

3. ECONOMIC EDUCATION

(a) Economic Analysis (Eco. Ed. 316) Elective 1

Exam 2068

Group 'A'

[20]

- Which of the following is not required to draw a budget line for a consumer?
a) income
b) price
c) scale of preference
d) commodities
- If indifference curve is concave to the origin it means that the marginal rate of substitution of x for y will
a) decrease
b) increase
c) remain constant
d) any of the above
- If the income elasticity of demand is greater than one, the commodity is
a) a necessity
b) a luxury
c) an inferior
d) a non-related good
- Stage II of production begins when
a) MP of labour is maximum
b) AP of labour is maximum
c) MP and AP of labour is maximum
d) MP of labour is maximum but AP declining
- Increasing returns to scale means if labour and capital are increased by 10%, output rises
a) equal to 10%
b) less than 10%
c) more than 10%
d) more or less equal to 10%
- The LAC curve falls as output increases because of
a) economies of scale
b) diseconomies of scale
c) law of diminishing return
d) law of increasing return
- AR is constant under
a) monopoly
b) monopolistic competitions
c) perfect competition
d) oligopoly
- In short-run a firm will be
a) maximizing total profit
b) minimizing total losses
c) either a or b
d) both a and b
- In the short run, the monopolistic
a) breaks even
b) incurs a loss
c) makes a profit
d) any of the above
- If a monopolist
a) breaks even
b) incurs a loss
c) makes a profit
d) any of the above
- The modern theory of interest is linked with
a) classical view
b) Keynesian view
c) synthesis of classical and Keynesian view
d) all of the above
- According to modern theory of rent, the demand for land is
a) a fixed demand
b) a derived demand
c) a proportion of fixed and derived demand
d) none of the above
- NI is found by subtracting indirect business taxes from
a) NNP
b) GNP
c) GDP
d) all of the above
- Government's transfer payments include expenses on
a) social security
b) unemployment
c) veteran's benefit
d) all of the above
- As a measure of inflation, the PCE deflator is an alternative to the
a) CPI
b) PPI

- c) GNP price deflator
d) all of the above
16. Classical theory denies the possibility of
a) deficiency of aggregate demand
b) the equilibrium below full employment
c) both a and b
d) none of the above
17. In Keynesian model, given the aggregate supply curve the equilibrium level of income is determined by
a) consumption spending
b) investment spending
c) aggregate spending
d) all of the above
18. In consumption function, C increases in which of the following way with increase in Y?
a) less than proportion
b) more than proportion
c) equal to proportion
d) any of the above
19. In multiplier equation, the larger the value of MPC
a) the smaller will be the value of multiplier
b) the larger will be the value of multiplier
c) any of the above
d) all of the above
20. Who used the term 'welfare' in place of 'satisfaction'
a) Pareto
b) Pigou
c) Marshall
d) Robbins

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group 'B'

[8×7=56]

1. Explain the properties of indifference curve.
2. Discuss the different types of price elasticity of demand.
3. Give the concept of iso-quants.

OR

- Describe the causes pertaining to the U-shaped nature of average cost curves.
4. Write how price and output is determined under monopoly.
 5. Explain the nature of product variation under monopolistic competition.

OR

- Discuss the difficulties that occurs in the measurement of national income.
6. Explain Say's law of market.

OR

- State the relationship between consumption function and consumption spending.
7. Derive multiplier and indicate its applications.
 8. Elaborate Paretian concept of welfare economics.

Group 'C'

[2×12=24]

9. Analyze the condition in which the firm and industry will be equilibrium in the short period under perfect competition.
10. Define and analyse the marginal productivity theory of wages.

OR

Explain the determination of output and employment in classical theory.

Exam 2069

Group 'A'

[20]

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick the best answers.

1. Micro economics theory is also called
a) Price theory
b) employment theory
c) income theory
d) distribution theory
2. Vertical demand curve shows
a) elastic demand
b) inelastic demand
c) perfectly elastic demand
d) perfectly inelastic demand
3. Indifference curve analysis was developed by
a) Alfred Marshall
b) Hicks and Allen
c) J.B. SAYS
d) J.M. Keynes
4. Which of the following curve will not be U shaped?
a) Average Variable Cost (AVC)
b) Average Fixed Cost (AFC)

4. What do you mean by variable and fixed costs?
 Show the relationship between average and marginal cost in short run.
5. Explain the concept of Isoquant.

OR

6. Explain the innovation theory of profit.
 Distinguish between gross national product and net national product.
7. Explain the factors, which effects consumption function.

OR

8. Explain the Say's law of market.
 Explain Pareto criterion of welfare economics.

Group 'C'

[2×12=24]

9. What is the indifference curve analysis? Explain its properties.
10. What do you mean by monopolistic competition? Explain the price output determination in long run with the help of diagram.

OR

What is national income? Explain the difficulties in measuring national income.

Exam 2070

Group "A"

[20]

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers

1. The word 'micro' was used at first by
 a. J.M. Keynes
 b. David Ricardo
 c. Ragner Frisch
 d. Samuelson
2. Macro economics is concerned with
 a. The level of output of goods and services
 b. the general price level
 c. the growth of real output
 d. all of the above
3. If the income elasticity of demand is greater than one, the commodity is
 a. a necessity
 b. a luxury
 c. an inferior
 d. a non related
4. The statement $C = D = 10$ utils implies
 a. an ordinal measure of utility only
 b. an cardinal measure of utility only.
 c. an ordinal and a cardinal measure of utility only
 d. none of the above
5. At a point of producer equilibrium
 a. the isoquant is tangent to the isocost
 b. $MRTS_{LK} = P_L / P_K$
 c. $MP_L / P_L = MP_K / P_K$
 d. all of the above
6. MC is given by
 a. the slope of TFC curve
 b. the slope of AFC curve
 c. the slope of TC curve
 d. the slope of short run cost curves
7. Which of the following is the equilibrium condition of perfectly competitive firm and industry?
 a. $P = MR = SMC = LML$
 b. $P = MR = SAC = LAC$
 c. $P = MR =$ lowest point on the LAC curve
 d. all of the above
8. When demand curve of monopoly is elastic, MR is
 a. 1
 b. 0
 c. positive
 d. negative
9. Which of the following factors do not have marginal product?
 a. fixed factors
 b. variable factors
 c. constant factors
 d. all of the above
10. Modern theory of interest is related with
 a. saving and investment
 b. liquidity preference
 c. IS - CM approach
 d. loanable fund theory

11. Which of the following methods is appropriate to estimate national income correctly?
 - a. income approach
 - b. expenditure approach
 - c. product approach
 - d. all of the above
12. Inflation is defined as
 - a. persistent rise in price level
 - b. fluctuation in price level
 - c. decline in price level
 - d. constant in price level
13. In the Keynesian theory of employment, which of the following plays crucial role?
 - a. aggregate supply function
 - b. aggregate demand function
 - c. demand and supply function
 - d. all of the above
14. The equation $C = 20 + 0.90 Y_d$ predicts that consumption is
 - a. 90 when $Y_d = 100$
 - b. 100 when $Y_d = 90$
 - c. 110 when $Y_d = 100$
 - d. 180 when $Y_d = 200$
15. When $MPS = 0$, then multiplier is
 - a. 0
 - b. $1/2$
 - c. 1
 - d. ∞
16. Autonomous investment is
 - a. independent of the level of income
 - b. determined by exogenous factors
 - c. income inelastic
 - d. all of the above
17. MEC is defined as
 - a. highest rate of return expected from an additional unit of a capital asset over its cost
 - b. lowest rate of return expected from an additional unit of a capital asset over its cost.
 - c. medium rate of return expected from an additional unit of a capital asset over its cost.
 - d. none of the above
18. Which of the following is the relationship between multiplier and MPC?
 - a. $Y = C + S$
 - b. $Y = C + 1$
 - c. $Y = S + 1$
 - d. $Y = C + S + 1$
19. In developing countries like Nepal, the value of MPC is
 - a. higher
 - b. lower
 - c. unity
 - d. zero
20. In the classical theory of employment changes in money wages and real wages are
 - a. directly related but not proportionately
 - b. directly related and proportionately
 - c. indirectly related and proportionately
 - d. inversely related and proportionately

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

[8 × 7 = 56]

1. Define micro and macro economics. what are the limitations of micro and macro economics?
2. What is meant by marginal rate of substitution? Explain it with help of diagram.
3. Distinguish between explicit cost and implicit cost with suitable examples.

OR

- State the relationship between AC and MC.
4. Explain the equilibrium of firm by marginal cost approach.
5. How does innovation creates profit?

OR

- Define national income. How is it measured through expenditure approach?
6. What is meant by inflation? Explain the effects of inflation on consumers' and producers.
7. What is meant by investment in economics? Explain the factors that affect investment.

OR

- What are the properties of consumption function? Explain.
8. Explain psychological law of consumption.

Group "C"

[2 × 12 = 24]

9. Explain law of variable proportions. in what stage a rational producer produces? Explain.
10. How are the price and output determined under monopolistic competition in the short run?

OR

Critically examine the classical theory of output and employment.

