THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022

(November 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students)

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 3E 04—REGIONAL ECONOMICS

(2019 Admission onwards)

(Improvement Candidates need not appear for MCQ part)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 20 Minutes	Total No. of Questions : 20	Maximum : 5 Weightage

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.

2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.

3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.

4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

ECO 3E 04—REGIONAL ECONOMICS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. ——————— if the adverse effects dominate and the level of economic activity in the peripheral communities declines.

   (A) Spread effects.

   (B) Backwash effects.

   (C) Positive externality.

   (D) Negative externality.

2. New Economic Geography (NEG) model was developed by :

   (A) Harold Hotelling.

   (B) Krugman.

   (C)   McDonald.

   (D) Weber.

3. The most prominent of all expenses associated with agglomeration is :

   (A) Medical Expenses.

   (B) Housing costs.

   (C) Entertainment Expenses.

   (D) Food Expenses.

4. Cost savings arising from urban agglomeration is known as :

   (A) Agglomeration effects.

   (B) Dis economies of agglomeration.

   (C) Spread effects.

   (D) Backwash effects.

5. ——————— theory addresses the questions of what economic activities are located where and why.

   (A) Pragmatic Approach.

   (B) New Economic Geography Model.

   (C) Location theory.

   (D) Agglomeration theory.

6. The field of urban (local) economics is closely related to its sister field, regional economics." This opinion is given by :

   (A) McDonald.

   (B) Krugman.

   (C) Weber.

   (D) Harold Hotelling.

7. A composite index based on several indicators has been developed using principal component analysis and states are arranged according to the indices derived using four broadly accepted components ——————.

   (A) Economic production and economic condition or alternatively level of economic development.

   (B) Common minimum needs.

   (C) Health and health-related services.

   (D) All of the above.

8. If an area specializes in the production of a certain type of good, all firms can benefit from :

   (A) Good supply channels.

   (B) Supply of trained workers.

   (C) Infrastructure built specifically for the industry.

   (D) All the above.

9. The concept of agglomeration relates to the idea of

   (A) Economies of scale.   (B) Network effects.

   (C) Both (A) and (B)   (D) Only (A).

10. The ultimate end to agglomeration economies is the :

    (A) Formation of a city.   (B) Growth of a city.

    (C) Both (A) and (B).   (D) None of the above.

11. The location-triangle model was originally explored by :

    (A) Weber.   (B) Launhardt.

    (C) Moses.   (D) Khalili.

12. Factors that are likely to impact upon the cost and efficiency of the operation include the following
    _____.

    (A) Availability of air and sea routes.

    (B) Transport costs and extent/impact of competition in transport market.

    (C) Efficiencies of interchange points, perceived and actual delay and efficiencies of routes taken, non-stop, direct and hubbed services.

    (D) All of the above.

13. Who is known as the father of political movement in modern Travancore ?

    (A) R. Ranganath Rao.   (B) G. Parameswaran Pillai.

    (C) John Ross.   (D) N. Raman Pillai.

14. Malabar goes to the hands of the British after the treaty of

    (A) Sreerangapatanam treaty.   (B) Treaty of salbai.

    (C) Treaty of Madras.   (D) Treaty of Mangalore.

                                                                    Turn over

15. Vaikom Satyagraha was started in the year :

    (A) 1924.

    (B) 1929.

    (C) 1932.

    (D) 1935.

16. The Battle of Colachel was fought between Kingdom of Travancore and —————.

    (A) Dutch.

    (B) British

    (C) French.

    (D) Portuguese.

17. Which one city of Kerala is the major exporter of cashews in India ?

    (A) Kollam.

    (B) Munnar.

    (C) Thrissur.

    (D) Kochi.

18. Who is also known as the father of Malayalam language ?

    (A) Poonthanam.

    (B) Ramapurathu Warrier.

    (C) Ezhuthachan.

    (D) Melpathur Narayana Bhattathiri.

19. The "Battle of Cochin" between Cochin and Kozhikode was fought in :

    (A) 1504.

    (B) 1507 .

    (C) 1509.

    (D) 1512.

20. When the integration of Travancore and Cochin took place :

    (A) 1st March, 1949.

    (B) 1st April, 1949.

    (C) 1st June, 1949.

    (D) 1st July, 1949

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(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours   Maximum : 30 Weightage

Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)

Answer **all** *questions.*
Each question carries 1/5 weightage.

1. As per the Census of India 2011, which district in Kerala has the proportion of urban population is lowest ?

    (a) Idukki.   (b) Wayanad.

    (c) Pathanamthitta.   (d) Thiruvananthapuram.

2. Following are the members of 15th Finance Commission of India, except :

    (a) Ashok Lahiri.   (b) Ajay Narayan Jha.

    (c) Rajiv Kumar.   (d) Anoop Singh.

3. The theory of Urban hierarchy is put forward by :

    (a) Alfred Weber.   (b) Melvin Greenhut.

    (c) Christaller.   (d) August Lösch.

4. Which one of the following has helped in reducing poverty ratio in rural and urban areas of Kerala ?

    (a) Land reforms.   (b) Spread of education.

    (c) Health care.   (d) All the above.

5. The land reform in Kerala had three major components expect :

    (a) Tenancy.

    (b) Establishment of production co-operatives.

    (c) Homestead land (kudikidappu) occupied by the rural poor.

    (d) Imposition of limits on land ownership.

Turn over

6. With reference to poverty in Kerala, which one of the following statements is correct ?

    (a) The factors such as land reforms, the, and, have played an effective role in reducing the poverty ratio in rural and urban areas.

    (b) Poverty in Kerala is mainly concentrated in some social categories and groups such as SCs, STs, fisher-folk, potters and artisans.

    (c) As per the SDG (Sustainable Development Goal) India Index Score, Kerala ranks first in health, education and gender equality.

    (d) All of the above.

7. In 2018, Kerala tourism has received the which of the following award ?

    (a) Lonely planet travel award for best destination.

    (b) Das GoldenStadttor award for Biennale print campaign.

    (c) Best Facebook page award.

    (d) All of the above.

8. A series of shorter, less extreme migrations from a person's place of origin to final destination —such as moving from a farm, to a village, to a town, and finally to a city :

    (a) Impelled Migration.   (b) Step Migration.

    (c) Population Transfer.   (d) Chain Migration.

9. The objectives of Industrial Policy 2018 of the Kerala Government are as follows, except one. Which one is that ?

    (a) Create employment opportunities for skilled human resources within the state.

    (b) Give importance to imported raw materials.

    (c) Provide trunk infrastructure for pooled industrial land, private industrial parks/Estates.

    (d) Adopt participatory approach in industrial and infrastructure investments.

10. NORKA, the first of its kind in India it makes efforts on one of the following :

    (a) Claiming compensation from the sponsors, initiating action on harassment from sponsors and cheating by recruiting agents.

    (b) Provision of educational facilities for children for NRKs.

    (c) Tracing of missing persons abroad.

    (d) All of the above.

11. Which one of the following is not true with respect to employment status of women in Kerala ?

    (a) Women with higher qualifications experienced lower unemployment compared to less educated men and women.

    (b) Women found themselves at a great disadvantage in the early eighties irrespective of their level of education.

    (c) Low incidence of unemployment among educated women.

    (d) the unemployment rate among educated women in Kerala is almost four times than that of educated men.

