

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS): RAJAHMUNDRY

I - B.A ECONOMICS (HONOURS)

FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

FIRST SEMESTER END EXAMINATIONS

Time: 2 ½ Hrs

Max. Marks: 50

SECTION - A

Answer any THREE from the following questions

(3x10=30 M)

1. Explain the methods and approaches commonly used in Social Sciences.
2. Define Psychology and explain its nature and scope.
3. Explore the different types of history, such as political, cultural, economic, and social history.
4. Explain the differences between microeconomics and macroeconomics and illustrate with examples.
5. Describe the milestones of computer evolution. Explain the significance of each generation of computers and their contributions to technological advancement.

SECTION - B

**Answer all the Questions
M)**

(12X 1 = 12

6. What is the primary focus of Social Science?
7. Name one example of a social science discipline.
8. Differentiate between natural science and social science in one sentence.
9. Define qualitative research in social sciences.
10. Define microeconomics.
11. What is the role of the legislative branch in a political system?
12. What is economic development?
13. Name one organ of the state in a political system.
14. What is a key characteristic of the first generation of computers?
15. What is the role of a firewall in network security?
16. Define "malware."
17. What is the purpose of an IP address?

SECTION - C

Match the Following Questions

(8 X 1 = 8 M)

Matching I

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--|
| 18. Cultural History | () | A. Study of Economic relations in the past |
| 19. Social History | () | B. Study of Cultural expressions in the past |
| 20. Economic History | () | C. Study of Power relations in the past |
| 21. Political History | () | D. Study of Social relations in the past |

Matching II

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|---|
| 22. Cognitive Psychology | () | A. study mental processes |
| 23. Forensic Psychology | () | B. Apply Psychological principles to legal issues |
| 24. Clinical Psychology | () | C. Trating mental disorders |
| 25. Educational Psychology | () | D. study how people learn in educational settings |

I - B.A ECONOMICS (HONOURS)
PERSPECTIVES OF INDIAN SOCIETY
FIRST SEMESTER END EXAMINATIONS

Time: 2 ½ Hrs

Max. Marks: 50

SECTION - A

Answer any THREE from the following questions

(3x10=30 M)

1. Analyze the impact of human nature on interpersonal relationships. How does an understanding of human nature contribute to effective social interactions?
2. Explore key events and personalities that played a crucial role in the freedom struggle.
3. Discuss the philosophical principles that underpin the Indian Constitution. How do these foundations reflect the values and aspirations of the Indian society at the time of its framing?
4. Evaluate the role of financial institutions, particularly the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and commercial banks, in shaping India's economic policies.
5. Explore the role of computers in society and the psychological impact of technology on human behavior. How has the advent of email transformed communication patterns?

SECTION - B

Answer all the Questions

(12X 1 = 12 M)

6. Provide an example where collectivism can lead to positive outcomes
7. How can social influence shape individual choices in lifestyle?
8. Provide a real-life example of how social influence can lead to negative consequences
9. How does an understanding of human nature contribute to effective communication?
10. Define the term "Yoga" in the context of Indian heritage.
11. Name a linguistic state formed post-independence in India.
12. Name a UNESCO World Heritage Site in India known for its architectural beauty.

13. Why are cultural and heritage sites important for tourism in India?
14. What is the purpose of data analysis in social sciences?
15. How can artificial intelligence benefit social sciences?
16. Provide an example of an expert system application in the social sciences.
17. Name three Social Media Platforms

SECTION - C

Match the Following Questions

(8X 1 = 8 M)

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------|--------------------|
| 18. Citizenship | () | A. Part-IVA |
| 19. Fundamental Rights | () | B. Part-IV |
| 20. DPSP's | () | C. Part-II |
| 21. Fundamental Duties | () | D. Part-III |
| | | |
| 22. RBI | () | A. Rajiv Kumar |
| 23. CEC | () | B. GC Murmu |
| 24. Supreme Court | () | C. Shaktikanth Das |
| 25. CAG | () | D. DY Chandrachud |

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), RAJAHMUNDRY
I-B.A ECONOMICS (HONOURS) (w.e.f 2023-2024)
MICRO ECONOMICS
SECOND SEMESTER END EXAMINATIONS

Time: 2 ½ Hrs

Max. Marks: 50

SECTION – A

Answer any five of the following questions

5×6 = 30 Marks

1. a) Explain the scope and importance of Micro Economics
(OR)
b) Distinguish between Micro and Macro Economics
2. a) Explain the concept of Law of Demand with exceptions
(OR)
b) What are the properties and characteristics of Indifference Curve
3. a) Explain the Cobb- Douglas production function
(OR)
b) Write about the Law of Variable Proportion
4. a) Critically explain the price and output determined under Perfect Competition
(OR)
b) Describe the Kinked Demand curve model
5. a) Briefly explain the Ricardian Theory of Rent
(OR)
b) Write about Loanable Funds Theory

SECTION-B

Answer any Five of the following

5×2=10 Marks

6. Basic Economic problems
7. Principles of Microeconomics
8. Elasticity of Demand
9. Budget Line
10. Law of Supply
11. Production function
12. Classification of Market
13. Price Discrimination
14. Quasi Rent
15. Theory of Interest

SECTION- C

Answer all of the following multiple choice questions

5×1=5 Marks

16. Which of the following is one of the major causes of economic problems?

- A) One of the major causes of economic problems is unlimited human wants
- B) One of the major causes of economic problems is the alternative usage of resources
- C) One of the major causes of economic problems is the scarcity of economic resources
- D) All of the above

17. The demand curve is always

- A) Level
- B) Irregular
- C) Upward sloping
- D) Downward sloping

18. Which of the following economists gave the statement 'Supply creates its own demand'?

- A) Jean-Baptiste Say
- B) James Madison
- C) Thomas Jefferson
- D) None of the above

19. Which of the following statements is true about a monopolist?

- A. A monopolist is a price taker
- B. A monopolist is a price maker
- C. A monopolist is a price acceptor
- D. A monopolist is a price taker

20 Quasi Rent is _____

- A. Equal to firm's total profit
- B. More than firm's total profit
- C. Less than firm's total profit
- D. None of the above

SECTION - D

Answer All the following questions one word question

5×1=5 Marks

- 21. Positive economics
- 22. Utility
- 23. Total cost
- 24. Marginal revenue MR
- 25. Monopolistic

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), RAJAHMUNDRY

I-B.A ECONOMICS (HONOURS) (w.e.f 2023-2024)

MATHEMATICAL METHODS FOR ECONOMICS

SECOND SEMESTER END EXAMINATIONS

Time: 2 ½ Hrs

Max. Marks: 50

SECTION – A

I) Answer any five of the following questions

5×6 = 30 Marks

1. A) Explain the concept of sets in mathematics and how they are applied in economics. Discuss the different types of sets and their significance in economic modelling.

OR

B) Define Functions in mathematics and explain their significance in economics. Discuss various types of functions used in economic models.

2. A) Explain the concept of limits of functions and their significance in calculus. How are limits used to determine continuity and differentiability of a function?

OR

B) Explain the various applications of derivatives in economics. How are derivatives used to solve optimization problems, analyse marginal changes, and study elasticity in economic contexts?

3. A) Differentiate between unconstrained and constrained optimization. Provide examples of each and discuss their significance in economic decision-making.

OR

B) Find the maximum and minimum values of the function $(f(x) = 3x^2 - 12x + 5)$ over the interval $([-2, 5])$.

4. A) Explore the applications of linear programming in economics. Discuss how linear programming is used to optimize resource allocation, production planning, and cost minimization in various economic contexts.

OR

B) Calculate the definite integral of $(f(x) = 2x + 3)$ from $(x = 1)$ to $(x = 5)$.

5. A) Explain the concept of matrices in mathematics, including different types such as row matrix, column matrix, square matrix, and diagonal matrix. Discuss how matrices are used to represent data and relationships in economics.