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

- Macroeconomic variables refers to
 - individual variables
 - unit variables
 - aggregate variables
 - all of the above
- The meaning of the word 'economic' is most closely related with the word
 - free
 - scarce
 - unlimited
 - unrestricted
- If the quantity of a commodity demanded remains unchanged as its price changes, the coefficient of price elasticity of demand is
 - zero
 - smaller than one
 - equal to one
 - greater than one
- A consumer who is below the personal budget line, it indicates
 - is not spending all personal income
 - is spending all personal income
 - may or may not be spending all personal income
 - is in equilibrium
- When the TP falls
 - the AP_L is zero
 - the MP_L is zero
 - the AP_L is negative
 - the AP_L is declining
- Which of the following curve is of rectangular hyperbola?
 - AFC
 - AVC
 - AC
 - TVC
- The best level of output for a perfectly competitive firm is given by the point where
 - $MR = AC$
 - $MR = MC$
 - MR exceeds MC by greatest amount
 - MR equals MC and MC is rising
- In the short-run, the monopoly will be in
 - breakeven
 - loss
 - profit
 - all of the above
- If supply is perfectly inelastic, all payment is
 - opportunity cost
 - economic rent
 - transfer earning
 - quasi rent
- Innovation theory was propounded by
 - Schumpeter
 - Hawley
 - Clark
 - Knight
- NNP is defined as
 - $GNP + \text{depreciation}$
 - $GDP + \text{depreciation}$
 - $GDP - \text{depreciation}$
 - $GNP - \text{depreciation}$
- Classical theory assumes
 - full employment
 - under full employment
 - partial employment
 - unemployment
- Keynesian theory of income and employment is based on the
 - aggregate demand
 - aggregate supply
 - effective demand
 - composite demand
- In the equation $c = c^- + c^+$ Y_d , the behavioural coefficient is
 - c^-
 - Y_d
 - c^+
 - all of the above
- Simple multiplier (k) is defined by the formula,
 - $k = \frac{1}{1 - mpc}$
 - $k = \frac{1}{1 - mps}$
 - $k = \frac{1}{1 - APS}$
 - $k = \frac{1}{1 - APC}$
- Which of the following statement is not true?

- a. $mpc + mps = 1$
 c. $mpc - 1 = mps$
17. Autonomous investment is
 a. not profit motivated
 c. neutral regarding profit
11. If $MPC = 1/2$, then the value of simple multiplier will be
 a. 0
 c. 2
19. Investment in economics refers to
 a. buying share
 c. real investment
20. Classical theory believes in
 a. long-run economic activities
 c. mid-term economic activities
- b. $mpc - mps = 1$
 d. $mps = 1 - mpc$
- b. profit motivated
 d. all of the above
- b. 1
 d. 3
- d. buying securities
 d. all of the above
- b. short-run economic activities
 d. market period economic activities

Full Marks: 100

Attempt ALL the questions.

Time: 3 hrs.

Group "B"

8×7=56

- Define macroeconomics. Explain its different types.
- Define elasticity of demand. What are its determinants?
- What are the causes of 'U' shaped short-run average cost curves? Explain.

OR

- Distinguish between TR, AR and MR with example.
- Define monopoly market. How can price not determine under it?
- Explain dynamic theory of profit

OR

- Define national income. How is it measured by income approach?
- Explain the Keynesian psychological law of consumption.
- Explain the consumer equilibrium with the help of indifference curve.

OR

- Explain the measures to raise investment function.
- Define investment multiplier. Explain that investment multiplier varies with the change in MPC.

Group "C"

2×12=24

- Define indifference curve. What are its properties?
- How are price and output determined under perfectly competitive market in the short-run? Explain.

OR

Explain the modern theory of rent

(b) Nep. Eco. & Quantitative Techniques (Eco. Ed. 317) Elective Group B

Exam 2068

Group "A"

20

Attempt All the questions. Tick (✓) the best answer.

- During FY 2007/08, Nepal's GDP at the basic prices expanded by
 (a) 4.6 percent (b) 5.6 percent (c) 6.6 percent (d) 3.6 percent
- According to NLSS if, the average national poverty line is equal to Rs.
 (a) 7666 (b) 7676 (c) 7686 (d) 7696
- The value of Gini coefficient according to NLSS if is
 (a) 0.24 (b) 0.31 (c) 0.34 (d) 0.41
- Which of the following is the aim of agriculture perspective plan?
 (a) Commercialization of agriculture
 (b) Raising high value products
 (c) Increasing employment opportunities
 (d) All of the above
- Of the total agricultural credit disbursed, the highest disbursement is on
 (a) Agri-industries, marketing and godowns
 (b) Food grains and cash crops
 (c) Agri tools and irrigation

- (d) Agri-business
- The percentage share of India in the total foreign trade of Nepal, during the last few years?
 - Has increased sharply
 - Has decreased sharply
 - Has remained almost constant
 - Has remained absolutely constant
 - Which of the following bank is authorized to take decision on money supply?
 - Development bank
 - Central bank
 - Commercial bank
 - Rural bank
 - The function of central bank excludes
 - Printing money
 - Control credit
 - Creation of credit
 - Government's advisor
 - Diversification of trade refers to
 - Commodity of diversification
 - Country diversification
 - A and B
 - none of the above
 - In which of the following year Nepal joined WTO
 - 2002
 - 2004
 - 2001
 - 2006
 - Which of the following average is most affected by extreme observations?
 - Arithmetic mean
 - Median
 - Mode
 - Geometric mean
 - Mean deviation is generally computed from
 - Mean
 - Median
 - Mode
 - Range
 - Standard deviation is always computed from
 - Range
 - Mode
 - Median
 - Mean
 - Variance is the square of
 - Mean
 - Standard deviation
 - Mode
 - Median
 - In correlation coefficient, it is always true that
 - $r_{xy} > r_{yx}$
 - $r_{yx} > r_{xy}$
 - $r_{xy} \neq r_{yx}$
 - $r_{xy} = r_{yx}$
 - In the regression equation: $Y = a + bx$, the coefficient 'b' represents ... of the regression line
 - Height
 - Intercept
 - Coordinate
 - Slope
 - If the value of $b_{yx} = 0.2$ and $b_{xy} = 0.2$ which of the following is the value of r_{xy} ?
 - 0.2
 - 0.02
 - 0.4
 - 0.04
 - Which of the following index number is known as ideal index?
 - Walsch index
 - Fisher
 - Marshall
 - Kelly's
 - The number of permutations of three letters A, B and C taken 2 at a time is
 - 2
 - 4
 - 6
 - 8
 - If total revenue is given by the equation: $R = 5p^2$, what will be the marginal revenue?
 - 5p
 - 2.5p
 - 10p
 - 10

Group "B"

8×7=56

Attempt All the questions.

- Explain demographic features of Nepalese economy
- Define human resource development. State the causes of low human resource development in Nepal.
- Explain the present situation of food problem in Nepal. Suggest appropriate measures to overcome these problems.

OR

- Explain the need of food and nutrition to increase labour productivity.
- Explain the obstacles of Nepalese foreign trade.

OR

- Explain the strategies of the current 3-years interim plan.
- What is statistics? Explain the importance of statistics.
- Find the mode from the following frequency distribution.

| Marks: | 0-10 | 10-20 | 20-30 | 30-40 | 40-50 | 50-60 |
|-----------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| No. of students | 4 | 12 | 15 | 20 | 32 | 14 |

| Marks: | 20 | 25 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 65 |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| No. of students | 3 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 5 |

- Calculate the variance from the following data:

8. If $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$, $B = \{3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$ and $C = \{5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$ find
 (i) $A \cap B$ (ii) $B \cap C$ (iii) $A \cap B \cap C$

OR

Differentiate the following function and also integrate the result obtained by differentiation: $Y = x^3 - 6x^2$

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Define poverty. Explain the extent of poverty. Suggest measures to overcome poverty in Nepal.
 10. Find the regression of Y on X from the following data and obtain the value of Y when X = 10.

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|
| X: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Y: | 9 | 10 | 12 | 16 | 14 | 15 |

OR

Compute Karl Pearson correlation coefficient.

| | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| X: | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Y: | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 |

Exam 2069

Group 'A'

[20]

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick the best answers.

- Which of the following is the demographic indicator?
 - mass poverty
 - per capita income
 - fertility
 - education
- According to census 2011, Nepal's population growth rate per year is
 - 1.35%
 - 2.1%
 - 2.35%
 - 1.75%
- Which of the following is the major objectives of current interim plan?
 - poverty reduction
 - maintain sustainable peace
 - inclusive development
 - all of the above
- According to NLSS-III the percentage of population below poverty line in Nepal is
 - 25.2
 - 31.0
 - 42.0
 - 21.5
- Gini coefficient is used to measure the
 - poverty
 - inequality
 - unemployment
 - all of the above
- Which of the following bank creates credit?
 - agricultural development bank
 - central bank
 - commercial bank
 - tourism bank
- One year after another, the trade deficit of Nepal is
 - decreasing
 - increasing
 - constant
 - all of the above
- 'Human Development Index' excludes
 - life expectancy
 - income
 - education
 - fertility
- According to Nepal labour force survey 2008, the number of paid employees as a percent of total employed is
 - 14.9
 - 15.9
 - 16.9
 - 17.9
- Nepal Rastra Bank was established in B.S.
 - 2012
 - 2013
 - 2014
 - 2015
- In individual series, the frequency of each variate value is
 - One
 - same
 - different
 - none of the above
- Which of the following is the best measures of dispersion?
 - arithmetic
 - geometrical mean
 - mode
 - median
- Which of the following is the best measures of dispersion?
 - standard deviation
 - mean deviation
 - quartile deviation
 - range
- If the value of correlation coefficient is zero, it means that two variables are

- a) highly correlated
c) less correlated
15. In the regression equation: $y = a + bx$, the coefficient 'b' represents
a) slope
c) height
16. Which of the following is called the barometer of the economy?
a) correlation
c) index number
17. Factory reversal test was suggested by
a) Paasche
c) Marshall
18. What is the value of $C(3, 2)$?
a) 1
c) 3
19. Find the value of $\int 15x^2$
a) $5x$
c) $5x^3$
20. Numbers arranged in a systematic way within rectangular array is
a) set theory
c) matrix
- b) not correlated
d) all of the above
- b) intercept
d) coordinate
- b) regression
d) set theory
- b) Fisher
d) Dorbish-Bowley
- b) 2
d) 4
- b) $5x^2$
d) $5x^4$
- b) probability
d) calculus

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group 'B'

[8×7=56]

1. Describe the constraints of economic development of Nepalese economy.
2. What is meant by poverty? What are the remedies to remove poverty in Nepal?
OR
Explain the role of water resources in economic development of Nepal.
3. Define cooperative. Explain the need of cooperative in agricultural development of Nepal.
4. Define foreign trade. Explain the composition and direction of foreign trade of Nepal.
OR
Explain the role of non-government organizations in rural development of Nepal.
5. Distinguish between arithmetic mean and median. What are the merits of arithmetic mean?