12. The Comprehensive livestock insurance scheme of Government of Kerala is :

    (a) Kisan credit card.   (b) Govardhini.

    (c) ULIPS.   (d) Gosamrudhi.

13. With respect to the traditional industries in Kerala, which one of the following statements is correct ?

    (a) Traditional industries employ a substantial part of the State's total workforce.

    (b) Kerala's traditional industries will strive to diversify into new products and evolve effective marketing and distribution strategies.

    (c) Rather than displacing workers modernisation will lead to overall expansion of the industry and the creation of greater value addition per worker.

    (d) All of the above.

14. Which of the following provision is included in the scheme for transgender "Transgender Helpline (24 × 7) and crisis management centre" ?

    (a) Short stay homes for transgenders.

    (b) Scholarship for transgender students.

    (c) Formulation and implementation of medical insurance scheme.

    (d) All the above.

15. Which one of the following statements are not true about credit co-operatives in Kerala ?

    (a) The co-operative credit structure in the state comprises of long-term credit only.

    (b) Co-operatives are basically self-governing institutions.

    (c) Total accountability to the borrower members and in whose management, they have a say.

    (d) In addition to the three-tier cooperative banking there is a well-developed network of Urban co-operative banks in the state.

(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

Answer any **five** *questions.*
Each question carries 1 weightage.

16. Regional policy.

17. External Migration.

18. Regional imbalances.

19. Cochin Special Economic Zone (CSEZ).

20. Locational interdependence.

21. Demographic Performance criterion.

22. Unemployment among Females in Kerala.

23. Kudumbashree.

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any **seven** *questions.*
Each question carries 2 weightage.

24. What are the factors affect backwash effect ?

25. Differentiate between Interstate Disparity and Intrastate Disparity.

26. Comment on the Kerala Land Reforms act.

27. What are the sources of agglomeration economies ?

28. What are the reasons which made the Kerala model of development so popular ?

29. Write a note on Dandekar committee on regional imbalance.

30. Briefly discuss the significance of cash crops in Kerala economy.

31. What are the dimensions of rural urban disparity ?

32. Give an account of Ashraya project initiated by Government of Kerala.

33. What is the significance of fiscal decentralization of Kerala ?

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay Questions)

Answer any **two** *questions.*
Each question carries 4 weightage.

34. Describe in detail the Hotelling's formulation of location problem.

35. What is the role of Finance Commissions in India ? What are the concerns with 15th Finance Commission's Terms of Reference ?

36. Explain the role of the State Level Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in Kerala economy.

37. Describe in detail the indicators of Regional Imbalances in India.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

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Economics

ECO 3E 03—LABOUR ECONOMICS

(2019 Admission onwards)

[Improvement Candidates need not appear for MCQ Part]

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 20 Minutes	Total No. of Questions : 20	Maximum : 5 Weightage

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ECO 3E 03—LABOUR ECONOMICS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The marginal product of labor tells us :

   (A) Which employee is the most productive ?

   (B) The average output produced by each employee.

   (C) The additional output produced by the last employee hired.

   (D) How much money the firm can make from hiring each employee.

2. When the price of capital increases, a firm will :

   (A) Employ more labor because labor has become relatively cheaper.

   (B) Employ less labor due to the increase in costs.

   (C) Employ the same amount of labor.

   (D) Employ more, less, or the same amount of labor.

3. If a tax is placed on an employer :

   (A) Workers will not have to pay the tax.

   (B) Both wages and employment levels will usually decrease.

   (C) Customers will not have to pay the tax.

   (D) Wages will decrease but employment levels will increase.

4. Subsistence theory of wages was used by :

   (A) Karl Marx.   (B) Robinson.

   (C) J. S. Mill.   (D) David Ricardo.

5. The labour market equilibrium determines the wage rate and :

   (A) Investment.   (B) Employment.

   (C) Savings.   (D) Profits.

6. Every factor of production gets reward equal to :

   (A) Value of average product.   (B) Value of marginal product.

   (C) Value of total product.   (D) Total revenue.

7. If the wage rate increases, a firm's demand for labor curve :

   (A) Shifts leftward.   (B) Does not shift and there is no movement along it.

   (C) Shifts rightward.   (D) Does not shift but there is a movement along it.

8. The value of marginal product is calculated by multiplying the ——————— by the ———————.

   (A) Marginal product ; price of the product.

   (B) Quantity of labor ; wage rate.

   (C) Wage ; price of the product.

   (D) Total product ; wage rate.

9. For the Marxists, all strikes are :

   (A) Political.   (B) Social.

   (C) Legislative.   (D) None of the above.

10. If marginal product of labour rises because of new technology :

   (A) Wages will rise.   (B) Wages will fall.

   (C) Wages will be unaffected.   (D) May rise or fall.

11. Increasing the minimum wage for workers will :

   (A) Sole the unemployment problem.

   (B) Result in scarcity of workers.

   (C) Cause a substitution of capital for labour.

   (D) Decrease the MP of those workers.

12. The Indian Labour Law is majorly concentrating on the problems related to ;

   (A) Working condition.   (B) Labour Welfare.

   (C) Social Security.   (D) All of the above.

13. The structure of I.L.O includes :

   (A) An international labor conference. (B) A Governing body.

   (C) An international labor office.   (D) All of the above.

Turn over

14. The first wage board in India was constituted in the year ————————.

    (A) 1957.   (B) 1965.

    (C) 1946.   (D) 2000.

15. Trade union movements in India emerged between ————————.

    (A) 1857-1867.   (B) 1947-1957.

    (C) 1920-1930.   (D) 1990-2000.

16. In which country the trade union movement began with industrial unions ?

    (A) Canada.   (B) Russia.

    (C) India.   (D) U.S.A.

17. Which of the following is machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes in India ?

    (A) National Commission on Labor.   (B) Wage board.

    (C) Industrial Tribunal.   (D) Standing Labor committee.

18. The responsibility of fixing minimum wages lies with :

    (A) State Government.   (B) District Magistrate.

    (C) Appropriate Government.   (D) Local Authorities.

19. Parties to industrial relations are :

    (A) ILO, Government, Association of employers.

    (B) ILO, Government, IMF.

    (C) ILO, Board of Directors, Association of employers.

    (D) Government, Board of Directors, Association of employers.

20. The Act prescribing minimum limit of wages in certain employment is known as ————————.

    (A) Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

    (B) Factories Act, 1948.

    (C) Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

    (D) Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.

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Economics

ECO 3E 03—LABOUR ECONOMICS

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours   Maximum : 30 Weightage

Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)

Answer **all** *questions.*
Each question carries 1/5 weightage.

1. Okun's law is an empirically observed relationship between ——————— and losses in a country's production.

    a) Inflation.   b) Unemployment.

    c) Fiscal deficit.   d) High interest rate.

2. Which of the following could improve geographical mobility of labour ?

    a) Better information on vacancies in the labour market.

    b) Subsidies in local transport.

    c) Higher cost of living in cities.

    d) Unemployment compensation.

3. Indian unemployment is ——————— in nature.

    a) Frictional.   b) Informal.

    c) Temporary.   d) Structural.

Turn over

4. The impact of a trade union in negotiating wage hike for its members is influenced by which of the following **except** :

     a)   The current macro-economic situation.

     b)   The size of its membership.

     a)   The relative skills of its members.

     b)   The size of the IT sector in the economy.