OR

B) Solve the given equations using cramer's rule

$$2x + y - z = 3,$$

$$x + y + z = 1,$$

$$x - 2y - 3z = 4$$

SECTION-B

II) Answer any Five of the following

5×2=10 Marks

6. If $A = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11\}$ and $B = \{1, 2, 3, 13\}$, the find $A - B$ and $B - A$.
7. Graphical representation of linear and quadratic function.
8. Rules of differentiation.
9. Calculate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (3x^2 - 2x + 1)$
10. What is the method of Lagrange multipliers used for?
11. What are some common applications of optimization in economics?
12. Rules of integration.
13. Calculate the definite integral of $f(x) = 2x + 3$ from $x = 1$ to $x = 5$.
14. Types of matrices.
15. Find A^{-1} for the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

SECTION- C

III) Answer all of the following multiple choice questions

5×1=5 Marks

16. Sets in economics are used primarily for:
 - a) Graphing economic data
 - b) Categorizing and organizing economic variables
 - c) Calculating GDP
 - d) Predicting inflation rates
17. A function is said to be continuous if:
 - a) It has no breaks or jumps in its graph
 - b) It is differentiable at every point
 - c) It has a finite value at each point
 - d) It has a maximum value
18. Which type of optimization involves finding the maximum or minimum of a function without any restrictions?
 - a) Unconstrained optimization
 - b) Constrained optimization
 - c) Lagrange optimization
 - d) Dynamic optimization
19. Linear programming is used to:
 - a) Solve quadratic equations
 - b) Optimize resource allocation
 - c) Graph linear functions
 - d) Perform statistical analysis
20. What is the purpose of Cramer's Rule?
 - a) Adding matrices
 - b) Solving systems of linear equations
 - c) Finding matrix inverse
 - d) Multiplying matrices

SECTION - D

IV) Answer all the following questions one word question

5×1=5 Marks

21. Functions
22. Partial Derivatives
23. Optimization
24. Optimal Feasible Solution
25. Non-Singular Matrix

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), RAJAHMUNDRY
II – B.A ECONOMICS (HONOURS)
MACRO ECONOMICS
THIRD SEMESTER END EXAMINATIONS

TIME:- 2 ½ HOURS

Max Marks:- 50

SECTION-A

I) Answer any five of the following questions

5×6 = 30 Marks

1. a) Explain the scope and importance of Macro Economics
(OR)
b) Explain the measuring methods of National Income
2. a) Briefly explain the Keynesian Theory of Employment
(OR)
b) Write about the Keynes's Psychological Law of Consumption
3. a) Critically examine the Fisher Quantity Theory of Value of Money
(OR)
b) Explain the functions of RBI
4. a) What is Inflation and explain the types of Inflation
(OR)
b) Briefly explain the phases of Trade Cycle
5. a) Describe the types of Financial Markets
(OR)
b) Critically explain the IS and LM model

SECTION-B

II) Answer any Five of the following

5×2=10 Marks

6. Concept of National Income
7. Percapita Income
8. Says Law of Market
9. Types of Investment
10. RBI classification of Money
11. Monetary Policy
12. Phillips Curve
13. Causes of Inflation
14. Fiscal Policy
15. Instruments of Financial Markets

SECTION- C

III) Answer all of the following multiple choice questions

5×1=5 Marks

16. Which of the following is a method to measure the National Income?
- A. Expenditure method
 - B. Income method
 - C. Product method
 - D. All of the above
17. What measures can be used to correct the inflationary gap under the monetary policy?
- A. Reducing the availability of credit
 - B. Cutting the government expenditure
 - C. Increasing taxation
 - D. None of the above
18. Which agency regulates the money supply in India?
- A. The Government of India
 - B. Commercial banks
 - C. Reserve Bank of India
 - D. None of the above
19. Which of the following agencies can provide the data for unemployment in India?
- A. Reports from the census of India
 - B. The Directorate General of Employment
 - C. National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO)
 - D. All of the above
20. How many companies are a part of Sensex (Stock Exchange Sensitive Index)?
- A. 20
 - B. 30
 - C. 50
 - D. 100

SECTION - D

IV) Answer all the following questions one word question

5×1=5 Marks

- 21. Difference between GNP GDP
- 22. MEC
- 23. NBFCs
- 24. Unemployment
- 25. Nifty

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), RAJAHMUNDRY
II – B.A ECONOMICS (HONOURS)
THIRD SEMESTER END EXAMINATIONS
ECONOMIC THOUGHT AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

TIME:- 2 ½ HOURS

Max Marks:- 50

SECTION-A

I) Answer any five of the following questions

5×6 = 30 Marks

1. a) Discuss the main ideas of the Physiocrats and how they differed from the Mercantilists.
OR
b) Explain Karl Marx's critique of capitalism and the core tenets of the Marxist theory.
2. a) Compare and contrast the economic theories of Alfred Marshall and Vilfredo Pareto.
OR
b) Explain the main principles of Keynesian economics and its impact on modern economic policies.
3. a) Discuss the contributions of Gunnar Myrdal and John Rawls to the Institutional School of thought.
OR
b) Explain the significance of Herbert Simon's work in the Behaviourist School.
4. a) Discuss the economic ideas of Dadabhai Naoroji and R.C. Dutt.
OR
b) Explain the political and economic thoughts of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
5. a) Explain the nexus between politics and economy with examples.
OR
b) Discuss the role of political institutions in economic development.

SECTION-B

II) Answer any Five of the following

5×2=10 Marks

6. Who was the main proponent of Utilitarianism in the Classical School?
7. What is the primary economic contribution of Adam Smith?
8. Who introduced the concept of marginal utility in the Neo-Classical School?
9. What is the primary focus of the New Classical School?
10. Who is known for the theory of "Bounded Rationality"?
11. What is the main idea behind the New Institutional School?
12. What was the main contribution of Kautilya to Indian political thought?
13. Who is known for the theory of "Trusteeship"?
14. What is Economic Liberalism?
15. Name one role of the Judiciary in Economic Development.

SECTION - C

III) Answer all of the following multiple choice questions

5×1=5 Marks

16. Who wrote "The Wealth of Nations"?
 - A) David Ricardo
 - B) John Stuart Mill
 - C) Adam Smith
 - D) Karl Marx
17. John Maynard Keynes is best known for his work, "The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and _____".
 - A) Prices
 - B) Money
 - C) Capital
 - D) Inflation
18. Ronald Coase is famous for the _____ theorem.
 - A) Efficiency
 - B) Coase
 - C) Market
 - D) Game
19. Who wrote "The Discovery of India"?
 - A) M.K. Gandhi
 - B) B.R. Ambedkar
 - C) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - D) M.N. Roy
20. Economic nationalism emphasizes the importance of _____ in economic policy.
 - A) Free trade
 - B) National sovereignty
 - C) Market deregulation
 - D) Foreign investment

SECTION - D

IV) Answer all the following questions one word question

5×1=5 Marks

21. The principle of the "invisible hand" was introduced by _____.
22. The concept of "Pareto Efficiency" was developed by _____.
23. Elinor Ostrom won the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences for her work on _____.
24. The "Drain Theory" was proposed by _____.
25. The political ideology that focuses on the abolition of private property and the establishment of a classless society is called _____.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), RAJAHMUNDRY
II – B.A ECONOMICS (HONOURS)
DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS
THIRD SEMESTER END EXAMINATIONS

TIME:- 2 ½ HOURS

Max Marks:- 50

SECTION-A

I) Answer any five of the following questions

5×6 = 30 Marks

1. a) Describe the measures of Economic Development
(OR)
b) Explain the distinguish between Economic Growth and Economic Development
2. a) Explain the causes of Unemployment
(OR)
b) Briefly explain the Poverty and Inequalities in India
3. a) Critically evaluate the Harrod and Domar model
(OR)
b) Discuss Rostow's stages of economic growth
4. a) Briefly explain the Balanced Growth Theory
(OR)
b) Critically explain the Endogenous Growth strategies
5. a) Explain the role of International Institutions in Development
(OR)
b) Describe the objectives and achievements of Planning Commission

SECTION-B

II) Answer any Five of the following

5×2=10 Marks

6. IMF
7. Growth
8. Vicious circles of poverty
9. Inequalities
10. Classical theory of development
11. Marxian theory of development
12. Capitalist
13. Mahalanobis
14. Features of new Institutional Economics
15. Institutions in Economic Development