- OR
Explain the merits and demerits of arithmetic mean.
6. What are partion values? Explain them.
7. Calculate Q_1 , D_3 and P_{25} from the following data:

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Marks: | 0-50 | 50-100 | 100-150 | 150-200 | 250-300 | 300-350 | 350-400 |
| No. of students | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 20 | 15 |

8. 20 students play football and 16 students play volleyball. It is found that 10 students play both games. Find the number of students playing at least one game.

Group 'C'

[2×12=24]

9. Explain the role of Nepal Rastra Bank in the economic development of Nepal.
10. Using following data, calculate two regression equations:

| | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| X: | 40 | 38 | 35 | 42 | 30 |
| Y: | 30 | 35 | 40 | 36 | 29 |

OR

Calculate the price index number from the following data by simple average price relative method using A.M and G.M.

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Commodities: | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| Base year price: | 8 | 12 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 |
| Current year price: | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 |

Exam 2070

Group "A"

20

Attempt all the questions. Tick (✓) the best answer.

1. Which of the following sector is the backbone of the Nepalese economy?
(a) Agriculture (b) Industry (c) Tourism (d) Trade

2. According to the census 2011, Nepal's population growth rate per year is
(a) 1.35% (b) 2.1% (c) 2.24% (d) 3.1%
3. The largest source of energy, in Nepal, is supplied by
(a) Electricity (b) Petroleum product (c) Coal (d) Firewood
4. According to NLSS-III what is the percentage of the population living below the poverty line in Nepal.
(a) 25.2 (b) 31.0 (c) 42.0 (d) 16.5
5. Gini coefficient is used to measure the
(a) Poverty (b) Unemployment (c) Inequality (d) all of the above
6. Which of the following bank is advisor of government?
(a) Nepal Bank Limited (b) Nepal Rastra Bank
(c) Rastriya Baniya Bank (d) Agricultural Development Bank
7. Nepal's foreign trade has
(a) Surplus (b) Deficit (c) Balance (d) none of the above
8. Which of the following sector has provide employment to greater extent
(a) Agriculture (b) Industry (c) Tourism (d) Trade
9. Which of the following is the major item of overseas exports of Nepal?
(a) Readymade garment (b) Pulses
(c) Leather (d) Ghee
10. Which of the following years Nepal joined to WTO?
(a) 2002 (b) 2003 (c) 2004 (d) 2005
11. If the variable values are: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 with unit frequency then the series is
(a) Individual (b) Discrete (c) Continuous (d) Time series
12. The modern value of the series represents
(a) Median (b) 2nd quartile (c) 50th percentile (d) all of the above
13. Deciles divide the given series into equal parts
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 10 (d) 100
14. Which of the following is the method of measuring correlation?
(a) Venn diagram (b) Scatter diagram
(c) Bar diagram (d) Karl Pearson's diagram
15. In the regression equation: $Y = a + bx$, 'a' represents
(a) Slope (b) Height (c) Intercept (d) Coordinates
16. $Y = f(x)$ is a type of the functions of calculus
(a) Exponential (b) Linear (c) Constant (d) Polynomial
17. Which of the following index considers base year quantity as weight?
(a) Paasche index (b) Laspeyre index
(c) Fisher index (d) none of them
18. What is the value of $C(10, 6)$?
(a) 120 (b) 240 (c) 210 (d) 190
19. If the sum of 'n' observations is 560 and their mean is 8, then the value of n is
(a) 50 (b) 60 (c) 70 (d) 80
20. Disjoint sets are related to
(a) Common elements (b) No common elements
(c) Equal elements (d) Finite number of elements

Group "B"

8×7=56

Attempt All the questions.

1. Describe the socio-cultural characteristics of Nepalese economy.
2. Define unemployment. What are the different types of unemployment in Nepal.

OR

3. Explain the role of forest resources in economic development in Nepal.
4. What is meant by agricultural finance? Explain the different sources of agricultural finance in Nepal.
5. Explain the role of Nepal Rastra Bank in economic development of Nepal.

OR

6. Describe the importance of commercial bank in economic development of Nepal.
7. State the meaning of index number. Explain the problems of calculating index number.

OR

Explain the merits and demerits of arithmetic mean.

6. Calculate the arithmetic mean from the following data.

| Mark | 0-50 | 50-100 | 100-150 | 150-200 | 250-300 | 350-400 | 450-500 |
|-----------------|------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| No. of Students | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 10 | 15 |

7. Calculate simple index number from the following data:

| Commodities | Price | |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| | Base year | Current year |
| A | 10 | 15 |
| B | 8 | 12 |
| C | 12 | 20 |
| D | 15 | 25 |
| E | 6 | 30 |

8. Explain different types of sets.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Explain the problems and prospects of water resources in Nepal.

10. Find out the Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation from the following data:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|
| X: | 3 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 16 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 6 |
| Y: | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 |

OR

Calculate the regression equation of X on Y and Y on X from the below given data:

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|----|----|
| X: | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 12 |
| Y: | 4 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |

Exam 2071

Group "A"

20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

- The economic characteristics of Nepalese economy is
 - lack of technological research
 - low per capita income
 - political instability
 - lack of diversity
- The annual growth rate of population in Nepal, as per the 2068 census is
 - 1.35 percent
 - 1.25 percent
 - 2.25 percent
 - 2.35 percent
- Which of the following sectors contribute more to GDP?
 - industry
 - tourism
 - agriculture
 - service
- Which of the following bank is authorized to credit creation?
 - commercial bank
 - universal bank
 - central bank
 - development bank
- Which of the following are the causes of deforestation?
 - high population growth rate
 - high demand of raw material
 - lack of alternative source of energy
 - all of the above
- Which of the following industries provide large number of employment opportunities?
 - small and cottage industry
 - large scale industry
 - medium scale industry
 - service industry
- Which of the following area has a high rate of unemployment?
 - urban area
 - rural area
 - semi-urban area
 - all of the above
- Which of the following is the main item of overseas export?
 - leathers
 - pulses
 - readymade garment
 - rice
- What percentage of cultivated land has irrigation facility?
 - 40 percent
 - 45 percent
 - 50 percent
 - 55 percent
- In which following of the years Nepal join WTO?
 - 2001
 - 2002
 - 2003
 - 2004

11. The mode of a set of scores 3, 7, 8, 10, 8, 12, 13, 16 is equal to
 a. 10
 b. 8
 c. 13
 d. 16
12. Root mean squared deviation is called
 a. variance
 b. mean deviation
 c. standard deviation
 d. mean
13. How many possible outcomes are there in a single throw of two dice?
 a. 1/36
 b. 36
 c. 6
 d. 2
14. Which of the following is used for the measuring production of economy?
 a. price index
 b. value index
 c. quantity index
 d. quality index
15. Which of the following is the formula of circular permutation?
 a. $(n-1)!$
 b. $\frac{n!}{p! a! r!}$
 c. $n!$
 d. $\frac{(n-1)!}{n!}$
16. A matrix have m rows and n columns is called
 a. $m \times n$ matrix
 b. $n \times m$ matrix
 c. $\frac{Mn}{n}$ matrix
 d. $m + n$ matrix
17. What is the derivative of $y = x^3 + 2x^2$
 a. $3x^2 + 4x$
 b. $x^2 + 2x$
 c. $3x^2 + 2x$
 d. $\frac{x^3 + 2x^2}{x + 2}$
18. Who used factor reversal test to measure index number?
 a. Marshall - edgeworth
 b. Laspeyre
 c. Paasche
 d. Fisher
19. The set denoted by 'U' is
 a. sub set
 b. universal set
 c. empty set
 d. null set
20. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ then $A + B$ is equal to
 a. $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 \\ 4 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$
 b. $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$
 c. $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 7 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
 d. $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 7 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$

Full Marks: 100

Attempt ALL the questions.

Time: 3 hrs.

Group "B"

8*7=56

1. Explain the constraints of economic development of Nepal.
2. What are the problems of agricultural marketing in Nepal?

OR

3. Explain the role of forest resource and bio-diversity in economic development of Nepal?
4. Explain the pattern of agricultural land holding in Nepal.
5. Explain the role of foreign aids in economic development of Nepal.

OR

6. Explain the objectives, strategies and priorities of current plan in Nepal.
 Calculate arithmetic mean from following data:

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Marks : | 5-10 | 10-15 | 15-20 | 20-25 | 25-30 |
| No. of students | 2 | 3 | 9 | 21 | 15 |

6. Explain briefly the various problems of index number construction.

OR

Define set. Explain briefly the types of sets.

7. A bag contains 5 green and 7 red balls, two balls are drawn. What is the probability that (i) both are red (ii) both are green?
8. If the total cost is $C = 1 + 2Q + 3Q^2$, where Q is the output, find the average cost and marginal cost when $Q = 5$.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Explain briefly the problems and prospects of rural development of Nepal.
10. Find Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient between price and supply of commodity from the following data :

| | | | | | |
|--------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Price | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Supply | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 |

OR

Compute regression equation of y on x and x on y from the following data :

| | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| X | 16 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Y | 90 | 72 | 54 | 42 | 30 | 12 |

(c) Economics of Development & Education (Eco. Ed. 322) Interdisciplinary

Exam 2068

Group 'A'

[20]

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick the best answers.