5. In labour markets, we can often witness a backward bending supply curve. This means after a certain point, higher wages can lead to ———————.

     a)   A fall in labour supply.   b)   A rise in labour supply.

     c)   A no change in labour supply.   d)   All the above.

6. The subsistence theory of wages was advanced by ———————.

     a)   David Ricardo and other classical economists.

     b)   J.M. Keynes.

     c)   Alfred Marshall.

     d)   Amartya Sen.

7. For a typical firm in long-run, labour is a ——————— input.

     a)   Variable.   b)   Fixed.

     c)   Semi-variable.   d)   Flexible.

8. Evaluate the following statements :

    i)   Voluntary unemployment is a major social issue in India.

   ii)   Voluntary unemployment is a major social issue globally.

     a)   Both i) and ii) are true.   b)   Both i) and ii) are false.

     c)   i) is true and ii) is false.   d)   i) is false and ii) is true.

9. Who among the following increasingly inspired organisation of labourers across the world ?

     a)   Adam Smith.   b)   JM Keynes.

     c)   Karl Marx.   d)   Milton Friedman.

10. Evaluate the following statements :

    i) Frictional unemployment is a less predominant in India.

    ii) Structural unemployment is more predominant in India

    a) Both i) and ii) are true.   b) Both i) and ii) are false.

    c) i) is true and ii) is false.   d) i) is false and ii) is true.

11. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was implemented in India since ————————

    a) 2006.   b) 2008.

    c) 2010.   d) 2012.

12. If the value of the marginal product of labour exceeds the wage, then employing another worker :

    a) Increases profits.   b) Cuts costs.

    c) Increases cost of labour.   d) None of these.

13. ILO was founded in 1919 with the following major strategic objectives, except ————————.

    a) To promote and realize standards, and fundamental principles and rights at work.

    b) To create greater opportunities for women and men to secure decent employment.

    c) To enhance the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all.

    d) To enhance efficiency of workers.

14. Improved skills of labourers ———————— bargaining power of workers.

    a) Increases.   b) Decreases.

    c) Has no effect.   d) Any of these.

15. A monopoly union increases the wage by ———————— in a perfectly competitive market.

    a) Reducing employment.

    b) Increasing employment.

    c) Increasing technological capacity.

    d) None of these.

(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)

Turn over

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

Answer any **five** *questions.*
Each question carries 1 weightage.

16. Define labour economics.

17. Define trade union.

18. What is human capital ?

19. Define principal activity status.

20. Define structural unemployment.

21. What is minimum wage ?

22. What is social security ?

23. Define child labour.

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any **seven** *questions.*
Each question carries 2 weightage.

24. Discuss informal sector labour market in India.

25. What are the recommendations of the task force on employment (2001) in India ?

26. What is marginal productivity theory of wages ?

27. What are the causes of child labour in India ?

28. Discuss the work-participation rate in India.

29. Is social security relevant in India ?

30. Major issues in labour economics.

31. Discuss the emergence of trade unionism and industrialization.

32. What are the problems in implementation of minimum wages in India ?

33. List out the major labour legislations in India since Independence.

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay Questions)

Answer any **two** *questions.*
Each question carries 4 weightage.

34. Make a critical evaluation of Classical and neo-Classical theories of determination of wage determination.

35. Discuss the role and relevance of trade unions in the context of economic reforms in India.

36. What is industrial dispute ? What are the major methods of settling industrial disputes ?

37. What are the major theories of labour movement ?

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

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ECO 3E 02—INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

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ECO 3E 02—INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. What is referred to the degree of concentration within the industry ?

    (A) Market Structure.   (B) Market Paradigm.

    (C) Market Concentration.   (D) Monopoly Power.

2. Most commonly used indicator of concentration is :

    (A) Gini coefficient.   (B) Coefficient of variation.

    (C) Standard deviation.   (D) Quartile deviation.

3. Less elastic the demand for monopolist's product, the degree of monopoly power would be
   ————————.

    (A) More.   (B) Less.

    (C) Same.   (D) Zero.

4. Which of the factor does not determine the elasticity of a firm's product ?

    (A) Elasticity of market demand.   (B) Number of firm.

    (C) Nature of interaction.   (D) Transaction cost.

5. Backward integration is a form of ————————.

    (A) Vertical integration.

    (B) Horizontal integration.

    (C) Forward integration.

    (D) None of these.

6. Which of these is a non-geographical factor influencing an industry's location ?

    (A) Raw material.   (B) Power.

    (C) Transport.   (D) Capital.

7. Industrial inertia is an example of :

    (A) Geographical factor.   (B) Non-geographical factor.

    (C) Natural factor.   (D) None of these.

8. Who developed central place theory ?

   (A) Walter Chris.   (B) J. S. Bain.

   (C) Friedman.   (D) Robert Lucas.

9. Which city is known as "Manchestor of India" ?

   (A) Ahmedabad.   (B) Mumbai.

   (C) Gujarat.   (D) Delhi.

10. In which year was New Economic Policy introduced in India ?

   (A) 1991.   (B) 1981.

   (C) 1971.   (D) 1998.

11. Which was the first Iron and Steel plant in India ?

   (A) TISCO.   (B) Birla.

   (C) Rorkela.   (D) None of these.

12. ———— is the speed with which working capital completes its round.

   (A) Operating cycle.   (B) Input cycle.

   (C) Gestation period.   (D) Shut down period.

13. ———— measures the ability of a company to remain in business.

   (A) Liquidity ratio.   (B) Activity ratio.

   (C) Leverage ratio.   (D) Profitability ratio.

14. Which ratio shows the ability of a company to pay back its debts ?

   (A) Liquidity ratio.   (B) Activity ratio.

   (C) Leverage ratio.   (D) Profitability ratio.

15. Which one of the following does not come under liquidity ratio ?

   (A) Cash coverage ratio.   (B) Current ratio.

   (C) Quick ratio.   (D) Debt to equity ratio.

16. Which is a common method of measuring technological progress ?

    (A) Solow residual.
    (B) Total product.
    (C) Average product.
    (D) Gini coefficient.

17. Which efficiency is output maximization from given inputs ?

    (A) Allocative.
    (B) Productive.
    (C) Technical.
    (D) Social.

18. Who developed the concept of X efficiency ?

    (A) H Leibenstein.
    (B) R. Rodan.
    (C) Nurkse.
    (D) Lewis.

19. Principal agent problem is commonly associated with which sector of the economy ?

    (A) Private.
    (B) Public.
    (C) Both (A) and (B).
    (D) None of these.

20. The Lemons problem was first analysed by :

    (A) H Leibenstein.
    (B) R. Rodan.
    (C) George Akerlof.
    (D) Lewis.

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Part A

Answer **all** *questions.*
Each bunch of five questions carries a weightage of 1.

Multiple Choice Questions :

1. A prolonged period of little or no growth in an economy is called :

    a) Unstable.   b) Unsustainability.

    c) De-growth.   d) Stagnation.

2. Which is the poorest State in India ?

    a) Gujarat.   b) Tamil Nadu.

    c) Bihar.   d) Kerala.

3. The degree of efficiency maintained by firms under conditions of imperfect competition is called :

    a) Allocative efficiency.   b) X-efficiency.

    c) X-inefficiency.   d) Monopoly power.

4. Monopoly power typically exists in which situation :

    a) Low elasticity of demand.

    b) High elasticity of demand.

    c) Unitary elasticity of demand.

    d) None of these.