SECTION- C

III) Answer all of the following multiple choice questions

5×1=5 Marks

16. When was IMF ESTABLISHED?

- A. Dec 27,1945
- B. Jan 30 1947
- C. Jan 1 1946
- D. Sept 24 1947

17. In which year was the National Food for Work Programme launched in India?

- A. 2005
- B. 2004
- C. 2002
- D. 2001

18. Which of the following is not an indicator of an economically developed nation?

- A. High levels of literacy
- B. Low death rate
- C. High per capita income
- D. A high proportion of labour in the primary sector

19. Which of the following is a major source of human capital formation in India?

- A. Expenditure on on-the-job training
- B. Expenditure on education
- C. Both a and b are correct
- D. Both a and b are incorrect

20. How many members are present in the WTO?

- A. 207
- B. 195
- C. 165
- D. 164

SECTION - D

IV) Answer all the following questions one word question

5×1=5 Marks

21. Development

22. Sustainable development

23. Solow growth

24. Human capital

25. Federalism

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) RAJAHMUNDRY
II BA ECONOMICS (Hons)
THIRD SEMESTER END EXAMINATIONS

PUBLIC ECONOMICS

TIME:- 2 ½ HOURS

Max Marks:- 50

SECTION-A

I) Answer any five of the following questions

5×6 = 30 Marks

1. a) Explain the meaning, Nature, Scope, and Importance of Public Finance.
OR
b) Discuss the problems of Market Failure, Externalities, and Free Riding along with Potential Solutions.
2. a) Discuss the sources of Government Revenue, distinguishing between Tax and Non-Tax Revenues, and explain the canons of taxation.
OR
b) Explain the different theories of taxation, including the socio-political theory, benefit received theory, and ability to pay theory.
3. a) Discuss the principles of public expenditure, its classification, and its effects on the economy
OR
b) Explain Wagner's Law and Peacock-Wiseman hypothesis of public expenditure.
4. a) Explain the meaning, sources, effects, and burden of public debt.
OR
b) Discuss the theories of public debt, including the Classical Theory, Barro-Ricardo Equivalence, and Keynesian Approach.
5. a) Explain the meaning, objectives, and functions of fiscal policy.
OR
b) Discuss the issues and challenges of fiscal federalism and state government finances in India

SECTION-B

II) Answer any Five of the following

5×2=10 Marks

6. Principle of Maximum Social Advantage
7. Differentiate between Public Goods and Private Goods.
8. Direct Tax
9. Progressive and Regressive Tax Systems
10. Determinants of Public Expenditure
11. Public Investment
12. Fiscal Consolidation
13. FRBM Act
14. Vertical Fiscal Imbalance
15. Constitutional provisions related to fiscal federalism in India

SECTION- C

III) Answer all of the following multiple choice questions

5×1=5 Marks

16. Which of the following is a characteristic of public goods? ()
A) Excludable
B) Rival in consumption
C) Non-rival in consumption
D) Exclusively provided by the private sector
17. Which of the following is an example of non-tax revenue? ()
A) Income tax
B) Sales tax
C) Custom duty
D) Fees and fines
18. Which theory of taxation suggests that taxes should be based on an individual's ability to pay? ()
A) Socio-Political Theory
B) Benefit Received Theory
C) Ability to Pay Theory
D) Equal Sacrifice Theory
19. Which theory of public expenditure suggests that government spending grows as economies develop and industrialize? ()
A) Peacock-Wiseman Hypothesis
B) Wagner's Law
C) Colin Clark's Critical Limit Theory
D) Keynesian Theory
20. Which of the following is considered external debt? ()
A) Treasury bills
B) Bonds sold to domestic investors
C) Loans from the World Bank
D) Savings certificates

SECTION - D

IV) Answer all the following questions one word question

5×1=5 Marks

20. Main objective of fiscal policy?
21. Write the Meaning of Horizontal fiscal imbalance
22. Which article in the constitution refer to Finance commission
23. Which Tax is imposed on company profits
24. Give an example for merit good

**GOVERNMENT COLLEGE(AUTONOMOUS) RAJAHMUNDRY
FOURTH SEMESTER END EXAMINATIONS**

INDIA AND AP ECONOMY

TIME:- 2 ½ HOURS

Max Marks:- 50

SECTION-A

I) Answer any five of the following questions

5×6 = 30 Marks

1. a) Explain the basic characteristics of Indian Economy
(OR)
b) Describe the objectives and achievements of Five Year Plans

2. a) What are the trends in National Income
(OR)
b) Critically evaluate the Poverty and Inequalities in India

3. a) Explain the importance of Indian Agricultural Sector
(OR)
b) Critically evaluate the New Industrial Policy

4. a) Write about the Indian Tax System
(OR)
b) Describe the center State Financial Relations in India

5. a) Write about the basic characteristics of AP Economy after bifurcation in 2014
(OR)
b) Explain recent Social Welfare programs in Andhra Pradesh

SECTION-B

II) Answer any Five of the following

5×2=10 Marks

6. NITI Aayog
7. Human Development Index
8. write down GNP
9. Migration
10. Minimum Support Price
11. Make in India
12. Explain GST
13. Fiscal policy
14. AP Bifurcation Act
15. Skill Development in India

SECTION- C

III) Answer all of the following multiple choice questions

5×1=5 Marks

16. The final approval to the 5 year plans of India given by
- A. Niti aayog
 - B. President of India
 - C. National development council
 - D. Minister of Finance
17. Which of the following is a method of measure of their national income
- A. Expenditure method
 - B. Income method
 - C. Product method
 - D. All the above
18. -----is the world's largest producer of sugar cane
- A. India
 - B. Brazil
 - C. Copa
 - D. USA
19. GST was implemented in India from
- A. 1st January 2017
 - B. 1st April 2017
 - C. 1st March 2017
 - D. 1st July 2017
20. What is the growth rate of AP gross state domestic product at current prices according to AP socio economic survey 2022 -23
- A. 10 .22%
 - B. 1.2%
 - C. 4.2%
 - D. 16.2%

SECTION - D

IV) Answer all the following questions one word question

5×1=5 Marks

- 21. PQLI
- 22. GDP
- 23. Agricultural credit
- 24. GST
- 25. Public debt

**GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) RAJAHMUNDRY
FOURTH SEMESTER END EXAMINATIONS**

STATISTICAL METHODS FOR ECONOMICS

TIME:- 2 ½ HOURS

Max Marks:- 50

SECTION-A

I) Answer any five of the following questions

5×6 = 30 Marks

1. a) Explain about the nature and scope of Statistics.
OR
b) Explain about the Sampling and Census methods with advantages and disadvantages.

2. a) The table below shows the favorite color of 200 students in a class:

Favorite Color	Red	Green	Blue	Yellow	Orange
Number of Students	45	17	50	48	40

- i) Using the above information draw a bar graph
ii) Arrange the colours in ascending and descending order according to number of students
iii) What is the difference between the 2nd favorite color and least favorite color

OR

- b) Explain about the meaning and types of data.
3. a) Calculate the Arithmetic mean

Class Interval	Frequency
0-10	3
10-20	10
20-30	6
30-40	4
40-50	2

OR

- b) Explain about the measures of Central Tendency with advantages and disadvantages

4. a) Define correlation and regression. Differentiate between them
OR

- b) Calculate the Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient.

Price	10	12	14	16	18
Quantity	20	29	21	22	28

5. a) Define Time Series and its measurements.