- Economic development is primarily related with
 - developed countries
 - developing countries
 - advanced countries
 - all of the above
- The basic need approach directly focuses on
 - absolute poor
 - relative poor
 - marginal poor
 - none of the above
- The Human Development Index (HDI) was introduced by
 - United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
 - World Bank (WB)
 - International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 - Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- According to 2001 census, the TFR in Nepal is
 - 4.5
 - 4.2
 - 4.0
 - 18
- Economic policy that gives importance on domestic base is called
 - capital formation
 - structural change indigenous
 - indigenous base
 - exogenous base
- Third world countries are poor because of
 - low saving
 - high consumption
 - low technology
 - vicious circle of poverty
- In Lewis theory wage rate in rural sector is determined by
 - average product of labour
 - marginal product of labour
 - government policy
 - cost of production
- Gini coefficient measures
 - incidence of poverty
 - extent of unemployment
 - standard of living
 - income inequality
- The apex institution of plan formulation is
 - Central Bank
 - National Planning Commission
 - Ministry of Finance
 - Government of Nepal
- Backward linkage effects encourage investment in the following stage of production
 - earlier
 - subsequent
 - upward
 - downward
- Who use the word 'economics of education' at first
 - Nurkse
 - Scultz
 - Kuznets
 - Lewis
- Education is the type of good

- a) non-tradable
c) partially tradable
- b) completely tradable
d) marginally tradable
- Opportunity cost in education implies
 - income sacrificed while studying education
 - cost incurred in order to obtain education
 - government expenditure in education
 - family expenditure in education
 - Promotion rate of student is measured under
 - internal efficiency
 - external efficiency
 - educational efficiency
 - financial efficiency
 - Which of the following can exceed low percent
 - NER
 - GER
 - ASER
 - All of the above
 - Apparent intake rate is measured on
 - higher level
 - secondary level
 - primary level
 - class one
 - The National Education System Plan (NESP) of Nepal was introduced in the year
 - 1961
 - 1971
 - 1981
 - 1991
 - Which of the following is a prominent factor responsible for earning variation?
 - educational attainment
 - intelligence
 - family background
 - native ability
 - Which is the main problem of school finance in Nepal?
 - lack of earmarked funding for teachers salary
 - lack of funding for quality input
 - lack of foreign aid
 - lack of effective administration
 - The first effort made in educational planning in Nepal was made in
 - 1954
 - 1956
 - 1961
 - 1971

Attempt ALL the questions

Group 'B'

[8×7=56]

- How does high rate of population growth affect economic development?

OR

- What are the characteristics of Rostow's stage of Take-off.
- Briefly explain the economic characteristics of developing countries.
- State the extent of poverty. How can it be removed?

OR

- Define unemployment. How can it be removed?
- Give your arguments in favor of labour intensive technique in the context of Nepal.
- What are the problems of human resource development in Nepal? Discuss

OR

- What is meant by cohort analysis? Explain.
- Distinguish between gross and net enrollment.
- Describe the components of educational planning.
- Distinguish between educational grants and education loan.

Group 'C'

2×12=24

- Critically examine the Lewis theory of unlimited supplies labour.
- OR
- What is meant by capital output ratio? Explain its determinants.
 - Examine the role of education in social development.

Exam 2069

Group 'A'

- Which of the following is the main obstacles to economic development of developing countries?
 - vicious circle of poverty
 - low level of education
 - low level of production
 - lack of overhead capital
- Which of the following features is not the associate with the developing countries?

[20]

- a) high birth rate
c) high economically active population
d) high migration
3. Classical theory of the economic development ignore the
a) high economic class
b) producers class
c) business class
d) middle class people
4. Which of the following value is the difference between the value of wages which a labour produces and which he actually receives?
a) wages value
b) surplus value
c) income poverty
d) collective poverty
5. Fulfillment of basic needs is related to
a) relative poverty
b) absolute poverty
c) subjective poverty
d) collective poverty
6. Which of the following is negative effect of urbanization?
a) increase in unemployment
b) inadequacy of social services
c) increase in social crime
d) diminishing of quality of life
7. Which of the following is backbone of capital for nation?
a) income
b) saving
c) investment
d) financial institutions
8. "Social institutions are the group of human relations established by common desires." Who said?
a) K.W.Kapp
b) Cooly
c) Elwood
d) Bogardus
9. According to Nurkse, how to break the vicious circle of poverty?
a) increase in employment
b) increase in productivity
c) increase in income
d) increase in saving
10. Unbalance growth theory of economic development advocated by
a) Rodan
b) Nurkse
c) Lewis
d) Hirschman
11. Economic of education is concerned with
a) social welfare
b) material welfare
c) economic welfare
d) human welfare
12. Which of the following education is called the formally organized education?
a) primary education
b) secondary education
c) higher education
d) all of the above
13. Which of the following investment shows the investment for human resources development?
a) industry
b) education
c) agriculture
d) infrastructure
14. What is the major problems of mismatch between education and development?
a) lack of national philosophy of education
b) lack of uncapable human resources
c) lack of foreign intervention
d) lack of low utility of national resources.
15. Personal services and consumable supplies that are used up within one fiscal year is called
a) capital cost
b) current cost
c) direct cost
d) indirect cost
16. External efficiency of education shows that the
a) high input-output ratio
b) high examination scores
c) high private rate of return
d) specially administered test
17. Teacher public ratio calculated by
a) $TPR = \frac{\text{total number of pupils at a given number}}{\text{total number of teaching at same level}}$
b) $TPR = \frac{\text{total number of teachers at a given number}}{\text{total number of student at a same level}}$
c) $TPR = \frac{\text{total number of pupils at a grade 1}}{\text{total number of teacher at same grade}}$
d) $TPR = \frac{\text{total number of teachers at a grade 1}}{\text{total number of pupils at same grade}}$

18. The number of pupils of the official school-age group enrolled in school expressed as a percentage of the total population of the same age group that is called
- gross enrollment rate
 - net enrollment rate
 - grade promotion rate
 - grade repeated rate
19. Which education commission recommended the one language policy as the medium of instruction all of the above over the Nepal?
- NNEPC 1954
 - ARNEC 1961
 - NESP 1972
 - NEC 1992
20. The voucher scheme would
- remove the inequality of paying for education twice
 - promote educational innovation
 - create a wider variety of educational institutions
 - all of the above

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group 'B'

[8×7=56]

- Explain the elements of physical quality of life index of development.
 - Describe the Marxian view of capital formation.
- OR
- Describe the features of Rostow's take-off stage of economic growth.
 - Explain the role of sustainable development for economic development.
 - Describe the negative aspects of dependency on foreign aids for under developed countries.
 - Explain the relationship between economics and economics of education.

OR

- Explain the measures to solve the problem of human resource development.
 - Examine the problems of mismatch between education and development.
 - Describe the fundamental components of educational planning.
 - Describe the sources of educational financing in Nepal.
- Group 'C'
- Explain the planning strategy of choice of labour vs capital intensive techniques.
 - Explain the economic value of private and social gains of education.

[2×12=24]

OR

Explain the major recommendation of national system plan.

Exam 2070

Group "A"

20

Attempt all the questions. Tick (✓) the best answer.

- The vicious circle argument points out the connection between
 - Income and population
 - Investment and technology
 - Productivity and income
 - saving and capital
- Development is impossible without
 - Incentive to profit
 - Foreign aid
 - Domestic saving
 - Inflation
- Which of the following is the most critical stage of Rostow's stages of economic growth?
 - Pre-take off
 - Take off
 - Derive to maturity
 - Age of high mass consumption
- To break the vicious circle of poverty on the demand side of capital, Ragnar Nurkse has pleaded for
 - Balance growth
 - Unbalance growth
 - Agriculture growth
 - Industrial growth
- Which of the following is an instrument of fiscal policy?
 - Income tax
 - Public borrowing
 - Deficit financing
 - all of the above
- Labour-intensive techniques are more favourable than capital-intensive techniques for
 - Economics of scale
 - Efficiency enhancement
 - Employment promotion
 - all of the above
- The concept of surplus value was introduced by
 - Karl Marx
 - Keynes
 - Arthur Lewis
 - Nurkse
- Which of the following is the objective of mixed economy?
 - To raise living standard of people
 - To reduce poverty

- (c) to enhance economic development
(d) all of the above
9. What is the main reason of low domestic savings in developing countries?
(a) Mass poverty (b) Low income (c) High propensity to consume
(d) all of the above
 10. The head-count index of poverty shows
(a) Incidence of poverty (b) Depth of poverty
(c) Severity of poverty (d) all of the above
 11. Marginal efficiency of capital varies
(a) Directly with the level of investment
(b) Inversely with the level of investment
(c) Proportionately with the level of investment
(d) all of the above
 12. Drop out rate is used to measure
(a) Internal efficiency (b) External efficiency
(c) Access efficiency (d) all of the above
 13. Uniform cost of the student in school comes under
(a) Direct cost (b) Indirect cost (c) Mixed cost (d) Regular cost
 14. What are the main reason of miss-match between education and development?
(a) Shortage of efficient manpower (b) Problems of brain drain
(c) Problems of educated unemployment
(d) all of the above
 15. Which of the following is the best indicator to measure the access of education?
(a) GER (b) AIR (c) NER (d) all of the above
 16. Net intake rate means
(a) Enrolled in any age of student in grade one
(b) Enrolled in prescribed age of student in grade one
(c) Enrolled in any age of student in grade six
(d) Enrolled in prescribed age of student in grade six
 17. Human development index is introduced by the
(a) UNDP (b) World Bank (c) ADB (d) UNICEF
 18. After restoration of democracy, 1990 which education commission/committee was constituted in Nepal?
(a) All Round National Education Committee
(b) National Education commission
(c) High Level of National Education Commission
(d) National Education Planning Commission
 19. Who developed the concept of voucher system in education finance?
(a) Schultz (b) Friedman (c) Brahmanand (d) Malcolm
 20. Social costs are
(a) Only non-recurring (b) Only recurring
(c) Both recurring and non-recurring (d) Recurring private costs

Group "B"

8×7=56

Attempt All the questions.