5. Industrial Finance Corporation was set up in :

    a) 1972.   b) 1964.

    c) 1948.   d) 1985.

Turn over

6. Which is the most industrialised State in India ?

    a) Tamil Nadu.   b) Kerala.

    c) Bihar.   d) Assam.

7. Which of the following is not associated with Vertical integration ?

    a) Upstream activities.   b) Downstream activities.

    c) Control suppliers.   d) None of these.

8. Mahalanobis model was adopted in the :

    a) First FYP.   b) Second FYP.

    c) Third FYP.   d) Fourth FYP.

9. The author of the book "Theory of the location of industries" ?

    a) Walter Christaller.   b) E. M. Hoover.

    c) Alfred Weber.   d) M. L. Greenhut.

10. Industrial Credit and investment Corporation of India (ICICI) was set up in the year :

    a) 1991.   b) 1986.

    c) 1955.   d) 1995.

11. The major purpose of financial ratio of a company is to :

    a) Compare performance.   b) Know monopoly power.

    c) Know imperfect competition.   d) None of these.

12. Industrial delicensing was the major feature of industrial policy :

    a) 1991.   b) 1977.

    c) 1980.   d) 1956.

13. Vakil and Brahmananda is associated with :

    a) Agricultural model.   b) Financial model.

    c) Wage good model.   d) Industrial model.

14. Which industrial policy is known as the "Economic Constitution of India" ?

    a) 1991.   b) 1977.

    c) 1980.   d) 1956.

15. The concept of location triangle is given by :

   a) Alfred Weber.   b) Von Thunen.

   c) M. L. Greenhut.   d) E. M. Hoover.

(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

*Answer any **five** questions.*
Each question carries a weightage of 1.

16. What is an Entropy index ?

17. Explain the concept of location triangle.

18. How do we measure the monopoly power ?

19. Discuss the features of Industrial Policy 1956.

20. How does the innovation contribute to productivity ?

21. What do you mean by an optimum firm ?

22. Explain the concept of industrial diversification.

23. Describe the objectives of MRTP act.

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

*Answer any **seven** questions.*
Each question carries a weightage of 2.

24. Differentiate between merger and acquisitions.

25. Describe the objectives of financial analysis.

26. Compare the objectives of industrial policy 1980 and 1991.

27. What are major sources of long-term industrial finance in India ?

28. Discuss the components of Structure Conduct Performance Paradigm.

29. Analyse the rationale of industrial delicensing.

30. How technological change contributes to industrial development ?

31. What are the major sources of industrial finance in India ?

Turn over

32. What are the major types of financial statements ?

33. What is Hirschman Herfindahl index ?

<div align="right">(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)</div>

Part D (Essay Questions)

Answer any **two** *questions.*
Each question carries a weightage of 4.

34. Critically evaluate the industrial development in India on the backdrop of globalization.

35. Discuss the major causes of industrial sickness in India.

36. Analyse the major approaches to industrial location.

37. Critically evaluate the industrial policies of India.

<div align="right">(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)</div>

THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022

[November 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students]

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 3E 01—BANKING : THEORY AND PRACTICE

(2019 Admission onwards)

[Improvement Candidates need not appear for MCQ Part]

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 20 Minutes	Total No. of Questions : 20	Maximum : 5 Weightage

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.

2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.

3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.

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ECO 3E 01—BANKING : THEORY AND PRACTICE

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The central banking functions in India are performed by the :

   (A) Central Bank of India.   (B) State Bank of India.

   (C) Reserve Bank of India.   (D) Punjab National Bank.

2. The RBI has helped to finance India's foreign trade through :

   (A) NABARD.   (B) State Bank of India.

   (C) IDBI.   (D) EXIM bank.

3. The RBIs methods of credit control may be broadly divided into two parts :

   (A) Open and close.   (B) Monetary and fiscal.

   (C) Rural and urban.   (D) Quantitative and qualitative.

4. India's first 'talking' ATM was launched by :

   (A) ICICI Bank.   (B) United Bank of India.

   (C) Citi Bank.   (D) Union Bank of India.

5. NABARD stands for :

   (A) National Bank for Agriculture and Research Development.

   (B) National Bank for Analysis of Rural Development.

   (C) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

   (D) None of the above.

6. NABARD was established on the recommendations of :

   (A) Shivaraman Committee.   (B) Malhotra Committee.

   (C) Kumarmangalam Committee.   (D) None of the above.

7. On which day of the year 1966, Asian Development Bank was established ?

   (A) 19 December.   (B) 1 January.

   (C) 1 April.   (D) 24 September.

8. Which of the following is the main aim of the ADB ?

    (A) To create a trade block in the Asian continent to save the environment of the region.

    (B) To accelerate the social and economic development of the Asia and Pacific Region.

    (C) To establish a trade block in the Asia to deal with the competition coming from the European countries.

    (D) None of the above.

9. Five banks of BRICS nations have agreed to establish credit lines in —————— currencies.

    (A) Legal.   (B) Plastic.

    (C) Cryptocurrency.   (D) National.

10. Where is the headquarters of BRICS New Development Bank situated ?

    (A) Beijing, China.   (B) Moscow, Russia.

    (C) Cape Town, South Africa.   (D) Shanghai, China.

11. What is the initial authorized capital of the BRICS New Development Bank ?

    (A) $ 50 bn.   (B) $ 150 bn.

    (C) $120 bn.   (D) $ 100 bn.

12. When did SARFAESI Act 2002, come into force ?

    (A) 01 April 2002.   (B) 01 March 2003.

    (C) 21 June 2002.   (D) 23 April 2003.

13. Which section of the SARFAESI Act 2002 deals with Measures for assets reconstruction ?

    (A) Section 12 of SARFAESI Act 2002.(B) Section 9 of SARFAESI Act 2002.

    (C) Section 14 of SARFAESI Act 2002.(D) Section 20 of SARFAESI Act 2002.

14. MICR stands for :

    (A) Magnetic Ink Character Reader. (B) Magnetic Ink Code Reader.

    (C) Magnetic Ink Cases Reader.   (D) None of these.

15. Which of the following acts is specially launched to facilitate banks in recovery of badloans ?

    (A) RBI Act.   (B) Banking Regulation Act.

    (C) Companies Act.   (D) SARFAESI Act.

16. One of the major challenges banking industry is facing these days is money laundering. Which of the following acts/norms are launched by the banks to prevent money laundering in general ?

    (A) Know Your Customer Norms.
    (B) Banking Regulation Act.
    (C) Negotiable Instrument Act.
    (D) Narcotics and Psychotropic Substance Act

17. Which of the following are the recommendation of the Committee on Banking SectorReforms (Narasimham Committee II) ?

    (A) A general provision of 1 % on standard assets should be introduced.

    (B) Banks should bring out revised operational manuals and update them regularly.

    (C) There is a need for disclosure in a phased manner of the maturity pattern of assets and liabilities, foreign currency assets and liabilities, movements in provision account and NPAs.

    (D) All of the above.

18. Know Your Customer (KYC) norms are required to be strictly followed by banks. It means :

    (A) Providing improved customer services.

    (B) Determining the identity and residence proof of account holders through approved documents.

    (C) Ensuring that staff members know the customers.

    (D) Organising regular customer service meetings.

19. Which of following is necessary to transfer funds through the RTGS facility ?

    (A) Beneficiary's bank account number.

    (B) The IFSC number of the beneficiary's bank branch.