OR

- b) Explain the uses and limitations of index numbers

SECTION-B

II) Answer any Five of the following

5×2=10 Marks

6. Primary Data Collection
7. Schedule and its advantages
8. Pie Chart
9. Frequency Distribution
10. Mean of 12, 18, 22, 27, 19 and 33
11. Quartile Deviation of 23, 8, 5, 16, 33, 7, 24, 5, 30, 33, 37, 30, 9, 11, 26, 32
12. Types of correlation
13. Demand Forecasting
14. Index Numbers
15. Moving Averages

SECTION- C

III) Answer all of the following multiple choice questions

5×1=5 Marks

16. What is the nature of statistics?

- A) Predictive B) Quantitative C) Descriptive D) Qualitative

17. What type of data is represented by a pie diagram?

- A) Time-series data B) Continuous data
C) Categorical data D) Discrete data

18. Which measure of central tendency is the middle value when data is arranged in ascending order?

- A) Arithmetic mean B) Median
C) Mode D) Geometric mean

19. Spearman's rank correlation is used when:

- A) Variables are continuous B) Variables are categorical
C) Data is skewed D) There is no correlation

20. What is the main application of index numbers in economics?

- A) Predicting future trends B) Measuring inflation
C) Determining GDP growth D) Analyzing stock market performance

SECTION - D

IV) Answer all the following questions one word question

5×1=5 Marks

21. What is the importance of statistics in economics?
22. What are the types of data?
23. Which measure of dispersion is calculated by summing the absolute deviations from the mean?
24. When is Regression analysis used?
25. What are the components of Time Series?

**GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) RAJAHMUNDRY
FOURTH SEMESTER END EXAMINATIONS
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS**

TIME:- 2 ½ HOURS

Max Marks:- 50

SECTION-A

I) Answer any FIVE of the following questions

5×6 = 30 Marks

1. a) Explain the importance of International Trade

(OR)

b) Describe the Free Trade Vs Restricted Trade

2) a) Write about Absolute Advantage Theory

(OR)

b) Critically evaluate the Hecksher- Ohlin Theory

3.a) Explain the meaning and types of Exchange Rates

(OR)

b) What are the factors and determinants of Exchange Rate

4.a) Briefly explain effects of Trade Barriers

(OR)

b) Explain the role of World Bank and IMF in International Trade

5.a) What are the objectives and functions of WTO

(OR)

b) Describe the New Foreign Trade Policy

SECTION-B

II) Answer any Five of the following

5×2=10 Marks

6. Trade elasticity

7. Opportunity cost

8. Comparative advantage theory

9. Leontief paradox

10. Purchasing power parity

11. Balance of payments

12. Subsidies

13. Price discrimination

14. Forex reserves

SECTION - C

III) Answer all of the following multiple choice questions

5×1=5 Marks

16. Which of the follow is international trade
 - A. Trade between countries
 - B. Trade between provinces
 - C. Trade between regions
 - D. Both (B) and (C)

17. The concept of opportunity cost in employee under
 - A. Modern theory of trade
 - B. Factor equalization theorem
 - C. Comparative cost advantage theory
 - D. Absolute cost advantage theory

18. The components of balance of payments account are ----
 - (A) Capital account
 - (B) Current account
 - (C) Both A and b
 - (D) None of the above

19. International finance is concerned with
 - (A) Exchange rates of currencies
 - (B) Monetary systems of the world
 - (C) Foreign direct investment
 - (D) All of the above

20. India's foreign exchange rates system is
 - A. Fixed target of band
 - B. Free float
 - C. Fixed system
 - D. Managed float

SECTION - D

IV) Answer all the following questions one word question

5×1=5 Marks

21. Trade multiplier
22. Modern trade
23. Depreciation
24. Quotas
25. Free trade

**GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS),
RAJAHMUNDRY III-B.A/ B.Sc ECONOMICS – SEMESTER-V
Paper-VI(A) INSURANCE SERVICE**

Time: 2 ½ hours

Max. Marks: 50

Model Question Paper - 2024-25

Section-A

Answer the following questions

(3X10 = 30 Marks)

1. (a) What is insurance and explain the Scope and importance of Insurance.
(or)
(b) Explain the role of IRDA in insurance
2. (a) Explain the major life insurance companies in India.
(or)
(b) What is General Insurance and explain the types of General Insurance.
3. (a) Explain the Insurance contract and terms of insurance policy
(or)
(b) Ethically examine the ethical behaviour of costumers in insurance sector.

Section-B

Answer any FOUR of the following questions

(4X5 = 20 Marks)

4. Principles of Insurance
5. Types of insurance
6. Importance of Life insurance
7. Features of Life insurance
8. Health Insurance
9. Features of general insurance
10. Procedure to issue a policy
11. Insurance customer categories

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), RAJAHMUNDRY

III-B.A/ B.Sc ECONOMICS

SEMESTER-V

Under CBCS Pattern

Paper-VII: BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

Time: 2 ½ hours

Max. Marks: 50

Model Question Paper- 2024-25

Section-A

Answer the following questions

(3X10 = 30 Marks)

1. (a) Explain the functions of RBI
(or)
(b) Define different categories of loans
2. (a) Explain various E- Banking facilities
(or)
(b) Explain main activities of Banking correspondents
3. (a) Explain NBFI's and define problems of NBFI's India.
(or)
(b) Describe procedure and requirements in FSC's loan sanction.

Section-B

Answer any FOUR of the following questions

(4X5 = 20 Marks)

4. Principles of Banking -
5. KYC Norms
6. Common Service Centre
7. Deposit Mobilization
8. Concept of EMI
9. Regulations of NBFI's
10. Marketing of FSC's Loans
11. Needs of FSC's

(1: Slight [Low]; 2: Moderate[Medium]; 3: Substantial[High], '-' : No Correlation)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	3	3	3	2	3	2	1	3	3	2			
CO2	3	3	2	1	2	3	1	3	3	1			
CO3	3	3	3	1	3	2	2	3	3	3			
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	2			
CO5	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	2			

**GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS): RAJAHMUNDRY
III – B A ECONOMICS (HONOURS)
INDIAN ECONOMY-II
FIFTH SEMESTER END EXAMINATIONS**

Time:2 ½ hours

MAX MARKS:50

SECTION -A

Answer all questions

3x10 =30 Marks

1. a) Discuss the objectives of Macroeconomic policies and their impact on the Indian Economy.
(or)
b) Compare and contrast Fiscal and Monetary policies in India, including their instruments and effects.
2. a) Discuss the evolution of agricultural policies in India from Pre-Independence to Post-Independence era.
(or)
b) Discuss the role of crop insurance schemes like Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (2016) in mitigating agricultural risks.
3. a) Discuss the evolution of industrial policies in India from Pre-Independence to Post-Independence era, including liberalization and reforms (1991).
(or)
b) Discuss the role of IT and ITES policies in promoting the service sector in India.

SECTION -B

Answer any FOUR of the following

4x5=20 Marks

4. What are the primary objectives of macroeconomic policies in India
5. Define fiscal policy and monetary policy. How do they differ
6. Define trade policy and international trade and finance policies.
7. What are the main objectives of the National Agricultural Policy (2000)?
8. Describe the impact of policies on rural development and poverty reduction
9. What is the role of crop insurance schemes like Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (2016) in Indian agriculture?

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), RAJAHMUNDRY
III- B.A ECONOMICS (HONOURS)
DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS-II
FIFTH SEMESTER END EXAMINATIONS

Time: 2 ½ Hrs

Max. Marks: 50

SECTION - A

Answer the following questions.

(3 X 10 = 30 M)

1. a) What are the main components of demographic transition, and how do they impact economic development?
(or)
b) Discuss the policy implications of demographic transition for developing countries.
2. a) Analyze the impact of labor market imperfections on agricultural productivity and rural development
(or)
b) Discuss the importance of Sustainable Management of Natural Resources for future generations.
3. a) Discuss the role of Environmental Externalities in Market Failures.
(or)
b) Explain impact of Globalization on Indian Economy

SECTION – B

Answer any Four of the following

(4 X 5 = 20 M)

4. Define demographic transition and explain its stages.
5. What is the difference between fertility rate and mortality rate?
6. What are the effects of land reform on productivity?
7. Explain the concept of microfinance.
8. What are the benefits and drawbacks of Globalization
9. Define sustainability in the context of renewable resources.
10. What are environmental externalities?
11. How does trade affect world inequality?

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS):
RAJAHMAHENDRAVARAMIII– B.A Hons ECONOMICS
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS
V-SEMESTER END EXAMINATIONS

TIME: 2 ½ HOURS

MAX MARKS: 50

SECTION-A

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

3X10=30

1. a) Critically evaluate Hecksher-Ohlin theory of International trade

(or)

b) Define terms of trade. How terms of trade is determined.

