Entrance Examination - 2021

M.A. Financial Economics

Time: 2 Hours

Part A: 25 Marks

Max Marks: 100

Part B: 75 Marks

HALL TICKET NUMBER

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Please read these instructions carefully before marking your answers on the OMR answer sheet.

2. Write your Hall Ticket Number on the OMR sheet given to you. Also write your Hall Ticket Number in the space provided above.

3. Answers are to be marked on the OMR answer sheet following the instructions provided thereon.

4. Handover the OMR answer sheet at the end of the examination to the invigilator.

5. No extra sheets will be given. Plain sheets are given in the booklet for rough work.

6. There are 100 questions in this paper. The Question Paper has two parts - Part-A and Part-B. The Part-A contains 25 questions, and the Part-B contains 75 questions. Marks obtained in Part-A will determine the merit rank in case of a tie in the total number of marks obtained.

7. There is negative marking. For each question, the correct answer gets 1 (one) mark, and a wrong answer gets - 0.33 marks. Each question has only one correct option.

8. The appropriate answer should be coloured with either a blue or a black pen or a sketch pen on the OMR sheet. DO NOT USE A PENCIL.

9. The question paper contains 22 pages including the cover page and pages for rough work (on pages 20-22).

10. This question paper booklet can be taken oy the candidates at the end of the examination

PART-A

1. The Monetary Policy Committee in its June 4th 2021 meeting kept the rates as the following.

   A. Repo rate 4%, Reverse repo rate 3 %, Bank rate 4.25%
   B. Repo rate 4%, Reverse repo rate 3.35%, Bank rate 4.25%
   C. Repo rate 4%, Reverse repo rate 3.65%, Bank rate 4%
   D. Repo rate 5%, Reverse repo rate 3.35%, Bank rate 4.25%

2. Helicopter money as a metaphor gained ground, which means easing of money supply because of

   A. severe supply constraints
   B. Cost push consideration
   C. Demand-pull situation
   D. Liquidity Trap situation

3. Which of the following is the author of the famous book *Asian Drama: An Inquiry into the Poverty of Nations*?

   A. Gunnar Myrdal
   B. Amartya Sen
   C. Mahabul Haq
   D. Ragnar Nurkse

4. An individual with wealth, x, has utility function, $u(x) = A - b.e^{-\alpha x}$, $\alpha > 0$; $A > b > 0$, $x > 0$. Then, according to the Arrow-Pratt measures of risk-aversion, the individual exhibits

   A. constant absolute risk aversion and increasing relative risk aversion.
   B. decreasing absolute risk aversion and constant relative risk aversion.
   C. increasing absolute risk aversion and increasing relative risk aversion.
   D. increasing absolute risk aversion and constant relative risk aversion.

5. For matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, having two distinct eigen values, let v_1 and v_2 be two corresponding normalized eigen vectors. Then,

   A. $v_1.v_2 = 0$.
   B. $v_1 + v_2 = 0$
   C. $v_1.v_2 = 1$.
   D. $v_1 + v_2 = 1$

6. What is the ratio of the father's age to age of his son at present, if for the same father and son, this ratio five years ago was 7.0, and this ratio five years from now will be 3.0?

    A.   3.5   B.   4.0   C.   4.5   D. 5.0

7. Let $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n$, $n > 1$, be a random sample from a population with mean, μ and variance, σ^2. Let, $t_1 = \max \{ X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n \}$; and $t_2 = (X_1 + X_2 + \ldots + X_n)/n$. Then as estimators of μ, :

    A. Both t_1 and t_2 are unbiased.
    B. Only t_1 is unbiased.
    C. Only t_2 is unbiased.
    D. $E(t_1) < \mu < E(t_2)$, where E(.) is expected value.