    (C) There is a minimum amount specified for transfer.

    (D) All of the above.

20. How can a Indian Financial Services Code number be identified ?

    (A) It is a 11 digit alphanumeric code.

    (B) It is available on the cheque leaves of an individuals cheque book.

    (C) It is provided by the bank if asked.

    (D) All of the above.

THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022

[November 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students]

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 3E 01—BANKING : THEORY AND PRACTICE

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours   Maximum : 30 Weightage

Part A

Answer **all** *questions.*
Each question carries 1/5 weightage.

Multiple Choice Questions :

1. Banking is a system where banks combine both the deposit banking and invest banking functions :

    a) Chain banking.   b) Deposit banking.

    c) Investment banking.   d) Mixed banking.

2. Which bank was introduced first ATM machine in India ?

    a) RBI.   b) HSBC.

    c) PNB.   d) ICICI bank.

3. IFSC stands for —————.

    a) Indian Financial System Code.   b) International Financial System Code.

    c) Indian Fund Service Code.   d) None of these.

4. The features of the commercial paper are :

    a) It is an unsecured instrument issued in the form of promissory note.

    b) The highly rated corporate borrowers can raise short term funds through this instrument.

    c) It is an additional instrument to the investing community.

    d) All the above.

Turn over

5. The most important reason for an investor to go for a bank deposit is :

    a) The credit worthiness of the bank.   b) The Bank does not invest in the securities.

    c) The Bank offers a guarantee.   d) All of the above.

6. Which of the following is a measure of selective credit control ?

    a) Bank rate policy.   b) Statutory cash reserve ratio.

    c) Open market operation.   d) None of the above.

7. The Card that is basically a payment mechanism which allows the holder of the card to make purchase without any immediate cash payment :

    a) ATM.   b) Credit.

    c) Debit.   d) Kishan Credit.

8. Rules of conduct of foreign exchange business in India are framed by :

    a) FEDAI.   b) FEDAI under the control of RBI.

    c) Exchange Control Dept. of RBI.   d) IBA.

9. On which day the New Development Bank (NDB) floated by the BRICS nations, including India started its operations at its headquarters in Shanghai ?

    a) 20th July' 2015.   b) 1st April' 2015.

    c) 21st July' 2015.   d) 19th July' 2017.

10. Which one of the following is the special drawing right given by the International Monetary Fund to its member countries ?

    a) Cold money.   b) Hot money.

    c) Paper gold.   d) None of these.

11. The world's four major trading currencies are all free to float against each other. They include all the following except :

    a) The British Pound.   b) The Japanese Yen.

    c) The Spanish Peso.   d) The US Dollar.

12. Which of the following cannot be included in international financial and monetary system ?

    a) WTO   b) IMF.

    c) World Bank.   d) Bank for International Settlement.

13. A cheque bears a date which is yet to come it is called as :

   a) Post-dated cheque.   b) Ante-dated cheque.

   c) Crossed cheque.   d) Self cheque.

14. When a deposit of money is received by the banker, the banker becomes the ?

   a) Creditor.   b) Debtor.

   c) Receiver.   d) Prospect.

15. A person to whom the amount of a cheque is payable :

   a) Drawer.   b) Drawee.

   c) Payee.   d) Customer.

(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

Answer any **five** *questions.*
Each question carries 1 weightage.

16. What is meant by OMO ?

17. What is the significance of Merchant Bank ?

18. What is meant by Hedging ?

19. What is meant by Core Banking ?

20. Write a note on Lead Bank Scheme.

21. What is the need of liquidity management ?

22. Distinguish between Credit Card and Debit Card.

23. Write a note on SARFAESI Act.

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any **seven** *questions.*
Each question carries 2 weightage.

24. Describe the role of Regulatory Agencies in India's Banking Sector.

25. Explain the significance of Autonomy of RBI.

26. What are the features of inclusive financial system ?

Turn over

27. Describe role of non-banking financial institutions.

28. What are the Digital Payment Devises ? Bring out their merits.

29. What are the implications of COFEPOSA ACT ?

30. What are the implications of FRBM Act 2003 ?

31. What are the functions of Federal Reserve System ?

32. Describe the role of CIBIL.

33. Critically evaluate the recent financial crisis in India.

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay Questions)

Answer any **two** *questions.*
Each question carries 4 weightage.

34. Evaluate the efforts of RBI in the recent financial crisis of India.

35. Examine the problems of international banking.

36. Describe the role of specialized financial institutions in economic development.

37. Describe the essentials of innovations in banking sector.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022

[November 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students]

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 3C 11—BASIC ECONOMETRICS

(2019 Admission onwards)

[Improvement Candidates need not appear for MCQ Part]

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 20 Minutes	Total No. of Questions : 20	Maximum : 5 Weightage

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

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ECO 3C 11—BASIC ECONOMETRICS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. If the value of Durbin-Watson's d stastic = 0, there is ————————.

    (A) No Auto-correlation.   (B) Positive Auto-correlation.

    (C) Negative Auto-correlation.   (D) None of these.

2. In a two variable regression, Y is the dependent variable and X is the independent variable. The correlation co-efficient between Y and X is 0.8. For this, which of the following is correct ?

    (A) 8% of variations in Y are explained by X.

    (B) 64% of variations in Y are explained by X.

    (C) 0.8% of variations in Y are explained by X.

    (D) 80% of variations in Y are explained by X.

3. $E(U_i, U_j) = 0$, when $i \neq j$ is termed as :

    (A) Hetroscedasticity.   (B) Multi-collinearity.

    (C) No Auto-Correlation.   (D) Homoscedasticity.

4. The book 'Econometric Theory' was authored by ————————.

    (A) T C Koopman.   (B) Arthur S Goldberger.

    (C) H. Theil.   (D) J R N Stone.

5. The name 'Econometrics' was coined by ————————.

    (A) Irving Fischer.   (B) J.M. Keynes.

    (C) Ragnar Frisch.   (D) Alfred Marshall.

6. Regressor is also known as ————————.

    (A) Explanatory Variable.   (B) Explained Variable.

    (C) Response Variable.   (D) Dependant Variable.

7. The problem of hetroscedasticity was expressed as ————————.

    (A) $E(U_i)^2 = \sigma_i^2$.   (B) $E(U_i)^2 = \sigma^2$.

    (C) $E(U_i)^2 = 0$ (D) $E(U_i) = 0$.

8. The standard deviation of the sampling distribution of an estimator is —————.

    (A) t value.   (B) RSS.

    (C) Standard Error.   (D) r^2.

9. Park Test is used for what purpose ?

    (A) Detecting Hetroscedasticity.   (B) Solving Hetroscedasticity.

    (C) Detecting Multi-collinearity.   (D) Solving Multi-collinearity.

10. In a two variable regression, Y is the dependent variable and X is the independent variable. The correlation co-efficient between Y and X is 0.7. For this, which of the following is correct ?

    (A) 7% of variations in Y are explained by X.

    (B) 49% of variations in Y are explained by X.

    (C) 0.7% of variations in Y are explained by X.

    (D) 70% of variations in Y are explained by X.

11. Type I error is :

    (A) Failing to reject null hypothesis when it is false.

    (B) Rejecting the null hypothesis when it is true.

    (C) Rejecting the null hypothesis when it is false.

    (D) None of the above.

12. Partial correlations are useful indicator of :

    (A) Multicollinearity.   (B) Autocorrelation.

