- Explain the treatment of sub-standard risk in Life Insurance.
- Elaborate on Types of Life Insurance Policy.

Q.2. Attempt Any Two of the following. (20 Marks)

- State the functions of Health Insurance.
- Explain the Principles of Underwriting.
- Analyse the Types of Group Insurance Schemes.

Q.3. Attempt Any Two of the following. (20 Marks)

- Explain The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999 (as amended).
- Discuss the need and potential of Rural Insurance.
- What is Micro Insurance? Explain its significance.

Q. 4. Attempt Any Two of the following. (20 Marks)

- Discuss the Technology for Insurance (Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning).
- Explain the IT application in the functional areas of Insurance.
- Examine critical success factors for insurance players.

Q.5. A. Write Short Notes on Any Two of the following. (20 Marks)

- Benefits of Life Insurance
- Functions of General Insurance
- Functions of IRDAI
- Marketing of Insurance Products

OR

Q.5. B. Answer the Multiple Choice Questions given below: (20 Marks)

1. Which of the following Act defines Life Insurance?

- Indian Insurance Act, 1938
- Life Insurance Act, 1950
- Indian Insurance Act, 1970
- National Insurance Act, 1998

2. Largest Life Insurance Company in India is \_\_\_\_\_.

- The New India Assurance Company Limited
- Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC)
- United India Insurance Company Limited
- National Insurance Company Limited

3. Which of the following is the regulator of insurance sector in India?
  - a) RBI
  - b) AMFI
  - c) IRDA
  - d) SEBI
4. In pursuance of which one of the following was the General Insurance Corporation of India was formed?
  - a) General Insurance Business (Nationalization) Act, 1972
  - b) Insurance Act, 1938
  - c) Insurance Amendment Act, 2002
  - d) None of these
5. Which of the following statements is correct?
  - a) Policyholder cannot earn a market rate of interest on his cash value
  - b) In a universal life plan, policyholders can vary payments of premium
  - c) A Universal life plan is a traditional plan of assurance
  - d) Variable life insurance is a temporary plan of insurance
6. Which one of the following does not belong to the main products of life insurance?
  - a) Endowment
  - b) Personal accident insurance
  - c) Term
  - d) Whole life
7. What does the term Actuary stand for in Insurance?
  - a) A specialist in Insurance claim settlement
  - b) A specialist in Insurance marketing
  - c) A Specialist in Insurance calculations
  - d) A specialist in Insurance pricing
8. The Insurance Marketing Firm (IMF) was set up by IRDA as distribution channel upon the recommendation of which committee?
  - a) Randip Singh Jagpal Committee
  - b) N. M Govardhan Committee
  - c) V. Badrinarayanan Committee
  - d) Prashant Mudgil Committee
9. The insurance company transfers the insurance which cannot bear by them to which of the following?
  - a) TPAs
  - b) Bancassurance
  - c) Reinsurance
  - d) Actuaries

10. An insurer advertises through daily newspaper. What type of marketing is this?
- Cross Selling
  - Policy Selling
  - Solicitation of Policy
  - Insurance Selling
11. In LIC, insurance \_\_\_\_\_ represent and help in promoting inseparable services.
- Supplier
  - Customer
  - Agents
  - Company
12. \_\_\_\_\_ are the two powerful wings of the life insurance industry.
- Sales and products
  - Sales and services
  - Execution and offers
  - None of these
13. Which technology Trend in Insurance Market is \_\_\_\_\_?
- Computerization
  - Internet
  - Electronic Clearance Service (ECS)
  - All of these
14. PMJJBY is a type of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Life Insurance Scheme
  - Pension Scheme
  - Loan Scheme
  - Credit Scheme
15. Risk transfer through risk pooling is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- Savings
  - Investments
  - Insurance
  - Risk mitigation
16. In the insurance context „risk retention“ indicates a situation where \_\_\_\_\_.
- Possibility of loss or damage is not there
  - Loss producing event has no value
  - Property is covered by insurance
  - One decides to bear the risk and its effects
17. Risk evaluation breaks down into two parts. They are \_\_\_\_\_.
- Probability of loss occurring and its severity
  - Risk calculation and risk analysis
  - Loss calculation and avoidance
  - None of the above

18. When did the Government of India nationalized life insurance business.

- a) 1956
- b) 1978
- c) 1991
- d) 2002

19. \_\_\_\_\_ Clause generally inserted in all general insurance contract to discourage under insurance.