8. A major weakness of inflation targeting monetary policy framework, according to leading Indian economists like C Rangarajan is that

    A. Commodity inflation is not taken into consideration
    B. Money supply increase in not taken into consideration
    C. Asset prices are not taken into consideration
    D. Oil prices are not taken into consideration

9. Economic Survey 2021, in regard to debt sustainability took a position that in Indian economy

    A. Debt is sustainable if it helps economic growth
    B. Debt is not sustainable even if economic growth takes place
    C. Debt has no relation with economic growth
    D. Debt is proportional relation with economic growth

10. Let $(a^k) = 1, -1/2, 1/3, -1/4, 1/5, -1/6, \ldots, (-1)^{k-1}(1/k), \ldots$ be a sequence of numbers showing deviations of actual market price from equilibrium price in successive periods for a commodity market (i.e. $a^k = p^k - p^*$, where p^k is market price in k^{th} period and p^* is equilibrium price). Then the price process (p^k) is:

    A. a sequence monotonically increasing to equilibrium price
    B. a sequence monotonically decreasing to equilibrium price
    C. a bounded sequence converging to equilibrium price
    D. an unbounded sequence not converging to equilibrium price

11. Suppose country A has comparative cost advantage in commodity X and country B has comparative cost advantage in commodity Y. Then under free trade,

    A. If B produces both X and Y in positive quantities, then A must be producing only X
    B. A produces only X and B produces only Y
    C. Each of countries A and B produces some positive quantities of both X and Y
    D. If A produces only X then B must be producing both X and Y in positive quantities

12. $f(x) = |x-2| + |x - 3|$. Which of the following are true: $f(x)$ is,
    I.   continuous at $x = 2$.
    II. not continuous at $x = 3$.
    III. increasing for $2 < x < 3$.
    IV. differentiable at $x = 3$.
    V.   monotonous decreasing for $x < 2$.

    A. I, II and IV
    B. II and IV
    C. I and V
    D. II, III and IV

13. Consider following statements and answer.
    (i) Todaro model explains rural to urban migration.
    (ii) Joan Robinson model of growth has the concept of 'Golden age growth path'.
    (iii) Actual and warranted growth rates are found in the Harrod model of growth.
    (iv) Solow model of economic growth explains the knife-edge equilibrium point.
    Then, which one of the following is not correct ?

    A. Only (i)
    B. Only (ii) and (iii)
    C. Only (i) and (iii)
    D. Only (iv)

14. A study by Viral Acharya and others in 2019 showed that when government debt increase by 10%, corporate debt issuances fell by 7.3 % during 1997-2016. This suggests there is a presence of:

    A. Crowding out effect
    B. Crowding in effect
    C. Crowding over effect
    D. We cannot say wither crowding-out or crowding-in

15. H R Khan Working Group on FPI in 2019 recommended

    A. Abolition of capital gains tax on foreign portfolio investments
    B. Enlargement of cap for FPIs to Corporate debt securities
    C. Strict regulation of FPIs by RBI
    D. Abolish differences in definitions of FPI and FII

16. Female labour participation in India has been falling over the last one decade. The likely reason mentioned by the experts after doing systematic studies, is:

    A. Rising population and fertility rate
    B. Rising education levels in females and inadequate job creation for females
    C. Voluntary choice for women to stay at home
    D. Substantial rise in male wages

17. The inverse supply and inverse demand functions of a commodity X are given by $P_s = 8 + 4X$ and $P_d = 20 - 5X$ respectively. If price P and quantity X are determined at the equality of total demand and total supply, then the producer's surplus is equal to

    A. approximately 4 units
    B. 8 units
    C. 12 units
    D. 1.33 units

18. A period of rapid population growth between a preindustrial, stable population characterized by high birth and death rates and a later, modern, stable population marked by low fertility and mortality is known as

    A. demographic transition.
    B. population maturity.
    C. demobilizing population.
    D. birth-death transformation.