    (C) Hetroscedasticity.   (D) Normality.

13. A linear function has :

    (A) Varying Slope and constant elasticity.

    (B) Varying Slope and varying elasticity.

    (C) Constant Slope and constant elasticity.

    (D) Constant Slope and varying elasticity.

Turn over

14. Degree of freedom refers to :

  (A) Number of observations minus number of constraints.

  (B) Number of observations plus number of constraints.

  (C) Number of constraints minus number of observations.

  (D) None of the above.

15. Linear Regression is estimated through :

  (A) MLE.   (B) FIML.

  (C) PIML.   (D) OLS.

16. Given regression co-efficient $b = 2$ and standard error of 0.5, the value of t ratio is :

  (A) 2.   (B) 4.

  (C) 1.   (D) 2.5.

17. The NSSO data sets are :

  (A) Cross section data.   (B) Time series data.

  (C) Panel data.   (D) Pooled data.

18. An example of an econometric software :

  (A) Adobe Photoshop.   (B) SPSS.

  (C) Microsoft Word.   (D) None of the above.

19. Which of the following is a multi-collinearity diagnostic ?

  (A) Condition Index.   (B) Park test.

  (C) Glejser test.   (D) Durbin's m test.

20. Dropping a variable from a model may lead to what is called :

  (A) Specification error.   (B) Sampling error.

  (C) Measurement error.   (D) Standard error.

THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022

(CBCSS)

(November 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students)

Economics

ECO 3C 11—BASIC ECONOMETRICS

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours   Maximum : 30 Weightage

Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)

Answer **all** *questions.*
Each bunch of five questions carries a weightage of 1.

1. A Non- linear function has :

   a) Varying slope and constant elasticity.

   b) Varying slope and varying elasticity.

   c) Constant slope and constant elasticity.

   d) Constant slope and varying elasticity.

2. In a log linear regression model, the co-efficients represent

   a) Slope.   b) Elasticity.

   c) Both a) and b).   d) Cannot say.

3. The researcher is expected to :

   a) Do not reject a null hypothesis.   b) Reject a Null hypothesis

   c) Either of these.   d) None of the above

4. Auto correlation occurs due to :

   a) Cobb-Web phenomenon.   b) Inertia.

   c) Specification Bias.   d) All of the above.

Turn over

5. What is the value of R^2. Given, ESS = 15 and TSS = 30 :

    a) 2.   b) 15.

    c) 45.   d) 1/2.

6. Test for detecting heteroscedasticity :

    a) Park test.   b) Goldfield Quandt test.

    c) Spearman's Rank Correlation test.   d) All of the above.

7. The value of DW, lies between :

    a) 2-4.   b) 0-2.

    c) 0-4.   d) 1-4.

8. What is the expansion of BLUE :

    a) Best Large Unbiased Estimator.

    b) Best Linear Unbiased Estimate.

    c) Bharat Lottery Union Enterprise.

    d) Business Logistic Union Enterprise.

9. Dropping variables is a solution remedy for :

    a) Heteroscedasticity.   b) Auto Correlation.

    c) Multicollinearity.   d) None of the above.

10. Degree of freedom refers to :

    a) Number of observations minus number of constraints.

    b) Number of observations plus number of constraints.

    c) Number of constraints minus number of observations.

    d) None of the above.

11. Linearity in regression implies :

    a) Linear in parameters.

    b) Linear in parameters and linear in variables.

    c) Linear in parameters and either linear or non-linear in variables.

    d) Non- Linear in parameters and linear in variables.

12. In a normal distribution :

    a) Mean = Median < Mode.   b) Mean = Median > Mode.

    c) Mean = Median = Mode.   d) Mean > Median < Mode.

13. In logit model as Pi goes from 0 to 1, logit (L) varies from :

    a) 0 to $+\infty$.   b) $-\infty$ to $+\infty$.

    c) 0 to 1.   d) $-\infty$ to 0.

14. The null hypothesis that all slope coefficients are simultaneously equal to zero is tested in logit model by :

    a) F-test.   b) T-test.

    c) Chi-square test.   d) Likelihood ratio statistic.

15. Under the least square procedure, larger the u_i, (in absolute terms), the larger the

    a) Intercept.   b) Slope.

    c) Squared sum of residuals.   d) t-ratio.

                                        $(15 \times 1/5 = 3 \text{ weightage})$

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

Answer any **five** *questions.*
Each question carries a weightage of 1.

16. Define standard error.

17. Explain stochastic disturbance term.

18. Explain p-value.

19. What is Chow test used for ?

20. Describe LPM model.

21. Explain Autocorrelation.

22. What is Dummy variable trap ?

23. What is homoscedasticity ?

                                        $(5 \times 1 = 5 \text{ weightage})$

Turn over

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any **seven** *questions.*
Each question carries a weightage of 2.

24. Explain logit and probit models.

25. Distinguish between SRF and PRF.

26. Explain how would you assess Goodness of fit.

27. State the assumptions of CLRM.

28. What is multicollinearity ? Suggest any two remedial methods.

29. What are loglinear models ? How is elasticity estimated through loglinear models ?

30. Discuss the various steps in Econometric methodology.

31. Explain the essentials of hypothesis testing in econometrics.

32. Explain Breush-Pagan test

33. Describe the different types of data used for econometric analysis.

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay type questions)

Answer any **two** *questions.*
Each question carries a weightage of 4.

34. What is regression analysis ? Derive the parameters of a simple linear regression model using OLS method

35. Explain autocorrelation. What are its sources and detection method ?

36. Critically evaluate the qualitative response regression models.

37. Discuss the dummy variable regression model.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022

[November 2021 session for SDE/Private Students]

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 3C 10—GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

(2019 Admission onwards)

[Improvement Candidates need not appear for MCQ Part]

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 20 Minutes	Total No. of Questions : 20	Maximum : 5 Weightage

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ECO 3C 10—GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Economic development refers to :

   (A) Economic growth.

   (B) Economic growth plus changes in output distribution and economic structure.

   (C) Improvement in the well-being of the urban population.

   (D) Sustainable increases in Gross National Product.

2. Infant mortality :

   (A) Is defined as the annual number of deaths of infant under 1 year old per 1,000 live births.

   (B) Reflects the availability of primary education, the rights of employment and social security.

   (C) Is life expectancy up to age 3.

   (D) Reflects the availability of hospitals and childcare facilities, and the parents' wealth.

3. As economic development proceeds, income inequality tends to follow a(n) ——————— curve.

   (A) Convex.   (B) Inverted U-shaped.

   (C) L-shaped.   (D) S-Shaped

4. The Harrod-Domar growth model suggests that growth is :

   (A) Directly related to savings and inversely related to the capital/output ratio.

   (B) Directly related to the capital/output ratio and inversely related to savings.

   (C) Indirectly related to savings and the capital/output ratio.

   (D) Directly related to savings and the capital/output ratio.

5. Rostow's economic stages are :

   (A) The preconditions for take-off, the take-off, the drive to maturity, and the age of creative destruction.

   (B) The traditional society, the preconditions for take-off, the take-off, the drive to maturity, and the age of high mass consumption.

   (C) The preconditions for consumption, the replication, the drive to maturity, and the age of high mass consumption.

   (D) The learning curve, the age of high mass consumption, post-take-off, and the drive to maturity.

6. The Lorenz curve shows :

   (A) Patterns of poverty between developed and developing countries.