- a) Specific clause
- b) General clause
- c) Valuation clause
- d) Average clause

20. Spreading of risk otherwise termed as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Shifting of risk
  - b) Acceptance of risk
  - c) Reduction of risk
  - d) Spreading of risk
-

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Total Marks: 80]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

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

1. Solve **any two** questions of the following: 20
- Suggest measures to solve the problems of child labours in India.
  - State the problems of women labours in India.
  - Explain the globalization and its impact on the Indian labour.
2. Solve **any two** questions of the following: 20
- Explain the various functions of trade union.
  - Discuss on the problems of trade unions in India.
  - Give the information about international labour organization.
3. Solve **any two** questions of the following: 20
- Analyse the settlement mechanism of industrial disputes.
  - Explain pre-requisites for successful collective bargaining.
  - What are the methods of workers participation in management?
4. Solve **any two** questions of the following: 20
- Write down the various principles of labour welfare.
  - Explain role of the labour welfare officer.
  - Discuss about Indian labour legislations.
-

Time: 2:30 Hours

Marks: 80

NB

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks to the respective question.

1. Attempt **any two** of the following. 20
  - a. Explain the meaning and structure of Indian money market.
  - b. Describe various participants in Indian money market.
  - c. Account for the recent reforms in Indian money market.
2. Attempt **any two** of the following. 20
  - a. Describe the meaning and role of Indian capital market.
  - b. Explain various features of the primary market and who are the participants in it?
  - c. Explain the role of SEBI as a regulator of Indian capital market.
3. Attempt **any two** of the following. 20
  - a. Explain the meaning and types of derivatives.
  - b. Describe the pricing of futures.
  - c. Write an explanatory note on multi commodity exchange- MCX.
4. Attempt **any two** of the following. 20
  - a. Write various types of insurance and explain the evolution of insurance in India.
  - b. Explain the meaning and advantages of mutual funds.
  - c. Write an explanatory note on role of credit rating agencies.

\*\*\*\*\*



04/04/24

Time : 3 Hours.

Marks 100

- N.B: - 1) All Questions are compulsory.  
2) Figures to the right indicate full Marks.  
3) Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.

Q.1: Answer any two of the following

20

- A) Explain the meaning & importance of international trade.
- B) Critically examine the David Ricardo's Comparative Cost Advantage Theory.
- C) Explain the Leontief Paradox.

Q.2: Answer any two of the following

20

- A) Explain the different methods to measure the Terms of Trade.
- B) Explain the meaning and difference between Balance of Trade and Balance of Payment.
- C) Describe the law of Reciprocal Demand.

Q.3: Answer any two of the following

20

- A) Explain the meaning and functions of Foreign Exchange Market.
- B) Explain the Free Trade Policy.
- C) Discuss Foreign Direct Investment and Multinational Corporations.

Q.4: Answer any two of the following

20

- A) Explain the Role and Functions of International Monetary Fund.
- B) Describe the meaning and functions of World Trade Organization.
- C) Explain the objectives and functions of SAARC.

Q.5: Write a short note on any two.

20

- A) The Smith's theory of Absolute Cost Difference
- B) SWAP
- C) Monopolistic Competition and International Trade
- D) World Bank

OR

Q.5: Multiple Choice question; Select an appropriate Option

20

- 1) What factors of production are assumed in Hechter – Ohlin theory ?
- A) Labor and Capital
  - B) Land and Entrepreneur
  - C) Capital and Land
  - D) Labor and Land