1. Explain the socio-cultural characteristics of developing country
OR
What are the obstacles of economic development?
2. Explain the theory of surplus values.
3. What do you mean by poverty? What are difference between absolute poverty and relative poverty?
4. Explain the objectives of monetary policy.
OR
What are the processes of human capital formation?
5. Distinguish between balanced vs. unbalanced growth approach.
6. What are the importances of the study of economics of education?
7. What are the problems of miss-match between education and development?
8. What are the roles of education in social development?
OR

What do you mean by opportunity cost of education? Distinguish between private cost and social cost of education.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Explain the Rostow's stages of economic growth.

OR

Explain the need for educational planning. What are the methods to analyse the across and equity in education?

10. Explain the different methods of financing in education.

Exam 2071

Group "A"

20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers

1. "A country is poor because it is poor." This statement is of
a. Ragnar Nurkse
b. Colin Clark
c. Simon Kuznet
d. A.N. Cairncross
2. Disguised unemployment indicates
a. labour is surplus
b. labour is short
c. labour is skilled
d. labour is unskilled
3. The last stage of economic growth of Rostow's is
a. pre-condition of take-off
b. take-off
c. high mass consumption
d. derive to maturity
4. Which of the following theory has been developed by Hirschman?
a. balanced growth
b. unbalanced growth
c. stage approach theory
d. critical minimum effort
5. Which of the following is main source of capital formation?
a. rural savings
b. increasing profits
c. increase in per capital income
d. all of the above
6. Incremental capital-output ratio (ICOR) is defined as the ratio of
a. $\frac{\text{capital}}{\text{output}}$
b. $\frac{\text{output}}{\text{capital}}$
c. $\frac{\text{income}}{\text{consumption}}$
d. $\frac{\text{saving}}{\text{consumption}}$
7. Development is impossible without
a. incentive to profit
b. foreign aid
c. domestic saving
d. foreign investment
8. Which of the following is main sources of human capital formation?
a. medical facilities
b. nutrition
c. education and training
d. all of the above
9. Which of the following is an argument in favour of capital intensive technique?
a. higher standard of living
b. provide economic and social overheads
c. rapid rate of economic growth
d. all of the above
10. According to Lewis, the difference between capitalist wage and subsistence wage is known as
a. labour surplus
b. capitalist surplus
c. capital formation
d. marginal productivity of capital
11. Student loan system is more appropriate in
a. primary education
b. secondary education
c. higher education
d. all of fee above
12. Which of the following is best indicator of children access to education?
a. AIR
b. GER
c. NER
d. all of the above
13. IN, Nepal national education system plan (NESP) was introduced in
a. 1954 AD
b. 1956 AD
c. 1961 AD
d. 1971 AD
14. Village education plan comes under
a. micro planning
b. macro planning

- c. meso planning
15. Private demand for education is induced by
 a. future prestige
 c. future planning
16. In education, capital cost is incurred
 a. construction of classroom
 c. purchasing of textbook
17. Cohert analysis is used for
 a. measure the internal efficiency in education
 b. measure the external efficiency in education
 c. measure the promotion rate in education
 d. measure the repetition rate in education
18. Economic cost are different from accounting cost, because they are
 a. backward looking only
 c. mostly backward looking
19. Brain drain is also termed as
 a. transfer of technology
 c. reverse transfer of technology
20. Which of the following is internal benefits to the student according to the classification of benefits and costs?
 a. employment related benefit
 b. residence relevant benefit
 c. society related benefit
 d. non-market benefit like awareness and skill
- d. institutional planning
- b. future earning
 d. quality education for future
- b. purchasing of training materials
 d. maintaining of equipments
- b. forward looking only
 d. mostly forward looking
- b. mutual transfer of technology
 d. all of the above

Full Marks: 100

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

8×7=56

Group "B"

1. Explain the economic characteristics of developing country.
 OR
 What are the obstacles of economic development of developing countries?
2. Explain the key ideas of classical theory of economic development.
3. What are the difference between capital intensive techniques and labour intensive techniques?
4. Explain the concept of sustainable development.
 OR
 What do you mean by unemployment? Explain its various types.
5. Explain the role of human capital formation in economic development
6. Explain the meaning and scope of economics of education.
 OR
 What are the problems of human resource development in Nepal?
7. Explain the private gain of education and social gain of education in the context of economic value of education.
8. What are the different components of education planning?
 Group "C" 2×12=24
9. Critically examine the Lewis theory of unlimited supply of labour growth approach? Which growth approach is more suitable for developing countries like Nepal?
10. What are the problems of education finance in Nepal? Give the argument in favour of voucher system in education finance.

(d) Population Studies (Eco. Ed. 331)

Exam 2068

Group 'A'

[20]

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick the best answers.

1. The first census was carried out in Nepal in B.S.
 a) 1968
 c) 2008
2. Which of the following country has lowest Human Development Index ?
 a) Sri Lanka
 b) Nepal
- b) 1978
 d) 2018

3. The term fertility is associated with
 a) fecundity
 c) infecund
 d) Bangladesh
 b) abortion
 d) actual performance of live birth
4. Who developed modern life table?
 a) Frank Lorimer
 c) W.G. Backlay
 b) Alfred Lokta
 d) Whipple
5. The Malthusian theory of population presents views on population of
 a) classical period
 c) modern period
 b) neo-classical period
 d) all of the above
6. According to C.P. Blacker, the high stationary stage of demographic transition theory is
 a) first stage
 c) third stage
 b) second stage
 d) fourth stage
7. The number of population per square kilometre of land is known as
 a) population distribution
 c) composition of population
 b) population density
 d) population ration
8. Which of the following is associated with human resources
 a) education
 c) material goods
 b) money
 d) all of the above
9. The movement of population from one place to another place of the same country is known as
 a) immigration
 c) internal migration
 b) emigration
 d) out migration
10. The formula of PnPoeⁿ, for projecting population is
 a) arithmetic
 c) exponential
 b) geometrical
 d) none of the above
11. According to census of 2058, the value of TFR is highest in
 a) mountain region
 c) terai region
 b) hilly region
 d) none
12. According to census 2058, the population of mountain region is
 a) 6.3%
 c) 8.3%
 b) 7.3%
 d) 9.3%
13. In which of the district the population density is lowest according to the census of 2058?
 a) Dolpa
 c) Mustang
 b) Manang
 d) All of the above
14. who developed the concept of Human Development Index?
 a) IMF
 c) UNDP
 b) World Bank
 d) WTO
15. The value PQLI ranges from
 a) 0-1
 c) 1-100
 b) 0-100
 d) 1-1000
16. Which of the following country there is larger number of speaking people?
 a) Maldives
 c) Bhutan
 b) Sri Lanka
 d) Pakistan
17. The population policy design to reduce mortality is ten-ned as
 a) mortality influencing policy
 c) fertility influencing policy
 b) pronatalist policy
 d) anti-natalist policy
18. The optimum population theory is concerned with the relationship between
 a) population and resources
 c) urbanization and resources
 b) population and industrialization
 d) population and quality of life
19. Which of the following is the measure trend of migration in Nepal?
 a) hill to hill
 c) rural to rural
 b) hill to terai
 d) rural to urban
20. Rapid population growth is a constraint of
 a) economic development
 c) technological development
 b) cultural development
 d) social development 2068

Attempt ALL the questions

Group 'B'

[8×7=56]

1. Define demography. Explain its scope.
2. What is meant by mortality? Distinguish between Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Age-specific Death Rate (ASDR).

OR

- Define migration. What are the determinants of migration? Explain.
3. What are the preventive and positive checks to population? Explain.
 4. Define Human Development Index (HDI). What are its components? Explain.
 5. Examine the role of human resources in the economic development of Nepal.

OR

- Explain the constraints of human resource development in Nepal.
6. How does rapid population growth imbalance the environment? Explain.
 7. Explain the role of NGO's in economic development.
 8. What is population projection? Why is population projected? Explain.

Group 'C'

[2×12=24]

9. What is quality of life? Highlight the importance of education and health for developing quality of life.
10. Explain the different sources of population data.

OR

What is fertility? Describe methods of measurement of fertility.

Exam 2069

Attempt all questions.