   (B) The change in GDP per capita over time.

   (C) The poorest's income shares fall in the early stages of growth.

   (D) Income concentration relative to a 45-degree line.

7. Economic growth can be measured by :

   (A) The CPI.   (B) The CBI.

   (C) GDP.   (D) MPC.

8. Economic growth can be seen by an outward shift of :

   (A) The Production Possibility Frontier.

   (B) The Gross Domestic Barrier.

   (C) The Marginal Consumption Frontier.

   (D) The Minimum Efficient Scale.

9. The concept of economic growth is :

   (A) Identical with the concept of economic development.

   (B) Narrower than the concept of economic development.

   (C) Wider as compared to that of economic development.

   (D) Unrelated to the concept of economic development.

10. The stationary state as envisaged by Adam Smith, is marked by :

   (A) Low rate of profit.   (B) Subsistence level wages.

   (C) High rents.   (D) All of the above.

11. Which growth model inspired the use of capital-output ratio for development planning ?

   (A) The Harrod-Domar model.   (B) Solow's model.

   (C) Kaldor's model.   (D) Feldman's model.

12. Which of the following models makes the assumption of constant saving-income ratio ?

   (A) Kaldor model.   (B) Leontief model.

   (C) Harrod-Domar model.   (D) Joan Robinson model.

13. Identify the model which is concerned with the 'golden age' equilibrium :

    (A) Kaldor model.   (B) Joan Robinson model.

    (C) Keynesian model.   (D) Domar model.

14. Which of the following is not part of the Human Development Index ?

    (A) Infant mortality.   (B) Life expectancy.

    (C) Educational attainment.   (D) GDP per capita.

15. The number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1000 live births is the :

    (A) Child mortality rate.   (B) Infant mortality rate.

    (C) Toddler mortality rate.   (D) Neo-natal mortality rate.

16. The Gini co-efficient is a technique frequently used to show :

    (A) Variations in life expectancy.   (B) Income inequality.

    (C) Differences in infant mortality.   (D) The education gap.

17. Which of the following explains the term economic growth ?

    (A) Increase in per capita production.

    (B) Increase in per capita real income.

    (C) Structural change in the economy.

    (D) All the above are right.

18. Which of the following explains the term economic development ?

    (A) Improvement in the technology involved.

    (B) Improvement in production.

    (C) Improvement in distribution system.

    (D) All the above.

19. Scarcity of capital, technological backwardness and unemployment are generally found in :

    (A) Developed countries.   (B) Underdeveloped countries.

    (C) Both.   (D) None of the above.

20. Which of the following denotes an underdeveloped economy ?

    (A) High level of inequalities.   (B) Low level of capital productivity.

    (C) A relatively closed economy.   (D) All the above.

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THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022

[November 2021 session for SDE/Private Students]

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 3C 10—GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours   Maximum : 30 Weightage

Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)

Answer **all** *questions.*
Each question carries 1/5 weightage.

1. Which among the following is not a characteristic of economic development ?

    a) Qualitative.   b) Continuous.

    c) Measurable.   d) Broader concept.

2. Process of enlarging the choice of people to lead a long and healthy living, is called :

    a) Economic Development.   b) Human Development.

    c) Economic Growth.   d) All the above.

3. According to HDI measure, nations may be regarded as least developed if the value of HDI is :

    a) Equal to One.   b) Greater than One.

    c) Equal to Zero.   d) Less than or equal to Zero.

4. The Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) was developed by :

    a) Overseas Development Council.

    b) Morris D Morris.

    c) UNDP.

    d) Amartya Sen.

Turn over

5. The Physical Quality of Life Index is calculated using the formula :

a) $PQLI = \dfrac{\text{Literacy Rate} + \text{Indexed Infant Mortality Rate} + \text{Indexed Life Expectancy Rate}}{3}$.

b) $PQLI = \dfrac{\left[\text{Literacy Rate} \times \text{Indexed Infant Mortality Rate} \times \text{Indexed Life Expectancy Rate}\right]}{3}$.

c) $PQLI = \dfrac{\left(\text{Literacy Rate}\right)^{1/3} + \left(\text{Indexed Infant Mortality Rate}\right)^{1/3} + \left(\text{Indexed Life Expectancy Rate}\right)^{1/3}}{3}$.

d) $PQLI = \dfrac{\left[\text{Literacy Rate} \times \text{Indexed Infant Mortality Rate} \times \text{Indexed Life Expectancy Rate}\right]^{1/3}}{3}$.

6. Vicious circle of poverty takes place due to capital deficiency consequent upon market imperfections, is the opinion of :

   a) Ragnar Nurkse.   b) Kindleberger.

   c) Meier and Baldwin.   d) Rosenstein Rodan.

7. Who first initiated the concept PURA ?

   a) M. S. Swaminathan.   b) Periyar Ramasamy.

   c) Amartya Sen.   d) A. P. J. Abdul Kalam.

8. Human Development Report is Publication of :

   a) World Bank.   b) UNDP.

   c) WHO.   d) UNESCO.

9. "Saving implies a reduction in effective demand due to a fall in consumption" is the observation of :

   a) T. R. Malthus.   b) J. M. Keynes.

   c) David Riccardo.   d) Adam Smith.

10. A situation in which $\partial X/\partial L > \partial X/\partial K$, is a :

    a) Capital deepening technique.   b) Labour deepening technique.

    c) Capital augmenting technique.   d) Neutral Technique.

11. According to Harrod, the necessary condition for maintain the steady growth is :

   a) $\Delta Y = \dfrac{I}{\Delta Y} \times \dfrac{s}{y}$.

   b) $\dfrac{\Delta Y}{Y} \times \dfrac{I}{\Delta Y} \times \dfrac{s}{y}$.

   c) $G = Gw, C = Cr$.

   d) $GwCr = s$.

12. When the World Bank or IMF requires improved external balance in the short run, the agency may condition its loan on expenditure switching, that is :

   a) Switching spending from domestic to foreign sources.

   b) Devaluing local currencies.

   c) Increase trade restrictions by imposing quota.

   d) Increase government spending.

13. Countries facing a persistent external deficit can :

   I   Borrow overseas.

   II   Increase trade restrictions and exchange controls.

   III   Undertake expansionary monetary and fiscal policies.

   IV   Undertake expenditure-reducing policies.

   a) I and II only.

   b) III and IV only.

   c) I, II and III only.

   d) I, II and IV only.

14. The Keynesian remedy for unemployment is to :

   a) Decrease aggregate demand.

   b) Reduce tax rates or lower interest rates.

   c) Decrease government spending.

   d) Decrease private consumption and investment.

15. For Rosenstein-Rodan a major indivisibility is in :

   a) Supply.

   b) Infrastructure.

   c) Agriculture.

   d) Services.

(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

Answer any **five** *questions.*

Each question carries 1 weightage.

16. Define HDI.

17. Define Vicious circle of poverty.

Turn over

18. What do you mean by Technological Dualism ?

19. What are the measures of growth ?

20. What do you mean by "Golden Rule of Accumulation" ?

21. Distinguish between Embodied and Dis-embodied Technical change.

22. What is the condition for "achieving the steady growth" according to Harrod ?

23. What is Organic Composition of Capital by Marx ?

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any **seven** *questions.*
Each question carries 2 weightage.