19. Which of the following is not a possible cause of a country having a comparative advantage in a particular good?

    A. Low demand for the good.
    B. Relative abundance of the factor of production used intensively in producing the good.
    C. A superior technology for producing the good.
    D. An unusually large number of firms producing the good.

20. Factor Price Equalization means that,

    A. all workers are equally productive.
    B. if a country fails to trade, its skilled workers will earn no more than its unskilled workers.
    C. for countries to trade freely, they must tax factors of production so that firms in all countries pay the same factor prices.
    D. free trade causes identical factors in different countries to be paid more nearly the same than they were in autarky.

21. An industrial estate whose production is normally intended for exports is called an

    A. EPZ   B. SEZ C.FTZ   D. EOU

22. When there are negative externalities, the price should be adjusted so that it is equal to

    A. social cost.
    B. private cost.
    C. the amount of the externality.
    D. zero.

23. The elasticity of substitution for the Cobb-Douglas production functions is

    A. 0
    B. + 1
    C. +2
    D. - 1

24. Convex preferences do not imply

    A. averages are preferred to extremes
    B. indifference curves may exhibit 'flat spots'
    C. convexity implies diminishing marginal rates of substitutions
    D. local nonsatiation

25. Engel Curve relates to _____

    A. The quantity of a good that a single consumer will buy to its price
    B. Utility maximizing combinations of two goods as the price of one changes
    C. The quantity of a good consumed to income
    D. Actual distribution of income

PART-B

26. The monetary policy framework adopted by the RBI at present is

    A. Flexible inflation targeting
    B. Multiple indicators approach
    C. Interest rate targeting
    D. Monetary targeting.

27. Risk premium is

    A. is the amount of money a person would pay to avoid taking a risk
    B. is the amount of money a risk averse person would pay to avoid taking a risk
    C. is the amount of money a risk neutral person would pay to avoid taking a risk
    D. is the amount of money a risk loving person would pay to avoid taking a risk

28. In case of monopoly, which of the following statements is not true at equilibrium

    A. MR = MC
    B. p > MR = MC
    C. p = MR = MC
    D. P = MR > MC

29. Competitive markets fail when

    A. agents have market power
    B. there is incomplete information
    C. externalities
    D. All the above

30. In case of adverse selection, one of the statements is not correct

    A. type/quality is not observable
    B. too little trade may take place
    C. signaling is one solution to the problem
    D. one side of the market can not observe the action of the other side

31. A sunk cost should be ignored in decision making about the future.

    A. Yes
    B. No
    C. can not say
    D. need more information

32. All points on the contract curve are

    A. pareto efficient
    B. not pareto improving
    C. not pareto efficient
    D. not social welfare maximizing

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33. Let $f(x)$, $x \in R^n$ be a real valued linear function defined over a compact set of points, S (which is a subset of R^n). Then function $f(x)$,

A. attains its maximum at a boundary point of S.
B. attains its maximum only if S is a convex set.
C. attains its maximum in the interior of S.
D. attains its minimum in the interior of S.

34. Let $f(x) = x^4/4 - x^3/3$. Then which of the following are true?
     I. $f(x)$ has a local maximum at $x = 0$.
     II. $f'(x)$ has a local maximum at $x = 0$.
     III. $f(x)$ has a local minimum at $x = 1$.
     IV. $f'(x)$ has a local minimum at $x = 1$.

A. I, III and IV
B. II and III
C. I and III
D. II and IV

35. A money-lender provides loans for a fixed period of two years at the compound interest rate of 40 % per annum. New law is passed that allows charging of simple rate of interest only. What should be simple rate of interest per annum such that the money-lender earns the same income on two year loans given by him?