2. a) Explain the role of GATT and establishment of WTO

(or)

b) Define Balance of Payments and discuss features of Balance of Payments

3. a) Critically examine Purchasing Power Parity theory

(or)

b) Explain the Role of IMF in International Liquidity.

SECTION-B

II) ANSWER ANY FOUR OF THE FOLLOWING

4X5=20

4. Leontief Paradox

5. Comparative Cost Advantage Theory

6. Non-Tariff Barriers

7. Customs Union

8. Balance of Trade

9. Flexible Exchange Rate

10. Functions of Foreign Exchange Market

11. Bretton-Woods system

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS): RAJAHMUNDRY
III – B A ECONOMICS (HONOURS)
ECONOMIC HISTORY OF INDIA (1857-1947)
FIFTH SEMESTER END EXAMINATIONS

Time:2 ½ hours

MAX MARKS:50

SECTION -A

Answer all questions

3x10 =30 Marks

- 1 (a) Discuss the economic, social, and political impact of colonialism on India.
(or)
(b) Explain the key features of colonial India and their significance.
2. (a) Estimate and explain the trends in national income in colonial India.
(or)
(b) Discuss the trends in agricultural production and productivity in colonial India
- 3.(a) Discuss the development and impact of railways on Indian economy and society.
(or)
(b) Discuss the colonial state's role in shaping the Indian economy.

SECTION -B

Answer any FOUR of the following

4x5=20 Marks

4. What was the Indian subcontinent's economic condition before British rule?
5. What is the drain of wealth theory?
6. How was national income estimated in colonial India?
7. How did colonial policies affect India's economy and society?
8. What were the different land tenure systems in colonial India?
9. What was the role of foreign capital and technology in Indian industry?
10. What were the fiscal policies and taxation systems in colonial India?
11. What is the economic legacy of colonialism in post-independence India?

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS): RAJAHMUNDRY

I - B.A RURAL DEVELOPMENT (HONOURS)

FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

FIRST SEMESTER END EXAMINATIONS

Time: 2 ½ Hrs

Max.

Marks: 50

SECTION - A

Answer any THREE from the following questions

(3x10=30 M)

1. Explain the methods and approaches commonly used in Social Sciences.
2. Define Psychology and explain its nature and scope.
3. Explore the different types of history, such as political, cultural, economic, and social history.
4. Explain the differences between microeconomics and macroeconomics and illustrate with examples.
5. Describe the milestones of computer evolution. Explain the significance of each generation of computers and their contributions to technological advancement.

SECTION - B

Answer all the Questions

(12X 1 = 12 M)

6. What is the primary focus of Social Science?
7. Name one example of a social science discipline.
8. Differentiate between natural science and social science in one sentence.
9. Define qualitative research in social sciences.
10. Define microeconomics.
11. What is the role of the legislative branch in a political system?
12. What is economic development?
13. Name one organ of the state in a political system.
14. What is a key characteristic of the first generation of computers?
15. What is the role of a firewall in network security?
16. Define "malware."
17. What is the purpose of an IP address?

SECTION - C

Match the Following Questions

(8 X 1 = 8 M)

Matching I

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--|
| 18. Cultural History | () | A. Study of Economic relations in the past |
| 19. Social History | () | B. Study of Cultural expressions in the past |
| 20. Economic History | () | C. Study of Power relations in the past |
| 21. Political History | () | D. Study of Social relations in the past |

Matching II

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|---|
| 22. Cognitive Psychology | () | A. study mental processes |
| 23. Forensic Psychology | () | B. Apply Psychological principles to legal issues |
| 24. Clinical Psychology | () | C. Trating mental disorders |
| 25. Educational Psychology | () | D. study how people learn in educational settings |

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS): RAJAHMUNDRY
I - B.A RURAL DEVELOPMENT (HONOURS)
PERSPECTIVES OF INDIAN SOCIETY
FIRST SEMESTER END EXAMINATIONS

Time: 2 ½ Hrs

Max. Marks: 50

SECTION - A

Answer any THREE from the following questions

(3x10=30 M)

1. Analyze the impact of human nature on interpersonal relationships. How does an understanding of human nature contribute to effective social interactions?
2. Explore key events and personalities that played a crucial role in the freedom struggle.
3. Discuss the philosophical principles that underpin the Indian Constitution. How do these foundations reflect the values and aspirations of the Indian society at the time of its framing?
4. Evaluate the role of financial institutions, particularly the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and commercial banks, in shaping India's economic policies.
5. Explore the role of computers in society and the psychological impact of technology on human behavior. How has the advent of email transformed communication patterns?

SECTION - B

Answer all the Questions

(12X 1 = 12 M)

6. Provide an example where collectivism can lead to positive outcomes
7. How can social influence shape individual choices in lifestyle?
8. Provide a real-life example of how social influence can lead to negative consequences
9. How does an understanding of human nature contribute to effective communication?
10. Define the term "Yoga" in the context of Indian heritage.
11. Name a linguistic state formed post-independence in India.
12. Name a UNESCO World Heritage Site in India known for its architectural beauty.
13. Why are cultural and heritage sites important for tourism in India?
14. What is the purpose of data analysis in social sciences?
15. How can artificial intelligence benefit social sciences?
16. Provide an example of an expert system application in the social sciences.

SECTION - C

Match the Following Questions

(8X 1 = 8 M)

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----|--------------------|
| 17. Citizenship | () | A. Part-IVA |
| 18. Fundamental Rights | () | B. Part-IV |
| 19. DPSP's | () | C. Part-II |
| 20. Fundamental Duties | () | D. Part-III |
| | | |
| 21. RBI | () | A. Rajiv Kumar |
| 22. CEC | () | B. GC Murmu |
| 23. Supreme Court | () | C. Shaktikanth Das |
| 24. CAG | () | D. DY Chandrachud |

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), RAJAHMUNDRY
I-B.A RURAL DEVELOPMENT (HONOURS) (w.e.f 2023-2024)
ELEMENTS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
SECOND SEMESTER END EXAMINATIONS

Time: 2 ½ Hrs

Max. Marks: 50

SECTION – A

I) Answer any five of the following questions

5×6 = 30 Marks

1. a) Explain the causes of rural backwardness in India?
(OR)
b) Explain the scope of rural development in India?
2. a) Explain the Gandhian approach to rural development in India?
(OR)
b) Explain the Decentralised planning approach?
3. a) Explain the education system in rural areas?
(OR)
b) Describe the structure and functions of Health care services in rural areas?
4. a) Write about different sources of rural credit in India?
(OR)
b) Explain the functions of NABARD?
5. a) what are problems and challenges faced by rural marketing in India?
(OR)
b) Explain the concept and components of rural marketing in India?

SECTION-B

II) Answer any Five of the following

5×2=10 Marks

6. Concept of rural areas.
7. Difference between standard of living in rural and urban in India?
8. Target group approach
9. Holistic Approach.
10. Importance of Girl child Education
11. Status of Rural Housing
12. Cost of credit in rural areas
13. Non institutional credit facilities in India
14. Rythu Bazars
15. Regulated markets

SECTION- C

III) Answer all of the following multiple choice questions

5×1=5 Marks

16. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a rural area?
- A. Low population density
 - B. Predominantly agricultural activities
 - C. Highly developed infrastructure
 - D. Strong sense of community
17. When choosing an approach to rural development its MOST, Important to consider:
- A. National economic goals only
 - B. Local community needs and resources
 - C. Government budget limitations
 - D. Speed of implementing the plan.
- 18) An indicator of a healthy rural social sector could be
- A. High rates of child labour
 - B. Low female Literacy rates
 - C. Strong Community participation in local development Initiatives
 - D. Limited access to sanitation facilities
- 19) When was the national Bank for agriculture and Rural development (NABARD) set up
- A. 1969
 - B. 1975
 - C. 1982
 - D. 1991
- 20) Rythu Bazars were started in
- A. 1998
 - B. 2000
 - C. 1999
 - D. 2001

SECTION - D

IV) Answer all the following questions one word question

5×1=5 Marks

- 21) SHGs
- 22) NABAARD
- 23) White revolution
- 24) National Rural Health mission
- 25) Rural marketing

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), RAJAHMUNDRY
I-B.A RURAL DEVELOPMENT (HONOURS) (w.e.f 2023-2024)
RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND PROGRAMES
SECOND SEMESTER END EXAMINATIONS

Time: 2 ½ Hrs

Max. Marks: 50

SECTION – A

I) Answer any five of the following questions

5×6 = 30 Marks

1. (a) Explain the Etawa pilot project?
(OR)
(b) Critically explain the Community Development Programme?
2. (a) Briefly explain the Drought prone Area programme ?
(OR)
(b) Explain the Integrated Tribal Development Agency?
3. (a) Describe the Deendayal Antyodaya Yolana?
(OR)
(b) Explain the Role and Importance of Micro Finance in rural development?
4. (a) Define MGNREGA and explain the objectives of MGNREGA Act?
(OR)
(b) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalyg Yojana?
5. (a) Briefly Explain the National Food Security Mission
(OR)
(b) Explain the Rastriya Swasthya Bhima Yojana ?