- 2) Trade between two countries called -----  
A) Domestic trade                      B) International trade  
C) State trade                            D) All of the above
- 3) International trade takes place between -----  
A) Two states                            B) Two countries  
C) Regional                                D) Local
- 4) David Ricardo formulated the theory of -----  
A) Comparative cost advantage        B) Absolute advantage  
C) Equal benefits                        D) None of the above
- 5) ----- introduced the concept of absolute cost difference .  
A) Adam Smith    B) David Ricardo    C) Harrod Domer    D) Karl Marx
- 6) What does the direction of the trade indicate?  
A) Trade partner countries in imports and exports  
C) The amount of trade  
B) Pattern of trade in Goods and Services  
D) Terms of trade
- 7) ----- demand is the demand from one country for another country's goods.  
A) Reciprocal                            B) Indirect                            C) Direct                                D) None of above
- 8) Who formulated the offer curve?  
A) Marshall                                B) Edgeworth                            C) Both A and B                        D) Ricardo
- 9) What are the instruments of Protection Trade Policy?  
A) Import duty                            B) Import quota  
C) Exchange Control    D) All of the above
- 10) Balanced Terms of Trade means -----  
A) Terms of trade where imports and exports are equal  
B) Ratio of price of exports to price of imports  
C) Terms of trade where prices are equal  
D) Terms of Trade where no trade takes place
- 11) Which of the following are types of Foreign Direct Investment?  
A) Green field investment                B) Portfolio investment  
C) Both A and B                            D) Financial
- 12) Which countries dominate world trade?  
A) Developing countries                    B) Developed countries  
C) South Asian countries                    D) Underdeveloped countries
- 13) ----- is related to foreign direct investment.  
A) Loan from IMF                            B) Grant from World Bank  
C) Investment by Multinational Companies    D) Domestic investment
- 14) ----- supported free trade.  
A) Adam Smith                            B) Milan                                C) Putin                                D) None of above

15) Bretton wood Conference led to the formation of which two institutions ?

- A) IMF and IDA  
B) IMF and IFC  
C) IFC and IBRD  
D) IMF and IBRD

16) The Dunkel proposal was introduced at the GAT ----- round.

- A) Uruguay  
B) Singapore  
C) Doha  
D) None of the above.

17) The World Trade Organization is headquartered in -----.

- A) Geneva  
B) Britain  
C) India  
D) America

18) The General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) was made in -----.

- A) 1950  
B) 1947  
C) 1960  
D) 1995

19) What is SAARC?

- A) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation .  
B) South America Cooperation Organization  
C) South African Cooperation Organization  
D) None of the above

20) Where is the Headquarters of SAARC?

- A) Mumbai  
B) Kathmandu  
C) Dhaka  
D) Maldives

03/04/24

Time : 3 Hours

Total Marks: 100

N. B : 1. All the questions are compulsory

2. Figures to the right indicate full mark

3. Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

- Q.1 Answer **any Two** of the following. 20
- a) Explain the derivation of aggregate demand curve with help of IS-LM Model.
  - b) Elaborate the long run Phillips curve.
  - c) Discuss the Adaptive expectation hypothesis.
- Q.2 Answer **any Two** of the following. 20
- a) Discuss the meaning and different phases of trade cycles.
  - b) Illustrate the Hawtre's theory of trade cycle in detail.
  - c) Explain the Hicks' theory of trade cycle.
- Q.3 Answer **any Two** of the following. 20
- a) Define the managed exchange rate and state the advantages and disadvantages of managed exchange rate system. 0
  - b) Discuss the relationship between balance of payment and exchange rate.
  - c) Explain the causes of the currency crisis.
- Q.4 Answer **any Two** of the following. 20
- a) Explain the meaning and operation of the gold standard.
  - b) Describe the collapse of Bretton Woods system.
  - c) Elaborate the functions and limitations of Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).
- Q.5 Write notes (**Any Two**). 20
- a) Tobin's modified Phillips curve
  - b) Measures to control the trade cycles
  - c) Balance of Payments always in balances
  - d) New Development Bank (NDB)

OR

Q.5 Choose the correct alternatives of the following.

1. As we move down along the IS curve.....
  - a) Investment and savings both decline.
  - b) Investment and savings does not change.
  - c) Investment and savings both increase.
  - d) Investment declines but savings increases
  
2. The LM curve shifts up because of contractionary ----
  - a) Fiscal Policy
  - b) Monetary Policy
  - c) Pricing Policy
  - d) Wage Policy
  
3. As the government's expenditure increases the AD curve shifts \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Up to the left
  - b) Down to the left
  - c) Down to the right
  - d) Up to the right
  
4. The short run Phillips curve shows the relationship between unemployment and \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Interest rate
  - b) Inflation rate
  - c) Investment rate
  - d) Saving rate
  
5. The IS curve shows all combinations of income and -----
  - a) Interest rate for which the goods market is in equilibrium.
  - b) Interest rate for which the money market is in equilibrium.
  - c) price level for which the goods market is in equilibrium.
  - d) Price level for which the money market is in equilibrium.
  