A.   48 %   B. 50 %   C. 40 %   D. 45 %

36. Given the two real numbers, x and y, such that $x > y$, and $x \neq 0$, then which are True?
  I. $x - a = y$ implies $a > 0$
  II. $bx < by$ implies $b < 0$
  III. $cx \leq cy$ implies $c = 0$
  IV. $y/x = d$ implies $d \neq 0$

A.   II and I .
B.   II and III
C.   IV
D.   IV and III

37. Individual respondents, focus groups, and panels of respondents are categorised as

    A. Pointed Data Sources
    B. Itemized Data Sources
    C. Secondary Data Sources
    D. Primary Data Sources

38. Given IQ scores are approximately normally distributed with a mean of 100 and standard deviation of 15, the proportion of people with IQs above 130 is:

    A. 95%
    B. 68%
    C. 2.5%
    D. 5%

39. The sample mean and standard deviation for the following data are ____ respectively:
    29, 26, 13, 23, 23, 25, 17, 22, 17, 19, 12, 26, 30, 30, 18, 14, 12, 26, 17, 18

    A. 20.85, 5.94
    B. 20.85, 5.79
    C. 20.50, 5.94
    D. 20.50, 5.79

40. In which of the following models, each firm chooses its output quantity so as to maximize its profits given its beliefs about the other firm's choice?

    A. Bertrand model
    B. Cartel model
    C. Cournot model
    D. Stackelberg model

41. The intercept in linear regression represents:

    A. the expected y value when x is zero
    B. the strength of the relationship between x and y
    C. the expected x value when y is zero
    D. the expected x value when y equals one

42. In hypothesis testing, a Type 2 error occurs when

    A. The null hypothesis is not rejected when it is true
    B. The null hypothesis is rejected when it is true
    C. The null hypothesis is not rejected when it is not true
    D. The null hypothesis is rejected when it is not true

43. The distribution of heights of Indian women is approximately normally distributed with a mean of 65.5 inches and standard deviation of 2.5 inches. Calculate the z-score for a woman six feet tall

    A. 4.11
    B. 2.60
    C. 1.04
    D. 1.33

44. In a right-angle triangle, the shorter leg is 10 inches less than the other leg, and the hypotenuse is 10 inches longer than that other leg. What is the length of the hypotenuse?

    A. 50 inches
    B. 30 inches
    C. 20 inches
    D. 60 inches

45. Solve the following quadratic equation $3x^2 - x = 14$
    A. $\{-2\}$
    B. $\{2, -\frac{7}{3}\}$
    C. $\{-2, 2\}$
    D. $\{-2, \frac{7}{3}\}$

46. For the following piecewise-defined function, find $f(-1)$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - 5x & \text{if } x < -2 \\ x^2 - 2x & \text{if } -2 \le x \le 1 \\ -1 + 2x & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

    A. -3
    B. -1
    C. 6
    D. 3

47. Which of the following elasticities measure a movement along a curve rather that a shift in the curve?

    A.   The price elasticity of demand and the price elasticity of supply
    B.   The price elasticity of supply and the cross elasticity of demand
    C.   The cross elasticity of demand and the income elasticity of demand
    D.   The price elasticity of demand and the income elasticity of demand

48. $\sum_{i=1}^{3} \sum_{j=1}^{4} (i + 2j) =$

    A. 64
    B. 74
    C. 84
    D. 94

49. Which of the following is not an example of experimental design?

    A. Complete randomization
    B. Randomized square
    C. Randomized blocks
    D. Latin square

50. Ramoji Film City offers a discount on admissions to residents of Hyderabad. What kind of price discrimination is this?

    A. First Degree
    B. Second Degree
    C. Third Degree
    D. Not a price discrimination example

51. If the demand curve of a single consumer takes a shape like this, the marginal consumer (the consumer who is indifferent between purchasing and not purchasing the good) gets a consumer surplus:
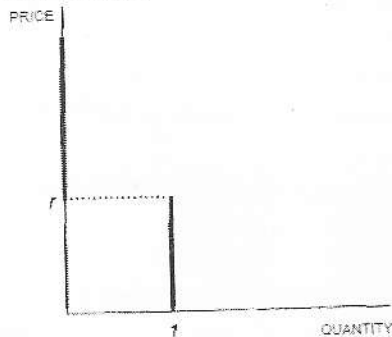
    A. Approximately zero
    B. Positive
    C. Negative
    D. Insufficient information to draw a conclusion