SECTION-B

II) Answer any Five of the following

5×2=10 Marks

6. Martandam rural development scheme
7. Firka Development scheme
8. Hill Area Development Programme
9. Tribal Development Corporation
10. Self-Help Groups for Women Empowerment
11. Functioning of Velugu in for AP
12. PMRY
13. Strategy of MGNREGS.
14. Sarva Siksha Abhiyan
15. Atal Pension Yoiana

SECTION- C

III) Answer all of the following multiple choice questions

5×1=5 Marks

- 16) which of the following was a primary focus of early rural development efforts
- A. Industrialization in rural areas
 - B. Improving social infrastructure (Education, health care)
 - C. promoting large- Scale commercial agriculture
 - D. Encouraging road -to- urban migration
- 17) A Key objective of area development programs is to :
- A. Focus solely on economic growth in a specific region
 - B. promote balanced and sustainable development across all aspects of an area.
 - C. Encourage large corporation to relocate to the designated areas
 - D. Reduce government involvement in local development initiatives.
- 18) Target group programs are designed to address the specific needs of :
- A. The entire population of a region.
 - B. well-defined group of people with shared Characteristics or challenges
 - C. primarily government employees.
 - D. Large corporations facing economic defaulting
- 19) A Primary goal of employment and skill development programs is to:
- A. Reduce the overall unemployment rate
 - B. Increase taxes on businesses to fund training. Programs
 - C. Limit Job opportunities for foreign workers
 - D. Encourage early retirement for experienced works.
- 20) The main objective of social sector Programs is to:
- A. Generate profit for private companies
 - B. Address social issues and improve the well- being of disadvantage groups
 - C. Primarily focus on economic development Initiatives
 - D. Reduce government involvements in Social welfare

SECTION - D

IV) Answer all the following questions one word question

5×1=5 Marks

- 21. Where is the National Institute of Rural development
- 22. ITDA
- 23. SHGS
- 24. DDUGKY
- 25. NHM

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), RAJAHMUNDRY
II-B.A RURAL DEVELOPMENT (HONOURS)
INDIAN RURAL ECONOMIC SCENE
THIRD SEMESTER END EXAMINATIONS

Time: 2 ½ Hrs

Max. Marks: 50

SECTION – A

I) Answer any five of the following questions

5×6 = 30 Marks

1. (a) What are the Causes and consequences of over population ?
(OR)
(b) Explain the Trends in rural population Growth?
2. (a) Explain the factors responsible for "Green Revolution" in India, and its impact Rural on Indian rural economy ?
(OR)
(b) Briefly explain various land reforms in India ?
3. (a) write briefly about MSMEs ?
(OR)
(b) Explain the Khadi and Village Industres Commision ?
4. (a) What are the "Bharat Nirman" in India ?
(OR)
(b) Explain the Role of Information and Communication Technology in Rural development ?
5. (a) Explain the measures for the conservation of land and forest resources ?
(OR)
(b) Explain the Watershed Management. in rural areas ?

SECTION-B

II) Answer any Five of the following

5×2=10 Marks

6. Composition of Rural work force
7. What are the advantages and dis advantages of rural population?
8. Importance of organic Farming
9. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bhima yojana.
10. District Industries Centre
11. Industrial Estates.
12. E-marketing
13. Prime Minister's Grameen Sadak Yojana.
14. Conservation of energy
15. Briefly discuss the sources and effects of Water pollution

SECTION- C

III) Answer all of the following multiple choice questions

5×1=5 Marks

16. What is the predominant occupation in Rural India?
 - A. manufacturing
 - B. Agriculture
 - C. Information Technology
 - D. Service Industry
17. Which of the following is a major goal of developing modern Agricultural Practices?
 - A. Reduce overall crop yields
 - B. Increase dependence on manual labour
 - C. Improve food security and sustainability
 - D. Encourage mono culture without crop rotation
18. What type of industry is most likely to be Suited for development in a rural area with Plentiful Bamboo Resources?
 - A. Heavy machinery manufacturing
 - B. Handicrafts using bamboo
 - C. Large – scale chemical production
 - D. Software development company
19. What type of ICT infrastructure is crucial for providing internet access remote rural areas?
 - A. Fib optic cables
 - B. micro wave towers
 - C. satellite communication
 - D. All of the above
20. Which of the following is a renewable resource
 - A. coal
 - B. solar energy
 - C. Natural gas
 - D. petroleum

SECTION - D

IV) Answer all the following questions one word question

5×1=5 Marks

21. Population explosion.
22. Aqua culture
23. MSMEs
24. Remote sensing
25. Conventional and Non-conventional sources

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), RAJAHMUNDRY
II-B.A RURAL DEVELOPMENT (HONOURS)
INDIAN RURAL SOCIAL SCENE
THIRD SEMESTER END EXAMINATIONS

Time: 2 ½ Hrs

Max. Marks: 50

SECTION – A

I) Answer ALL of the following questions

5×6 = 30 Marks

1. a) Explain the basic characteristics of Village Communities?
[OR]
b) Describe the Role and Functions of Rural Social Institutions.
2. a) Distinction between Caste and Class?
[OR]
b) What is the main Caste system in India. And explain it's emerging trends.
3. a) Explain the Concept of Social Change and What are factors of Social Change?
[OR]
b) Explain the Process of Social Change in India.
4. a) What are the Major Social Problems?
[OR]
b) What are the most common factors of Women Trafficking.
5. a) What is the Purpose of the Social Legislation?
[OR]
b) What is the Relationship between Social Legislation and Social Change.?

SECTION-B

II) Answer any Five of the following

5×2=10 Marks

6. Role of Religion
7. Definition of Caste
8. Concept Social Change
9. Untouchability
10. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
11. Any Three Functions of Family
12. Cultural Social Change
13. 5 Levels of the Caste System
14. COVID - 19
15. Social Legislation for Women

SECTION- C

III) Answer all of the following multiple choice questions

5×1=5 Marks

16. The family in which person is married is known as

- (A) family of procreation
- (B) family of orientation
- (C) nuclear family
- (D) joint family

17. Social Change may result from changes in the demographic structure, such as:

- (A) Increase in life expectancy
- (B) Decrease in birth rates
- (C) Decrease in migration
- (D) Decrease in urbanization

18. The Caste System in India represents which of the following?

- (A) Discrimination
- (B) Hierarchical
- (C) Diversity
- (D) Prejudice

19. Participating in the removal of illiteracy is a

- (A) Conscience Change
- (B) Cultural Change
- (C) Social Change
- (D) Economic Change

20. What is the justification for the caste system of India?

- (A) Religion
- (B) Political necessity
- (C) Economic movements
- (D) Punishment for crimes committed

SECTION – D

IV) Answer all the following questions one word question

5×1=5 Marks

- 21. Marriage
- 22. Class
- 23. Sanskritisation
- 24. Poverty
- 25. Backward Classes

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), RAJAHMUNDRY
II-B.A RURAL DEVELOPMENT (HONOURS)
RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT
THIRD SEMESTER END EXAMINATIONS

Time: 2 ½ Hrs

Max. Marks: 50

SECTION – A

I) Answer ALL of the following questions

5×6 = 30 Marks

- 1.a) Explain the concept of development planning and its significance in rural development.
[OR]
b) Describe the key features of Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas and its implementation in Gram Panchayat Development Plans.
2. a) Define a project and its characteristics, and explain its role in overall development.
[OR]
b) Explain the need for a project approach in rural development, highlighting its advantages.
- 3.a) Explain the significance of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act and its impact on Panchayati Raj Institutions.
[OR]
b) Discuss the role of District Rural Development Agencies and Grama Sachivalayas in rural development.
- 4.a) Discuss the interface between government organizations and non-government organizations in rural development.
[OR]
b) Explain the role of community-based organizations in rural development initiatives.
- 5.a) Explain the concepts of Rapid Rural Appraisal and Participatory Rural Appraisal, highlighting their differences.
[OR]
b) Discuss the importance of community participation in rural development planning and management.