Group "A"

20

1. The first scientific census was conducted in Nepal in
a. 2008
b. 2018
c. 2028
d. 1968
2. Which of the following census techniques is followed by Nepal?
a. de-facto method
b. de-jure method
c. survey
d. none of the above
3. Gross reproduction rate (GRR) is concerned with
a. number of male births
b. number of female births
c. Numbers of total births
d. number of fertile women
4. Which of the following authors prepared the life table at first?
a. Frank Lorimer
b. W.G. Backley
c. John Gaunt
d. Alfred Lotka
5. Which of the following checks to population is desirable?
a. Positive
b. Preventive
c. Negative
d. Neutral
6. According to the demographic transition theory of C.P. Blacker the low stationary stage is
a. second stage
b. third stage
c. fourth stage
d. fifth stage
7. Which of the following is the main source of demographic data?
a. vital registration system
b. sample survey
c. administrative record
d. census administrative records
8. Which of the following is an on-component human resource?
a. physical property
b. health services
c. money
d. all of the above
9. From which development plan did Nepal adopt population policy?
a. third
b. fourth
c. fifth
d. sixth
10. The straight line indicates the population projection is
a. arithmetic
b. geometric
c. exponential
d. all of the above
11. According to the census of 2058, the value of TFR is
a. 3
b. 3.8
c. 4
d. 4.8
12. According to the census of 2058, the percentage of population covered by the hilly region is

- a. 42.3
c. 44.3
- b. 43.3
d. 45.3
13. The Nepal's density of population according to the census of 2058 is
a. 155
c. 157
- b. 156
d. 158
14. The value of HDI ranges from
a. 0-100
c. 1-100
- b. 0-1
d. 1-1000
15. The population growth rate of Nepal, according to the census of 2058 is
a. 2.1 %
c. 2.5%
- b. 2.24%
d. 2.75 %
16. Life expectancy of female is less than male in
a. Japan
c. Nepal
- b. USA
d. Sweden
17. The main goal of population education is to
a. promote family welfare
c. improve quality of life
- b. adopt ideal family size
d. adopt small family size
18. The process of census taking in Nepal is performed by
a. Ministry of Health
c. National Planning Commission
- b. Central Bureau of Statistics
d. Ministry of Local Development
19. The crude death rate in a population is mainly affected by
a. nutritional status
c. age structure of population
- b. GNP per capita
d. environmental condition
20. The major cause of internal migration in Nepal as reported by the census 2058 is
a. trade
c. agriculture
- b. employment
d. study and training

Attempt all questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Distinguish between census and survey. Methods of sources of population data.
2. What is fertility? Explain the various determinants of fertility.
- OR
3. Distinguish between Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR). Explain the Marxist views on population
- OR
4. Critically examine the Malthusian theory of population
5. What is meant by Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI)? Explain.
6. What are the causes and consequences of rapid population growth? Explain.
- OR
7. Explain the measures to check rapid population growth in Nepal.
8. Explain the age and sex structure of population in terms of ecological belts.
9. Describe the importance of population projection.
10. Explain the process of urbanization

Group "C"

2×12=24

1. What do you mean by population education? Explain its scope.
2. Why is the human resource critical to the development? Explain.
- OR

Define migration. Explain different types of migration.

Exam 2070

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. The term census refers to the
a. each and every unit of the population
b. few units of the population
c. some units of the population
d. most of the units of population
2. In Nepal the census is carried out during the regular interval of
a. 5 years
b. 10 years
c. 15 years
d. 20 years

3. Which of the following concept of 'Fertility' is related with number of live births per women?
 - a. CBR
 - b. GFR
 - c. TFR
 - d. GRR
4. Which of the following author developed the concept of net reproduction rate (NRR)?
 - a. Robert Kuczynski
 - b. Frank Lorimer
 - c. W.G. Backley
 - d. John Graunt
5. The life table is concerned with
 - a. history of vital events
 - b. history of population
 - c. history of births
 - d. history of deaths
6. According to Malthusian theory of population the growth rate of population is depends on
 - a. geometric ratio
 - b. arithmetic ratio
 - c. algebraic ratio
 - d. none of the above
7. According to the demographic transition theory of C.P. Blacker, the early expansionary stage is
 - a. First stage
 - b. second stage
 - c. third stage
 - d. fourth stage
8. Which one of the following is a determinant of quality of life?
 - a. income
 - b. environment
 - c. caste system
 - d. all of the above
9. Which of the following factor is responsible for the decrease in mortality rates?
 - a. increase in employment
 - b. increase in health services
 - c. increase in productivity
 - d. increase in industrialization
10. From which plan Nepal adopted population policy at first?
 - a. Third five year
 - b. fourth five year
 - c. fifth five year
 - d. sixth five year
11. According to the census of 2058, the highest TFR is of the age group.
 - a. 20-24
 - b. 25-29
 - c. 30-34
 - d. 15-19
12. Which of the following region covers largest proportion of population?
 - a. mountain
 - b. hill
 - c. terai
 - d. Nepal
13. According to census of 2058, the sex ratio is given as
 - a. 99.8
 - b. 97.8
 - c. 96.8
 - d. 95.8
14. who introduced the concept of PQLI?
 - a. Arthur Lewis
 - b. Morris D. Morris
 - c. UNDP
 - d. WTO
15. The number of male per 1000 females in a population is called
 - a. sex rate
 - b. sex structure
 - c. sex ratio
 - d. all of the above
16. When population increase at the rate as reported by the census 2058, in how many years Nepal population will be double?
 - a. 26
 - b. 32
 - c. 33
 - d. 34
17. The human development index contains.
 - a. life expectancy
 - b. level of living
 - c. education
 - d. all of the above
18. Which of the following is the consequence of rapid population growth?
 - a. shortage of food
 - b. shortage of facilities
 - c. overuse of natural resources
 - d. all of the above
19. The subject that deals with spatial analysis of population is
 - a. economics
 - b. geography
 - c. sociology
 - d. anthropology
20. The major cause of internal migration in Nepal as reported by the census of 2058 is
 - a. trade
 - b. employment
 - c. study and training
 - d. agriculture

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

[8 × 7 = 56]

1. Define population education. What are its objectives?
2. Distinguish between child mortality rate and infant mortality rate.

OR

3. Define fertility. Discuss its determinants.
Explain the malthusian theory of population.

OR

4. Explain the optimum theory of population.
What is quality of life? Explain its importance.
5. Explain the causes of rapid population growth in Nepal.

OR

6. Discuss the impact of rapid population growth in Nepal.
7. Explain the population policy adopted by Nepal with reference to Three Year Interim Plan.
8. Discuss the role of human resources development in Nepal.
9. Explain different types of population projection with suitable examples.

Group C

[2 × 12 = 24]

10. Explain the pull and push factors of migration.
Explain the different stages of demographic transition.

OR

What are source of data? Explain the different methods of sampling.

Exam 2071

Group "A"

20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. The credit for initiating a new field of empirical research on population studies goes to
a. Edmund Helly
b. John Grant
c. William Petty
d. T. R. Malthus
2. Who is called father of demography?
a. John Grant
b. Edmund Helly
c. William Petty
d. Achille Guillard
3. Which of the following is not the sources of population data projection
a. sample survey
b. demonstration
c. estimation
d. estimation
4. Which of the following district has the lowest population in 2011 census?
a. Mustang
b. Manang
c. Dolpa
d. Humla
5. According to 2011 census, the population growth rate of Nepal is
a. 1.9 percent
b. 2.0 percent
c. 1.4 percent
d. 1.5 percent
6. According to 2011 census which of the following is the size of population of Nepal?
a. 2,66,27,809
b. 2,85,70,809
c. 3,07,00,000
d. 2,30,50,404
7. Which of the following refers to biological capacity of a woman to reproduce?
a. fertility
b. nuptiality
c. fecundity
d. morbidity
8. Which of the following is linked with socio-cultural factors that determines fertility?
a. children are gifted by God
b. children support their parents
c. family planning decreased virility of man
d. children should be died
9. Human movement into a given area from a different political or geographical areas of the same country is
a. immigration
b. emigration
c. in-migration
d. out-migration
10. Which of the following is the major trends of migration in Nepal
a. hill to hill
b. hill to tarai
c. tarai to tarai
d. tarai to hill
11. Who said "population growth is always harmful to any country"?
a. Malthus
b. Engels

12. According to Municipality Act 1992, which of the following is the required size of population for Mahanagarपालिका?
- a. 100,000
b. 200,000
c. 300,000
d. 400,000
13. Which of the following is a negative consequence of urbanization in Nepal?
- a. low population growth
b. change in occupation
c. social disparity
d. separation of joint family
14. Which of the following population policy adopted by the eleventh plan regarding TFR?
- a. reduce TFR from 3.5 to 3.0
b. reduce TFR from 3.1 to 3.0
c. reduce TFR from 3.1 to 2.0
d. reduce TFR from 3.1 to 2.3
15. Which of the following SAARC country has lowest life expectancy?
- a. Afghanistan
b. Nepal
c. Bangladesh
d. Bhutan
16. Which of the following is not the physical need of the people?
- a. food
b. housing
c. fresh air
d. security
17. Quality of life means
- a. contented life
b. creative life
c. modern life
d. challengeable life
18. The concept of basic needs approach is developed by
- a. Hicks and Strenten
b. John Graunt
c. Edmund and Petty
d. Gregory King
19. Which of the following lies on population dynamic?
- a. lifestyle
b. trade
c. capital
d. birthrate
20. Vital registration is related with
- a. population policy
b. development policy
c. trade policy
d. record of important events

Full Marks: 100

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL questions.

8×7=56

Group "B"

1. What is demography? Explain the nature of demography.
2. "Population is a multidisciplinary subject" Explain.

OR

3. What are the different sources of population data? Explain briefly.
4. Differentiate between fertility and fecundity.

OR

5. Differentiate between GRR and NRR.
6. What are the major causes of migration in Nepal?

OR

7. Explain the determinants of migration in Nepal.
8. What do you mean by quality of life? Discuss its importance for the development of the country.
9. What are the human development indicators (HDD)? Explain briefly.
10. Explain the role of human resource development in economic development.
11. Explain the use of population projection.

2×12=24

Group "C"

12. Critically examine the optimum theory of population.
13. What is rapid population growth (RPG)? Explain the consequences of RPG in different sector with reference to Nepal.

OR

Explain the current population policy in Nepal.

(e) Rural Economics (Eco. Ed. 332)

Exam 2068

Group "A"

[20]

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick the best answers.