52. The production function: $q = f(k, l) = k + l + 2\sqrt{k.l}$ exhibits

    A. Increasing returns to scale
    B. Decreasing returns to scale
    C. Constant returns to scale
    D. Does not exhibit clearly

53. Which of the followings clearly explains net-zero emissions?

    A. Human caused greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions should be reduced to zero
    B. Maximum restoration of forests to balance emissions
    C. To peak global carbon emissions
    D. Human caused GHG emissions are balanced out by removing GHG from the atmosphere

54. GST was implemented in India with effect from

    A. 1st Jan 2017
    B. 1st July 2017
    C. 1st Apr 2016
    D. 1st June 2018

55. The number of structures In India's GST model is:

    A. 6
    B. 4
    C. 3
    D. 5

56. Buoyancy of a tax is defined as

    A. Increase in tax revenue / increase in tax base
    B. Increase in tax revenue / percentage increase in tax coverage
    C. Percentage increase in tax revenue / increase in tax coverage
    D. Percentage increase in tax revenue / percentage increase in tax base

57. A producer under perfect competition market is producing a commodity of quantity Q and the total cost function is given by: $TC = 20Q^2 - 24Q + 5$.

    One single uniform price P of the product prevailing in the market is rupees 216. Total profit of the producer at the equilibrium point is

    A. 49
    B. 2160
    C. 715
    D. 216

58. As per the 15th FC recommendations, the State's share in the divisible pool of taxes for FY 2020-21 should be reduced from 42% to
    A. 41.5 %
    B. 41.75 %
    C. 41 %
    D. 40 %

59. Who is the exponent of Law of Increasing State Activities?

    A. Dalton
    B. Wagner
    C. Pigou
    D. Kaldor

60. Public goods are non -rival if

    A. Some people cannot be prevented from consuming it
    B. Some people are excluded from consuming it
    C. Consumption by one person reduces consumption of other individuals
    D. Payment of prices

61. Education is an example of

    A. Public good
    B. Social good
    C. Merit good
    D. Club good

62. The total cost function for the linear production function $y = ax_1 + bx_2$ with two inputs x_1 and x_2 will be of the ....

    A. Leontief function form
    B. Cobb-Douglas function form.
    C. linear form
    D. non-linear form

63. Laffer curve suggests that the

    A. Relationship between tax revenue and tax rates is U-shaped
    B. Relationship between GDP growth rate and tax rates is U-shaped
    C. Relationship between tax revenue and tax rates is inverted U-shaped
    D. Relationship between savings rate and tax rate is inverted U-shaped

64. The market demand curve for a public good

    A. Is the horizontal sum of all individual demand curves
    B. Is the vertical sum of all individual demand curves
    C. Is upward sloping
    D. Is horizontal

65. Attempts by special-interest groups to gain favorable treatment from government are called

    A. Utility maximizing
    B. Profit seeking
    C. Rent seeking
    D. Profit maximizing

66. The underground economy refers to

    A. The coal mining industry
    B. All ore mining
    C. The subway system
    D. Market activity not reported to the government

67. When competitive market equilibrium determines a level of output for which the marginal social cost exceeds the marginal social benefit, the private equilibrium results in

    A. a positive externality
    B. a Coase equilibrium
    C. a market failure
    D. external benefits

68. In order to increase society's wellbeing, a process that produces a positive externality might be

    A. Taxed to discourage production
    B. Subsidized to encourage production
    C. Taxed to encourage production
    D. Subsidized to discourage production

69. Which one is incorrect for Nash Equilibrium

    A. There are more than two players
    B. Each players adopts his/her best strategy
    C. No player has an incentive to depart from the equilibrium
    D. Each player plays independently