SECTION-B

II) Answer any Five of the following

5×2=10 Marks

6. What is development planning, and why is it essential for rural development?
7. What is Mission Antyodaya, and what are its objectives?
8. Define a project and its characteristics.
9. What is the concept of the project cycle, and what are its phases?
10. What is the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in rural development?
11. What is the role of District Rural Development Agencies in rural development?
12. Challenges and opportunities in collaborative rural development efforts?
13. Effectiveness of rural development institutions in achieving development goals?
14. Explain the tools of PRA, and how are they applied?
15. Explain the importance of community participation in rural development planning and management

SECTION- C

III) Answer all of the following multiple choice questions

5×1=5 Marks

16. What is the primary goal of development planning in rural areas?
 - A. Economic growth
 - B. Social justice
 - C. Environmental sustainability
 - D. All of the above

17. Which type of project is suitable for rural development?
 - A. Infrastructure project
 - B. Social project
 - C. Economic project
 - D. All of the above

18. What is the structure of rural development administration at the national level?
 - A. Central government
 - B. State government
 - C. District government
 - D. Panchayati Raj Institutions

19. What is the role of community-based organizations in rural development initiatives?
 - A. To implement development programs
 - B. To monitor development programs
 - C. To evaluate development programs
 - D. To provide technical assistance

20. What are the tools of PRA?
 - A. Wealth Ranking
 - B. Timeline
 - C. Transect
 - D. All of the above

SECTION - D

IV) Answer all the following questions one word question

5×1=5 Marks

21. What is the primary goal of development planning in rural areas?
22. Why is a project approach necessary for rural development?
23. What is the significance of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act?
24. What is the role of community-based organizations in rural development initiatives?
25. What are the tools of PRA?

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), RAJAHMUNDRY
II-B.A RURAL DEVELOPMENT (HONOURS)
RURAL MARKETS
THIRD SEMESTER END EXAMINATIONS

Time: 2 ½ Hrs

Max. Marks: 50

SECTION – A

I) Answer ALL of the following questions

5×6 = 30 Marks

1. a) Source of Institutional and Non-Institutional Credit.
(OR)
b) Explain the Role of Regional Rural Banks [RRBs] in Rural Development.?
2. a) Explain the Government and Private Sources of Input Supply.?
(OR)
b) Describe the Problems of Farmers in Input Markets.?
3. a) Nature and Scope of Rural Marketing.?
(OR)
b) Explain about Minimum Support Prices for Agricultural Commodities.?
4. a) Classification of Commodity Markets.?
(OR)
b) Explain the institutional Arrangements for Rural Marketing.?
5. a) Discuss the Implications of Globalization on Indian Agricultural Marketing.?
(OR)
b) Distinction between Corporate Sector and Retail Rural Markets.?

SECTION-B

II) Answer any FIVE of the following

5×2=10 Marks

6. Rural Indebtedness
7. Input Markets
8. Measuring of Marketing Cost
9. Regulated Markets
10. Apni Mandi Scheme
11. Lead Bank Scheme
12. National Seed Corporation
13. Marketing Information
14. Supply Chains
15. WTO

SECTION- C

III) Answer all of the following multiple choice questions

5×1=5 Marks

16. Cooperative Credit Society is an example for

- (A) Formal Group
- (B) Informal Group
- (C) Primary Group
- (D) Territory Group

17. Which of the following is not an example of farmers' market in India?

- (A) Apni Mandi in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan
- (B) Hadaspar Mandi in Pune
- (C) Rythu Bazars in Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Chandani chock in New Delhi

18. Consider the following statements regarding efficient Agricultural marketing:

- (A) It leads to optimization of resource use
- (B) It leads to growth of agro-based industries
- (C) It leads to increase in urban migration
- (D) It leads to widening of markets

19. When was the Regional Rural Banks Act passed in India?

- (A) 1904
- (B) 1948
- (C) 1976
- (D) 1995

20. Rural Marketing Means:

- (A) Movement of goods from urban to rural
- (B) Movement of goods from rural to urban
- (C) Exchange between rural and urban
- (D) Exchange between rural areas

SECTION – D

IV) Answer all the following questions one word question

5×1=5 Marks

21. Marriage

22. Class

23. Sanskritisation

24. Poverty

25. Backward Classes

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), RAJAHMUNDRY
II-B.A RURAL DEVELOPMENT (HONOURS)
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL AREAS
FOURTH SEMESTER END EXAMINATIONS

Time: 2 ½ Hrs

Max. Marks: 50

SECTION – A

I) Answer ALL of the following questions

5×6 = 30 Marks

1. a) Critically evaluate the concept of Human resource development.
(OR)
b) Write about the capacity building for rural development
- 2.a) Explain the importance of human resource development in Agricultural sector
(OR)
b) Define importance of Industrial sector and service sector in rural areas
- 3.a) What is HDI. Write about the measurements of HDI.
(OR)
b) Describe the construction of HDI at the state level and the district level
- 4.a) Explain the strategies for human development planning
(OR)
b) write about agriculture and allied activities in India.
- 5.a) Describe the scope and components of human resource management.
(OR)
b) what are the principles and functions of human resource management

SECTION-B

II) Answer any FIVE of the following

5×2=10 Marks

6. Human capital
7. Nutritional level
8. Education
9. Skill development
10. Note an HDI
11. PQLI
12. Write about agriculture
13. Describe CAPART
14. Management and administration of HRD
15. NGO's.

SECTION- C

III) Answer all of the following multiple choice questions

5×1=5 Marks

16. Is the process of developing skills competencies and knowledge of employees

- A) Human relation management.
- B) Human resource management
- C) Human resource accounting
- D) Human resource planning

17. India is the second largest producer of rice in the world after

- A)Indonesia.
- B)Japan
- C)Malaysia
- D)China

18.IMR stands for

- A)Infant Mortality Rate.
- B)Indian Mortality Ratio
- C)International Mortality Ratio
- D)None above

19. Which of the following are institutional sources of rural credit

- A) Regional rural banks.
- B) Landlords
- C) Traders
- D) Moneylenders

20. The meaning of the acronym HRM

- A) Human relations management.
- B)Human resource management
- C)Humanistic resource management
- D)Human resources full management

SECTION - D

IV) Answer all the following questions one word question

5×1=5 Marks

21.Human Capital

22.HDI

23.NIRD

24.Human Resource Management

25.PQLI

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), RAJAHMUNDRY
II-B.A RURAL DEVELOPMENT (HONOURS)
RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
FOURTH SEMESTER END EXAMINATIONS

Time: 2 ½ Hrs

Max. Marks: 50

SECTION – A

I) Answer any five of the following questions

5×6 = 30 Marks

1. a) Discuss the concept and importance of rural industrialization
(OR)
b) Discuss the problems and prospects of rural entrepreneurship.
- 2.a) Analyze the policies and programs for the development of rural industries in India.
(OR)
b) Describe the significance of Khadi and Village Industries Commission in rural industrialization.
- 3.a) Discuss the marketing problems faced by rural industries and strategies to overcome them.
(OR)
b) Describe the role of agri-business management and agri-clinics in rural industries.
- 4.a) Explain the significance of Regional Rural Banks and State Finance Corporations in rural industrial development.
(OR)
b) Describe the role of Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) in promoting rural industries.
- 5.a) Discuss the growth centre strategy for rural industrialization,
(OR)
b) Analyze the impact of globalization on rural industries

SECTION-B

II) Answer any FIVE of the following

5×2=10 Marks

6. Define rural industrialization
7. What is the Gandhian approach to rural industrialization
8. Mention two Industrial Policy Resolutions for rural industries.
9. Define cottage industry and mention one example.
10. Explain the consortium approach in rural industrial marketing.
11. Mention one strategy to overcome marketing problems in rural industries.
12. How do organizations like SIDBI support rural entrepreneurship?
13. Explain the significance of Small Industry Development Organization in rural industrial development
14. What is the growth centre strategy for rural industrialization?
15. Mention one strategy to promote rural industries in the global market.