6. In the \_\_\_\_\_ phase there is considerable fall in production, employment, income and Investment.
  - a) Recession
  - b) Depression
  - c) Recovery
  - d) Prosperity
  
7. Hawtrey's theory of trade cycle is based on classical theory of \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Interest
  - b) Rent
  - c) Money
  - d) Wages

8. The low point in the business cycle is referred to as the---
- Expansion point
  - Boom point
  - Trough point
  - Peak point
9. According to Kaldor's theory of the trade cycle during the expansionary period \_\_\_\_\_
- $I > S$
  - $I < S$
  - $I = Y$
  - $I = S$
10. According to Smauelson's theory of trade cycle consumption depends on income of \_\_\_\_\_
- Present period
  - Future period
  - Previous Period
  - Other country
11. The foreign currency received in exchange for a specific number of domestic currencies is -----
- Bank rate
  - Interest rate
  - Exchange rate
  - Futures rate
12. Under fixed exchange rate system, the exchange rate is maintained through ---  
-----
- Official intervention
  - Market forces
  - Inflation
  - Investment
13. In which of the following exchange rate systems, exchange rates are determined by the market forces?
- Fixed exchange rate system
  - Managed floating exchange rate system
  - Floating exchange rate system
  - Highly managed floating exchange rate system
14. Which of the following is not a component of the Balance of Payments?
- Trade account
  - Current account
  - Capital account
  - Investment account
15. A surplus in the balance of trade implies that -----

- a) Export > Import
  - b) Export = Import
  - c) Export < Import
  - d) Saving > Investment
16. Which of the following exchange rate systems was the Bretton Woods system?
- a) Flexible exchange rate
  - b) Fixed exchange rate
  - c) Managed exchange rate
  - d) Floating managed exchange rate
17. Which of the common currencies has been introduced by the European Union?
- a) European dollar
  - b) US Dollar
  - c) Euro
  - d) Pound
18. In the year ----, the global financial crisis (subprime crisis) started in America.
- a) 2000-01
  - b) 2007-08
  - c) 2010-11
  - d) 2015-16
19. The Euro crisis was mainly ----- in nature.
- a) Economic and social
  - b) Economic and cultural
  - c) Economic and political
  - d) Political and social.
20. Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank was established on -----
- a) 25<sup>th</sup> December 2015
  - b) 25<sup>th</sup> December 2010
  - c) 25<sup>th</sup> December 2012
  - d) 25<sup>th</sup> December 2008
-

Time: 3 Hours

Marks: 100

- N.B.: (1) All questions are compulsory.  
 (2) Each question carries 20 marks.  
 (3) Use of a simple calculator is allowed.

Q.1. Attempt any **two** of the following:-

20

- (a) Write note on a scatterplot.  
 (b) Calculate the Spearman Rank Correlation coefficient for the following data.

X	11	21	41	31	51	71	61
Y	10	20	30	40	60	70	50

- (c) From the following data calculate 4 yearly moving averages.

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sales (lakh)	8	10	18	20	16	14	22	26	30	24

Q.2. Attempt any **two** of the following:-

20

- (a) Explain the limitations of Index numbers.  
 (b) Calculate Laspeyres's index number for the following data.

Commodity	Base Year		Current Year	
	Price (Rs.)	Quantity(Kg.)	Price (Rs.)	Quantity(Kg.)
A	7	6	8	8
B	8	7	10	7
C	9	8	16	6
D	10	9	14	5

- (c) Calculate the cost of living index number for the following data.

Commodity	I	W
Food	325	35
Clothing	250	20
Fuel	275	25
Housing rent	200	15
Miscellaneous	150	05

Q.3. Attempt any **two** of the following:-

20

- (a) Define the hypothesis and explain the criteria of a workable hypothesis.  
 (b) Discuss the sources of hypotheses.  
 (c) Discuss i) Type I and Type II Errors. (Types of Errors)  
 ii) Level of Significance.