70. If firms in a Cournot duopoly successfully collude to restrict output,

    A. Prices will drop
    B. Prices will remain unchanged
    C. The industry will maximize profits
    D. Barriers to entry will no longer exist

71. Lewis model of development is not associated with:

    A. Disguised unemployment in agriculture
    B. Existence of modern sectors
    C. Limited labour supply
    D. Subsistence agriculture

72. What does Harrod called to "highest attainable growth rates"

    A. Natural Rate of growth
    B. Golden rate of growth
    C. Incremental rate of growth
    D. Feasible rate of growth

73. Which one is exogenously determined factor in Solow's model?

    A. Labour stock
    B. Technology
    C. Capital stock
    D. Population growth rate

74. In Kaldor's model, technical progress depends upon

    A. Rate of capital accumulation
    B. Rate of growth in income
    C. Rate of growth of savings
    D. Profits

75. In the Lucas model of growth, which is the major determinant of growth

    A. Investment in human capital
    B. Investment in capital
    C. Investment in infrastructure
    D. Investment in Real-estate

76. In golden age path, all variables change at a _____

    A. Decreasing proportionate rate
    B. Increasing proportionate rate
    C. Fluctuating rate
    D. Constant proportion rate

77. Disembodied technical progress means:
    A. More output with more inputs
    B. More output with less inputs
    C. More output with same inputs
    D. More output with new technology

78. What is meant by Pigouvian tax?

    A. Tax on wastage of resources
    B. Tax on emission of pollutants
    C. Tax on extra use of water
    D. Tax of over consumption of resources

79. According to Dusenberry, as the income decreases, the consumption does not decrease with same rate is refereed as

    A. Ratchet effect
    B. Veblen effect
    C. Demonstration effect
    D. Snob effect

80. If the value of Ginni coefficient is one, then there is:

    A. Complete inequality of income
    B. Complete equality of income
    C. Greater inequality of income
    D. Greater equality of income

81. The concept Golden Rule of Accumulation was given by:

    A. Kendrick
    B. Denison
    C. Edmond Phelps
    D. Jorgenson

82. The first economist to introduce the concept of "learning by doing" was:

    A. Kenneth J. Arrow
    B. Joan Robinson
    C. Paul M. Romer
    D. Robert E. Lucas

83. Who propounded rigid money wage and flexible price model

    A. J. M. Keynes
    B. J. B. Say
    C. A. Mrashall
    D. M. Friedman

84. The socially efficient level of output is determined where,

    A. Marginal social cost equals marginal social benefit
    B. Marginal private cost equals marginal social benefit
    C. Average social cost equals Average social benefit
    D. Total social cost equals total social benefit

85. Snob effect is

    A. Negative network externality in which a consumer wishes to own an exclusive good
    B. Positive network externality in which a consumer wishes to own an exclusive good
    C. Production patterns of producers are influenced by international market demand
    D. the behavior of individuals caused by observation of the actions of others and their consequences.

86. Each of the following statements includes two terms. In three cases, the two terms mean the same as each other. In which case do the two terms not mean the same as each other?

    A. Nominal GDP and GDP at current prices.
    B. Real GDP and GDP at constant prices.
    C. The base period and the reference period.
    D. Changes in real GDP and the GDP deflator

87. An increase in domestic output causes the exchange rate to fall. Why?

    A. Higher domestic output raises demand for imports and increases supply of domestic currency
    B. Higher foreign output raises demand for imports and increases supply of domestic currency
    C. Higher foreign real interest rate makes foreign assets more attractive and increase supply decreases demand for domestic currency
    D. Higher domestic real interest rate makes foreign assets more attractive and increase supply decreases demand for domestic currency

88. Taylor Rule of monetary policy suggests that

    A. Central bank targets interest rates based on the deviation of inflation from its target and the deviation of output from its full employment level
    B. Central bank targets inflation and increase output with low employment level
    C. Commercial Bank targets real interest rates to increase the advances of the loans to provide more employment
    D. Commercial Bank targets interest rates to increase the deposits and increase lending activities for unemployed.