SECTION- C

III) Answer all of the following multiple choice questions

5×1=5 Marks

16. What is the main objective of rural industrialization?

- A. To promote urbanization
- B. To reduce rural-urban migration
- C. To increase agricultural production
- D. To promote industrial development in rural areas

17. India is the second largest producer of rice in the world after

17. What is the main goal of Industrial Policy Resolutions for rural industries?

- A. To promote large-scale industries
- B. To encourage foreign investment
- C. To support small-scale and cottage industries
- D. To reduce industrial development

19. Which of the following are institutional sources of rural credit

- A) Regional rural banks.
- B) landlords
- C) Traders
- D) Moneylenders

20. The meaning of the acronym HRM

- A) Human relations management.
- B) Human resource management
- C) Humanistic resource management
- D) Human resources full management

SECTION - D

IV) Answer all the following questions one word question

5×1=5 Marks

21. Human capital

22. HDI

23. NIRD

24. Human Resource Management

25. PQLI

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), RAJAHMUNDRY
II-B.A RURAL DEVELOPMENT (HONOURS)
AGRICULTURE GROWTH IN INDIA: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTIVE
FOURTH SEMESTER END EXAMINATIONS

Time: 2 ½ Hrs

Max. Marks: 50

SECTION – A

I) Answer any five of the following questions

5×6 = 30 Marks

1. A) Briefly evaluate the history of agricultural development in India.
(OR)
B) Explain the land reforms in India.
2. A) Write about issues and income of marginal farmers.
(OR)
B) What are the social and gender dimensions in the agrarian sector.
3. A) Explain the importance of mushroom technology.
(OR)
B) Describe the impact of mushroom cultivation on agricultural development
4. A) Critically evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of bio pesticides.
(OR)
B) What are the uses of tissue culture.
5. A) Write about agricultural price policy.
(OR)
B) Explain the impact of globalization on Indian agricultural sector.

SECTION-B

II) Answer any FIVE of the following

5×2=10 Marks

6. Green revolution
7. Drip Irrigation
8. Rural development
9. Tenancy reforms
10. Tenancy reforms.
11. Vermi composed technology
12. Types of biopesticides
13. Vegetative propagation
14. Import export policy.
15. New economic policy

SECTION- C

III) Answer all of the following multiple choice questions

5×1=5 Marks

16. Which of the following is a measure of increase agricultural productivity

- A. Crop diversification.
- B. Over grazin
- C. Deforestation
- D. Soil erosion

17. Which of the following is not a challenge faced by Indian agriculture.

- A. Land degradation
- B. Increasing demand food .
- C. Climate change
- D. Overuse of fertilisers

18. Bajra grows well on Sandy soils and shallow

- A. Black soil.
- B. Red soil
- C. Laterite soil
- D. Alluvial soil

19. Rearing of Silkworm for the production of Silkworm fiber is known as

- A. Sericulture
- B. Floriculture
- C. Agriculture
- D. None of the above

20. Operation Flood is associated with

- A. Green Revolution
- B. White Revolution
- C. Blue Revolution
- D. Pink Revolution

SECTION - D

IV) Answer all the following questions one word question

5×1=5 Marks

21. Commercial Crops

22. Agrarian distress

23. Edible Mushroom

24. Soil erosion

25. Globalization

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS): RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM
III B.A RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Paper – VI (A): REGIONAL ECONOMICS
V SEMESTER END EXAMINATIONS

Time: 2 ½ Hrs.

Max. Marks: 50

SECTION – A

Answer the following questions

(3 X 10 = 30)

1. A) Define Regional economics. Explain the scope of regional economics.

(OR)

- B) Explain the different indicators of Regional development.

2. A) What is Regional location. Explain the weber theory of regional location.

(OR)

- B) Differentiate between concentration and dispersal of economic activities.

3. A) What is social accounting. Explain regional social accounting

(OR)

- B) Explain the importance and objectives of regional economic policy.

Section-B

Answer any FOUR of the following questions

(4X5 = 20 Marks)

4. Types of regions.
5. Determinants of regional location.
6. Regional business cycle.
7. Backward Area Development Programme.
8. New economic policy.
9. Regional economics.
10. Regionalisation.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS): RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM
Model Question Paper
III B.A RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Paper – VII(A): RURAL FINANCE AND SERVICE
V SEMESTER END EXAMINATIONS

Time: 2 ½ Hrs.

Max. Marks: 50

SECTION – A

Answer the following questions

(3X 10 = 30)

1. A) What is the Need for rural credit .Explain different types of rural credit.
(OR)
B) What are credit delivery mechanisms? Explain role of rural Co-operative Credit Societies .
2. A) What are the Functions of NABARD.
(OR)
B) Explain Non-Institutional finance services in India.
3. A)What is the importance of rural marketing. Explain the classifications of rural marketing.
(OR)
B) Define rural co-operative marketing. Explain types and structure of rural co-operativemarkets.

SECTION-B

Answer any FOUR of the following questions

(4X5 = 20 Marks)

4. New strategy for rural ending.
5. Regional Rural Banks.
6. Regulated Markets,
7. State level co-operative marketing organisation.
8. Former service centres
9. Rural finance.
10. Short term rural credit.
11. Minimum Support Price

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS):
RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM III-B.A RURAL DEVELOPMENT-
Semester-V
Under CBCS

Paper-VI(B): Basics of Andhra Pradesh Economy

Time: 2 ½ hours

Max. Marks: 50

Section-A

Answer the following questions

(3X10 = 30 Marks)

1. (a) Explain the Socio-Economic welfare programme of Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(or)

(b) Explain the Trends in population and percapita income growth in Andhra Pradesh. 2.(a) Explain the importance of Agriculture in Andhra Pradesh Economy.

(or)

(b) Explain the irrigation facilities in Andhra Pradesh Economy.

3. (a) Explain the basic features of Andhra Pradesh economy after bifurcation.

(or)

(b) Explain the importance of industries in Andhra Pradesh Economy

Section-B

Answer Four of the following questions

(4X5 = 20 Marks)

4. Navaratnalu

5. Density of population in AP

6. Sources of agriculture finance in AP

7. Land reforms in AP

8. Power projects

9. SEZ in AP

10. Fulfillment of conditions of AP

11. Public debt and projects of external assistance.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS):
RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM III B.A RURAL
DEVELOPMENT

Paper – VII(B): RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND
DEVELOPMENT V SEMESTER END
EXAMINATIONS

Time: 2 ½ Hrs.

Max. Marks: 50

SECTION – A

Answer the following questions

(3 X 10 = 30)

1. A) What is Rural infrastructure? Explain its components.
(OR)
B) What is Rural infrastructure policy? Explain the role of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund.
2. A) What is rural transportation? Explain types and structure of rural transportation.
(OR)
B) Explain various schemes for rural transportation development in India.
3. A) What is social infrastructure? Explain its components.
(OR)
B) What are the problems and Remedies of Rural Electrification.

SECTION-B

Answer Four of the following questions

(4X5 = 20 Marks)

4. Rural Infrastructure Development Fund.
5. Road transport.
6. Water transport.
7. Importance of Rural Infrastructure.
8. Rural communication.
9. Sources of IC Technology.
10. Rural energy sources.
11. Rural Electrification