Q.4. Attempt any **two** of the following:-

20

- (a) Explain the different types of research reports.



- (b) State the principles of writing a research report  
 (c) Write note on i) Footnote ii) uses of tables and figures.

Q5.A Attempt any **two** of the following

- (a) Find the regression equation X on Y for the following data. 20

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

- (b) Obtain the new Index number by shifting the base year from 2001 to 2003.

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Index Numbers (2001=100)	80	100	125	180	250	200	350	300	280

- (c) Explain the functions of the hypothesis in the research process  
 (d) Explain the format of the research report.

**OR**

Q.5 B) Answer the multiple- choice questions ( MCQs ) by choosing the correct option given below. 20

- 1) Which of the following methods is used to measure simple correlation?
  - a) Histogram
  - b) Pie chart
  - c) Scatter diagram
  - d) Bar graph
- 2) Who developed the coefficient of rank correlation?
  - a) Karl Pearson
  - b) Sir Francis Galton
  - c) Ronald Fisher
  - d) Spearman's
- 3) What does a correlation coefficient of +1 indicate?
  - a) Perfect positive correlation
  - b) Inverse correlation
  - c) Perfect negative correlation
  - d) No correlation
- 4) Which component of time series analysis deals with long-term movements?
  - a) Seasonal variations
  - b) Cyclical variations
  - c) Trend analysis
  - d) Irregular variations
- 5) What method is commonly used to smoothen out short-term fluctuations in time series analysis?
  - a) ANOVA
  - b) Regression analysis
  - c) t-test
  - d) Moving averages
- 6) Which of the following is not a classification of index numbers?
  - a) Simple Index
  - b) Weighted index
  - c) Complex index
  - d) Consumer price index

- 7) What are some common problems encountered while constructing index numbers?
- a) Lack of data availability                      b) Seasonal variations  
c) Selection bias                                      d) All of the above
- 8) Which method is commonly used to construct the Consumer Price Index (CPI)?
- a) Weighted average of relative method                      b) Aggregate expenditure method  
c) Chain based index                                      d) Aggregate method
- 9) Which weighted index method uses the initial period's quantities as weights?
- a) Laspeyres index                                      b) Paasche index  
c) Fisher index    d) Marshall-Edgeworth index
- 10) Base shifting is a concept associated with:
- a) Constructing index numbers                      b) Regression analysis  
c) Cluster analysis                                      d) Time series analysis
- 11) What is a hypothesis?
- a) A proven fact    b) A tentative explanation  
c) An observation    d) A statistical test
- 12) Which type of hypothesis assumes no effect or no difference?
- a) Null hypothesis    b) Alternative hypothesis  
c) Complex hypothesis                                      d) Secret hypothesis
- 13) What does "Universe/Population parameter" refer to in hypothesis testing?
- a) Characteristics of the entire population                      b) Characteristics of a small sample  
c) Characteristics of the researcher                      d) Characteristics of a fictional universe
- 14) What is the level of significance in hypothesis testing?
- a) The probability of making a Type II Error                      b) The probability of making a Type I Error  
c) The confidence level of the researcher                      d) The importance of the research
- 15) What statistical test is commonly used when the sample size is small and the population variance is unknown?
- a) ANOVA    b) Chi-square test  
c) Student's t-test    d) Z-test

- 16 What are the types of research reports commonly used?
- a) Technical
  - b) Popular
  - c) Summary
  - d) All of the above
- 17 Which type of research report is intended for a general audience and often found in magazines or newspapers?
- a) Technical report
  - b) Popular report
  - c) Interim report
  - d) Summary report
- 18 What is included in the preliminaries section of a research report?
- a) Main findings
  - b) Recommendations
  - c) Introduction and background information
  - d) Conclusion
- 19 What is the purpose of pagination in a research report?
- a) To organize content into chapters
  - b) To provide a table of contents
  - c) To identify page numbers
  - d) To include footnotes
- 20 What is the purpose of referencing documentation in a research report?
- a) To provide background information
  - b) To acknowledge sources
  - c) To include additional data
  - d) To summarize findings
-