89. Low interest rates might _____ purchasing a house but at the same time low interest rates might _____ saving.

    A. discourage; encourage
    B. discourage; discourage
    C. encourage; encourage
    D. encourage; discourage

90. If your nominal income in 2014 was Rs. 50,000, and prices doubled between 2014 and 2020, to have the same real income, your nominal income in 2020 must be

    A. Rs. 1000000.
    B. Rs. 25000.
    C. Rs.1500000.
    D. Rs. 100000.

91. The monetary base minus reserve is equal to:

    A. currency in circulation.
    B. deposits
    C. borrowed base.
    D. discount loans.

92. If the nominal rate of interest is 8 percent, and the expected inflation rate is -10 percent, the real rate of interest is

    A. 2 percent.
    B. 8 percent.
    C. 10 percent.
    D. 18 percent.

93. When the central bank purchases government bonds from banks, reserves in the banking system _____ and the monetary base _____, everything else held constant.

    A. increase; increases
    B. decrease; decreases
    C. decrease; increases
    D. increase; decreases

94. A financial market where only short-term debt instruments are traded is called the _____.

    A. bond market
    B. money market
    C. capital market
    D. stock market

95. The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel 2020 was awarded for contribution in the following area

    A. for improvements to auction theory and inventions of new auction formats
    B. for experimental approach to alleviating global poverty
    C. for contributions to contract theory
    D. for contributions to behavioural economics

96. In the determinant $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$, the cofactor of the element 2 is

    A. 6
    B. -6
    C. 8
    D. -8

97. A player tosses two fair coins. He wins ₹1 if 1 head appears, ₹2 if 2 head appear. On the other hand, he loses ₹5 if no head appear. What is the expected value of the game?

    A. 0.15
    B. -0.15
    C. 0.25
    D. -0.25

98. The 2021-22 budget of the Govt. of India has estimated fiscal deficit to be ____ for the FY 2021-22

    A. 6.8%
    B. 6.5%
    C. 9.5%
    D. 4.6%

99. Which of the following sources contributed the highest to financing deficit of Budget 2020-21 as per the Revised estimates?

    A. Securities against small savings
    B. Market borrowing(G-sec+T-bills)
    C. External debt
    D. State provident funds

100. The Household debt to GDP ratio in India, based on select financial instruments, has been in the range of _____ for the last two years.

    A. 36-38%
    B. 25-30%
    C. 20-25%
    D. 10-20%

University of Hyderabad
Entrance Examinations - 2021

School/Department/Centre : Economics
Course/Subject : MA Financial Economics

Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer
1	B	26	A	51	A	76	D
2	D	27	B	52	C	77	C
3	A	28	C,D	53	D	78	B
4	A	29	D	54	B	79	A
5	A	30	D	55	B	80	A
6	B	31	A	56	D	81	C
7	C	32	A	57	C	82	A
8	C	33	A	58	C	83	A
9	A	34	B	59	B	84	A
10	C	35	A	60	A	85	A
11	A	36	A	61	C	86	D
12	C	37	D	62	A	87	A
13	D	38	C	63	C	88	A
14	A	39	A	64	B	89	D
15	B	40	C	65	C	90	D
16	B	41	A	66	D	91	A
17	A	42	C	67	C	92	D
18	A	43	B	68	B	93	A
19	D	44	A	69	A	94	B
20	D	45	D	70	C	95	A
21	A	46	D	71	C	96	A
22	A	47	A	72	A	97	D
23	B	48	C	73	D	98	A
24	D	49	B	74	A	99	B
25	C	50	C	75	A	100	A

Note/Remarks :

Signature of the Head/Dean
School/Department/Centre