- Which of the following is not true?
 - there are unlimited wants of rural people
 - the resources that rural people command is limited
 - rural people do not use resources alternatively
 - all of the above
- How many metro politan cities are there in Nepal?
 - 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
- How much theoretical potential of hydro power in Nepal?
 - 81000 mw
 - 83000 mw
 - 85000 mw
 - 88000 mw
- Which of the following is a primary source of human capital?
 - family
 - primary school
 - secondary school
 - society
- Which of the following is the best way to control rapid population growth?
 - positive checks
 - preventive checks
 - natural checks
 - all of the above
- A person who does not like to work at the existing wage rate is known as
 - voluntary unemployed
 - cyclically unemployed
 - structural unemployment
 - frictional unemployment
- In Nepal there is large surplus labour in the
 - industrial sector
 - agricultural sector
 - financial sector
 - service sector
- Which one of the following is the major cereal crop of Nepal?
 - maize
 - wheat
 - millet
 - paddy
- The agricultural prospective plan is implemented in Nepal for
 - 10 years
 - 15 years
 - 20 years
 - 25 years
- The general objective of 'Land Reform Act 2021' in Nepal is to increase
 - productivity of land
 - expansion of agricultural land
 - commercialization of farming
 - marketability of agricultural product
- According to Nepal living standard survey 2003/04, which of the following amount of money is the poverty threshold for Nepal?
 - Rs.6696
 - Rs.7696
 - Rs.8696
 - Rs.9696
- The Tribhuvan rural development program was started in Nepal in
 - 2009 B.S.
 - 2010 B.S.
 - 2011 B.S.
 - 2012 B.S.
- Which of the following pillar are included in three-year interim plan of Nepal?
 - GO, NGO and Cooperative
 - GO, Cooperative and Private sector
 - Private sector, GO, and NGO
 - GO, NGOP and Community
- The main objective of Ninth five year plan was
 - poverty alleviation
 - employment generation
 - balance development
 - equal distribution of income
- Which of the following plan embodied the regional plan in Nepal?
 - first
 - second
 - forth
 - fifth
- The main obstacles of Nepal's economic development is
 - low level of human development
 - vicious circle of poverty
 - low level of education
 - gender disparity
- By the fiscal year 2008/09, the capacity to generate electricity from various projects reached to

- a) 660 mw
c) 662 mw
- b) 661 mw
d) 663 mw
18. What are the shares of water resources that Nepal possesses?
a) 0.27%
c) 2.27%
- b) 1.27%
d) 3.27%
19. Which of the following resource is more venerable in Nepal?
a) water resource
c) mineral resource
- b) forest resource
d) all of the above
20. According to Nepal labour force survey 2008, the labour force participation rate is
a) 83%
c) 85%
- b) 84%
d) 96%

Time : 3 hrs

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group 'B'

8×7=56

1. What is meant by rural economics? Discuss its scope.
2. Explain the disparities between rural and urban areas of Nepal.
OR
Explain the socio-cultural characteristics of rural Nepal.
3. What is meant by rural tourism? Highlight its prospects in the context of rural Nepal.
OR
Explain the various sources of agricultural finance in Nepal.
4. Describe the different causes of agricultural indebtedness in rural Nepal.
5. Define rural poverty. Explain the characteristics of Nepalese rural poor.
6. What are NGOs? Explain the role in economic development of the rural area.
OR
Define Human resource. What are its determinants?
7. What are the objectives of latest 3 years interim plan of Nepal? Discuss its policies in terms of rural development.
8. Distinguish between monitoring and evaluation. Discuss their importance in the context of rural projects.
OR
2×12=24
9. What is meant by rural development? Are Nepal's development plans devoted to rural development? Explain your arguments in terms of the objectives of 10T plan regarding rural development.
OR
Explain the incidence of rural poverty in Nepal. How can the poverty be removed? Give your suggestions.
10. "Without adequate monitoring and evaluation rural projects do not achieve their goals." Comment this statement.

Exam 2069

Group "A"

20

Attempt all the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers

1. Which of the following does not fall within the scope of rural economics?
a. rural resources
c. rural economic problem
- b. mega electricity project
d. construction of rural roads
2. Which of the following type of forest is found in Nepal?
a. tropical evergreen forest
c. evergreen coniferous forest
- b. delicious monsoon forest
d. all of the above
3. Which of the following is the major cash crop of Nepal?
a. tobacco
c. potato
- b. oil-seeds
d. sugarcane
4. Which of the following falls under human capital?
a. increase in knowledge
c. increase in capacities
- b. increase in skills
d. all of the above
5. Which of the following is the indirect benefit provided by forest resources?
a. raw materials
c. shelter to the wild animals
- b. fire wood
d. environmental service

6. According to the census of 2058, the percentage of population involved in the agriculture sector was.
 - a. 0%
 - b. 65%
 - d. 70%
 - d. 75%
7. Nepalese agriculture is characterized by
 - a. subsistence farming
 - b. productive farming
 - c. marketable farming
 - d. all of the above
8. Which of the following bank is directly related to the rural people?
 - a. Agriculture Development Bank
 - b. Nepal Bank Limited
 - c. Rastriy Baniya Ban
 - d. Rural money lender
9. Which of the following is a traditional source of agricultural finances?
 - a. Agriculture Development Bank
 - b. Nepal Bank Limited
 - c. Rastriya Baniya Bank
 - d. Rural money lender
10. Which of the following that carried out the first agricultural credits survey in Nepal?
 - a. National Planning Commission
 - b. Trade Promotion Centre
 - c. Nepal Rastra Bank
 - d. Central Bureau of Statistics
11. According to Nepal Living Standard Survey 2003/04, which Living of the following is the incidence of poverty in Nepal?
 - a. 29%
 - b. 30%
 - c. 31%
 - d. 32%
12. The small area development programme was started in Nepal from
 - a. third plan
 - b. fourth plan
 - c. fifth plan
 - d. sixth plan
13. After the restoration of democracy in B.S 2046, which five-year plan did Nepal implement?
 - a. seventh
 - b. eighth
 - c. ninth
 - d. tenth
14. The monitoring of development program is related with
 - a. initial stage
 - b. final stage
 - c. in between the initial and final stage
 - d. after project completion
15. Karnali - Bheri Integrated Rural Development Project was implemented with the financial aid of the government of
 - a. Canada
 - b. USA
 - c. Sweden
 - d. The Netherlands
16. Which of the following institution monitors the functions of NGOs?
 - a. Custom Department
 - b. Social Welfare Council
 - c. Home Ministry
 - d. Ministry of Local Development
17. Out of the total basic crop production in Nepal, paddy shares nearly
 - a. 45%
 - b. 50%
 - c. 55%
 - d. 60%
18. Which of the following percentage is covered by the terai region of Nepal?
 - a. 15%
 - b. 16%
 - c. 17%
 - d. 18%
19. According to Nepal labour force survey 2008, the employment to population ratio (15 years and above) of male is
 - a. 84
 - b. 86
 - c. 87
 - d. 88
20. According to the Nepal labour force survey 2008, currently economically inactive population of Nepal is
 - a. 2.1 million
 - b. 2.2 million
 - c. 2.3 million
 - d. 2.4 million

Attempt all questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Define rural economics. Explain its scope.
2. Examine the importance of rural economics in the context of Nepal.

OR

What are the economic characteristics of rural Nepal? Explain.

3. Examine the problems of water resources development in Nepal.
OR
4. What is meant by unemployment? Explain its causes.
4. What is rural marketing? What are the major problems of rural marketing in Nepal?
5. What is meant by poverty? Explain the extent of rural poverty in Nepal.
6. Discuss the importance of public private partnership (PPP) in the development of rural Nepal.
OR
7. Define integrate rural development. What is its importance?
7. What are the objectives and strategies of the current plan? Explain.
8. Describe the objectives, tools and technique of monitoring.
Group "C" 2×12=24
9. Explain the prospects and problems of water resource development in Nepal.
OR
10. Explain the role of commercialization of agriculture in the development of rural areas of Nepal.
10. Explain the features of Land Reform Act of 2022.

Exam 2070

Group "A"

[20]

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Rural economics is concerned with

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| a. rural resources | b. rural population |
| c. rural economic problems | d. all of the above |
2. Which of the following is the subject matter of rural economics?

| | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| a. production | b. consumption |
| c. distribution | d. all of the above |
3. Which of the following is the hydropower potentiality in Nepal?

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a. 44,000 MW | b. 53,000 MW |
| c. 60,000 MW | d. 83,000 MW |
4. The most important factor of economic development is

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a. physical capital | b. human capital |
| c. money | d. government policy |
5. To maintain eco balance, forest area should covered by

| | |
|--------|--------|
| a. 35% | b. 38% |
| c. 40% | d. 45% |
6. The increasing graduation of students in TU lies

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. structural unemployment | b. hidden unemployment |
| c. frictional unemployment | d. cyclical unemployment |
7. According to Nepal labour force survey 2008, the current unemployment rate is

| | |
|---------|----------|
| a. 1.5% | b. 2% |
| c. 2.1% | d. 2.24% |
8. The modern source of agricultural finance in Nepal is

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. relatives | b. land lords |
| c. local money lenders | d. rural development bank |
9. Which of the following is not organised source of agriculture finance in Nepal?

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. cooperatives | b. rural development banks |
| c. micro finance companies | d. neighbours |
10. In which regions, "haat bazaars" are popular in Nepal?

| | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| a. mountain | b. hill |
| c. terai | d. all of the above |
11. The percentage of urban population below poverty line according to Nepal living standard survey 2003/04 is

| | |
|--------|--------|
| a. 8% | b. 9% |
| c. 10% | d. 11% |
12. The small area development program in Nepal was covered first

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a. 20 district | b. 21 district |
| c. 22 district | d. 23 district |
13. Nepal adopted massive liberal economic policies after the implementation of

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. 7 th plan | b. 8 th plan |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|

- c. 9th plan
d. 10th plan
14. Evaluation of the development program is carried out
a. before starting project
b. in between the project
c. after project is completed
d. all of the above
15. Sagarmatha Integrated Development Program was implemented with the financial aid of
a. IMF
b. Asian Development Bank
c. European Union
d. all of the above
16. The slogan of Nepal tourism year 2011 is
a. tourism for together
b. together for tourism
c. land mark tourism
d. promote tourism
17. How many VDCs are there in Nepal?
a. 3815
b. 3915
c. 3950
d. 3850
18. Which of the following resources is highly potential in Nepal?
a. water resources
b. forest resources
c. mineral resources
d. none of the above
19. According to Nepal Labour force survey 2008, the employment to population ratio (15 years and above) of female is
a. 77
b. 79
c. 81
d. 83
20. According to economic survey 2067/68 the per capital total national expendable income is
a. 560 US\$
b. 670 US\$
c. 703 US\$
d. 805 US\$

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

[8 × 7 = 56]

1. What are the objectives of rural economics? Discuss.
2. Explain the subject matter of rural economics.
- OR
3. How do cultural factors hinder rural development in Nepal? Explain.
Explain the importance of rural infrastructure in the development of rural sector of Nepal.
- OR
4. What is meant by unemployment? Explain its consequences.
Describe the various sources of agricultural credits in Nepal.
5. Distinguish between absolute and relative poverty. Which one is more prevalent in rural Nepal?
6. What are the roles of people's participation in rural development in Nepal?
- OR
7. Explain the role of NGOs in the development of rural Nepal.
Explain the objectives and priorities of the current plan.
8. What is evaluation? Discuss its objectives, tools and techniques.
- Group "C" [2 × 12 = 24]
9. Explain the prospects and problems of rural tourism in the context of income and employment generation in the rural Nepal.
- OR
10. Examine critically the role of cooperatives in the development of rural agriculture sector.
What is Integrated Rural Development Approach to development? Explain the effectiveness of its to rural development in Nepal.

Exam 2071

Group "A"

20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. According to census report 2068, what is the size of rural population?
a. 80 percent
b. 81 percent
c. 82 percent
d. 83 percent
2. What is the effect of migration for destination place?
a. lacking in active population
b. constraint, in production system
c. increasing in man and land ratio
d. possibility of new innovation

3. The rural sector of Nepal is assumed to be the centre of
 a. manufacturing production
 b. agriculture production
 c. industrial production
 d. service sector
4. In which of the following area of Nepal, the proportion of male population is higher than female?
 a. urban area
 b. rural area
 c. subsistence area
 d. remote area
5. Which of the following source of power is called white coal?
 a. petroleum
 b. solar power
 c. water resource
 d. wood
6. What is the main problem of rural tourism in Nepal?
 a. lack of geographical diversity
 b. lack of rare animal
 c. lack of rural infrastructure
 d. lack of suitable climate
7. According to Nepal living standard survey 2010/11, the labour force participation rate of Nepal is estimated as
 a. 80 percent
 b. 83 percent
 c. 86 percent
 d. 89 percent
8. Which of the following is the major crop of Nepal?
 a. paddy
 b. maize
 c. wheat
 d. barley
9. The farmer engaged in agriculture only for half of a year is known as
 a. disguise unemployment
 b. seasonal unemployment
 c. skill-less unemployment
 d. fractional unemployment
10. Land reform is related to
 a. irrigation planning
 b. cultivation planning
 c. fragmentation planning
 d. land use planning
11. According to Land Reform Act, 2021, which of the following is ceiling of, land ownership in the terai region?
 a. 20bigha
 b. 25bigha
 c. 30bigha
 d. 35 bigha
12. Which of the following is plan holiday year?
 a. 2021BS
 b. 2046BS
 c. 2048BS
 d. 205 IBS
13. According to Nepal living standard survey 2010/11, what is the amount of money needed per year to maintain minimum living standard?
 a. Rs.18261
 b. Rs.19261
 c. Rs.20261
 d. Rs.21261
14. Fulfilment of basic needs is related to
 a. subjective poverty
 b. collecting poverty
 c. absolute poverty
 d. relative poverty
15. Rasuwa - Nuwakot integrated rural development programme was started in
 a. 2030 BS
 b. 2033 BS
 c. 2036 BS
 d. 2038 BS
16. Who said "non-government organization are private organizations that pursue activities to realize suffering promote the interest of the poor, protect the environment or undertake community development"??
 a. World Bank
 b. UNESCO
 c. M.P. Todaro
 d. Robert Chamber
17. What is the target of annual average economic growth rate of current three years interim periodic plan?
 a. 5 percent
 b. 5.5 percent
 c. 6 percent
 d. 6.5 percent
18. Which of the following is the internal source of public debt?
 a. private sector
 b. World Bank
 c. International Monetary Fund
 d. Asian Development Bank
19. Which of the following is the means of rural financial market in Nepal?
 a. debenture
 b. fixed deposit certificate
 c. treasure bills
 d. all of the above

20. Karnali - Bheri integrated rural development project was implemented with the financial aid of the government of
- Canada
 - USA
 - Sweden
 - Netherlands

Full Marks: 100

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Give the definition of rural economics. Describe its subject matter.
2. Explain the socio-cultural characteristics of rural Nepal.

OR

3. Explain the problems of land resource utilization in Nepal. Describe the problems of rural unemployment in Nepal.
4. Evaluate the yield and production situation of major crops of agriculture.

OR

5. Explain the role of co-operative in Nepalese rural agriculture development. Why rural credit is so important to the farmer? Explain.
6. Explain the causes of low performance of public enterprises than private enterprises.

OR

7. State the magnitude and incidence of rural poverty of Nepal. Explain the determinants of human resources development.
8. Distinguish between monitoring and evaluation of rural development programmes.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. What are the role of plan in economic development? Are Nepal's development plans devoted to rural development? Give your opinion.

OR

10. What do you mean by rural indebtedness? Describe the causes and consequences of it. Define the meaning of micro enterprises. Explain the role of micro enterprises in rural economic development.

Exam 2072

Group "A"

20

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick (✓) the best answer.

1. Which of the following is not the objectives of rural economics?
 - a. to study of the structure of national economy
 - b. to study of the social structure of rural area
 - c. to study of the economic structure of rural area
 - d. to study of the institutions of rural area
2. Which of the following size of population is required for 'A' grade VDC in Nepal?
 - a. 4000
 - b. 4500
 - c. 5000
 - d. 5500
3. According to Nepal living standard survey 2010/11, how much is agriculture households with land out of the total households?
 - a. 71 percent
 - b. 72 percent
 - c. 73 percent
 - d. 74 percent
4. Which of the following factor indicates the socio-economic status of rural Nepal?
 - a. institutional presence
 - b. illiterate society
 - c. gender discrimination
 - d. populations pressure
5. Which of the following element shows the high prospect of village tourism development of Nepal?
 - a. tour package
 - b. tourism infrastructure
 - c. internal air service
 - d. geographical diversity
6. What is the major cause of deforestation in Nepal?
 - a. discrepancy in land use
 - b. tourism infrastructure
 - c. increasing encroachment to forest
 - d. soil erosion
7. According to Nepal living standard survey 2010/11, out of total consumption the richest 10 percent consumes
 - a. 30 percent
 - b. 33 percent
 - c. 35 percent
 - d. 38 percent
8. Which of the following sector highly supports in rural economic development of Nepal?
 - a. agriculture
 - b. industry

- c. service
d. manufacturing industry
9. Which of the following element does not fall with in the scope of rural economics?
a. construction of rural road
b. industry
c. mega electricity project
d. rural mineral project
10. Which of the following is the unorganized source of rural credit?
a. finance company
b. co-operatives
c. rural development bank
d. money lenders
11. What is the cause of rural indebtedness?
a. ancestral debt
b. migration
c. commercial crop
d. abuse of debt
12. The major problem of rural market of Nepal is
a. lack of efficient manpower
b. industry
c. presence of middleman
d. unorganized settled
13. Which of the following is always use channel for agriculture trade?
a. between trading agent and consumers
b. between retailer and consumers
c. between millers and consumers
d. between farmers and consumers
14. According to Nepal labour force survey 2008, the labour force participation rate of aged 5 to 14 of Nepal is as estimated
a. 30.9 percent
b. 33.9 percent
c. 36.9 percent
d. 39.9 percent
15. The relative poor are those whose average income is
a. less than one third of the national average
b. less than two third of the national average
c. less than half of the national average
d. equal to the per capita national average
16. According to census 2068, what is the average size of family in Nepal?
a. 4.2
b. 4.8
c. 5.2
d. 5.8
17. When was the first 'village development program' started in Nepal?
a. 2009 BS
b. 2017 BS
c. 2012 BS
d. 2033 BS
18. Which of the following is the indicator of human resource development?
a. accumulation of human capital
b. participation of human capital
c. stock of human capital
d. all of the above
19. When was the national planning commission established in Nepal?
a. 2020 BS
b. 2023 BS
c. 2025 BS
d. 2017 BS
20. The annual economic growth rate of three years interim plan of Nepal is as estimated
a. 3.2 percent
b. 3.5 percent
c. 3.8 percent
d. 4.2 percent

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. What is rural economy? Explain the objectives of rural economics.
2. Explain the importance of forest resources in economic development.
OR
Explain the prospects of village tourism development in Nepal.
3. What is unemployment? Analyse the causes of rural unemployment.
4. Describe the features of Land Reform Act, 2021.
OR
Explain the impacts of unorganized sources of rural credit to farmer.
5. State the rural debt relief measures in Nepal.
6. State the provisions of poverty alleviation in current plan.
OR
Describe the steps of the plan formulation processes in Nepal.
7. Explain the strategies and priorities of current periodic plan.
8. Explain the objectives of monitoring and evaluation of rural development programme.
Group "C" 2×12=24
9. What is rural infrastructure? Explain its role in rural economic development.
OR
Point out the major problems of rural agriculture marketing and suggest measures to solve them.
10. What is integrated rural development programme? Explain its objectives and impacts.