24. Explain low level equilibrium trap theory ?

25. Critically elucidate the two gap model.

26. Explain the notion of "Inverted U Shaped Hypothesis".

27. Define Trickle-down theory of development.

28. Describe Solow Model of development.

29. Examine critical minimum effort thesis.

30. Critically examine the Schumpeter theory of economic development

31. Describe the case of disequilibrium in Harrod-Domar Model.

32. Critically examine the Capital Controversy.

33. Discuss the Ricardian theory of economic development.

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay Questions)

Answer any **two** *questions.*
Each question carries 4 weightage.

34. Elucidate Balanced and Unbalanced growth theory.

35. In what senses is Myrdal's theory of circular and cumulative causation a challenge to static equilibrium theory ?

36. Examine the rationale of international organization in India's economic development.

37. Explain the role of Economic Planning and the importance of Human capital formation to the economic development

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022

(November 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students)

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 3C 09—INTERNATIONAL TRADE

(2019 Admission onwards)

(Improvement Candidates need not appear for MCQ part)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 20 Minutes	Total No. of Questions : 20	Maximum : 5 Weightage

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.

2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.

3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.

4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

ECO 3C 09—INTERNATIONAL TRADE

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Free international trade maximizes world output through ——————.

    (A) Countries reducing various taxes imposed.

    (B) Countries specializing in production of goods they are best suited for.

    (C) Perfect competition between countries and other special regions.

    (D) The diluting the international business laws and conditions between countries.

2. Trade between two or more than two countries is known as ——————.

    (A) Internal Business.   (B) External Trade.

    (C) International Trade.   (D) Unilateral Trade.

3. —————— means selling the products at a price less than on going price in the market.

    (A) Quota.   (B) Tariff.

    (C) Subsidy.   (D) Dumping.

4. —————— is the oldest International Trade theory.

    (A) Country Similarity Theory.   (B) Theory of Absolute Cost advantage.

    '(C) Product Life Cycle Theory.   (D) Mercantilism Theory.

5. —————— is a group of countries agree to abolish all trade restrictions and barriers.

    (A) Common market.   (B) Economic Union.

    (C) Custom Union.   (D) Free Trade Area.

6. The abbreviation SAARC stands for ——————.

    (A) South American Association for Regional Co-operation.

    (B) South African Association for Regional Co-operation.

    (C) South ASEAN Association for Regional Co-operation.

    (D) South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation.

7. The full form of WTO is ——————.

    (A) World Tariff Organization.   (B) World Trade Organization.

    (C) Western Trade Organization.   (D) World Transport Organization.

8. ——————— was replaced by WTO on January 1, 1995.

    (A) NAFTA.   (B) IMF.

    (C) IRDB.   (D) GATT.

9. ASEAN stands for ———————.

    (A) The Association of Southeast American Nations.

    (B) The Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

    (C) The Agreement of Southeast American Nations.

    (D) The Agreement of Southeast Asian Nations.

10. ——————— was established by a multilateral treaty of 23 countries in 1947.

    (A) WTO.   (B) UN.

    (C) GATT.   (D) NAFTA.

11. In International Trade, IMF stands for ———————.

    (A) International Monetary Fund.   (B) International Money Fund.

    (C) International Market Fund.   (D) International Monetary Firm.

12. An ——————— is a tax or duty levied on exported commodities.

    (A) Import Tariff.   (B) Export Tariff.

    (C) Transport Tariff.   (D) Free Trade Tariff (FTT).

13. ——————— refers to purchase of goods from a foreign country.

    (A) Foreign Trade.   (B) Export Trade.

    (C) Import Trade.   (D) EXIM Trade.

14. In most countries, foreign trade represents a significant share of ———————.

    (A) EXIM.   (B) FDI.

    (C) Income Per Capita.   (D) GDP.

15. ——————— refers to the sale of goods to a foreign country.

    (A) Foreign Trade.   (B) Export Trade.

    (C) Import Trade.   (D) EXIM Trade.

16. —————— is a combination of an ad valorem and specific tariff.

    (A) Anti dumping tariff.   (B) Specified Valorem Tariff.

    (C) EXIM Tariff.   (D) A compound tariff.

17. Theory of comparative advantage was presented by :

    (A) Adam Smith.   (B) Ricardo.

    (C) Hicks.   (D) Arshad.

18. Modern theory of international trade is based on the views of :

    (A) Robbins and Ricardo.   (B) Adam Smith and Marshall.

    (C) Heckscher and Ohlin.   (D) Saleem and Kareem.

19. Which of the following theories suggests that firms seek to penetrate new markets over time ?

    (A) Imperfect Market Theory.   (B) Product cycle theory.

    (C) Theory of Comparative Advantage.(D) None of the above.

20. Heckscher-Ohlin theorem states that a capital rich country :

    (A) Exports Capital intensive goods. (B) Imports capital intensive goods.

    (C) Exports labour intensive goods. (D) Imports labour intensive goods.

THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022

(November 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students)

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 3C 09—INTERNATIONAL TRADE

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours   Maximum : 30 Weightage

Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)

Answer **all** *questions.*
Each bunch of five questions carries a weightage of 1.

1. ———— is the assumption of reciprocal demand theory.

    (a) Comparative return.   (b) Comparative costs.

    (c) Comparative revenue.   (d) Comparative trade.

2. ———— can guide individuals and organizations to more profitable decision-making.

    (a) Trade deficit.   (b) BOP deficit.

    (c) Offer curve.   (d) Value of opportunity costs.

3. By studying H.O. trade model, we will get a good understanding of the meaning of ————.

    (a) Partial equilibrium.   (b) General equilibrium.

    (c) Equilibrium.   (d) All the three.

4. It is always true that if the foreign country's offer curve is ———— at the free trade equilibrium point, the Stolper-Samuelson tariff theorem holds unless there are no inferior goods in the home country's importable.

    (a) Less elastic.   (b) Cross-elastic.

    (c) Inelastic.   (d) Elastic.

5. Technological gap model was developed in ————.

    (a) 1961.   (b) 1971.

    (c) 1951.   (d) 1981.

Turn over

6. ———— Theory encompasses explanations of trade that stress factor endowments, technological differences, and product differentiation.

    (a) Product cycle.   (b) Availability.

    (c) Factor price.   (d) Reciprocal.

7. ———— displays how changes in endowment affect the outputs of the goods when full employment is sustained.

    (a) Dutch Disease.   (b) Singer theorem.

    (c) Myrdal theorem.   (d) Rybczynski theorem.

8. ———— is apparent causal relationship between the increase in the economic development of a specific sector and a decline in other sectors :

    (a) Rybczynski theorem.   (b) Leontief paradox.

    (c) Samuelson theorem.   (d) Dutch Disease.

9. Tariffs are paid by domestic ———— and not the exporting country.

    (a) Government.   (b) Producers.

    (c) Consumers.   (d) None of these.

10. ———— stops exports or imports of a product or group of products to or from another country.

    (a) Subsidies.   (b) Quota.

    (c) Standards.   (d) Embargo.

11. A common external tariff effectively removes the possibility of ————.

    (a) Externality.   (b) Cartel formation.

    (c) Arbitrage.   (d) Dumping.

12. The framework of the theory of economic integration was laid out by ————.

    (a) Bertin Ohlin.   (b) Jacob Viner.

    (c) Leontief.   (d) Myrdal.

13. ———— is the total member of South Asian Free Trade Area.

    (a) 6.   (b) 7.

    (c) 8.   (d) 9.

14. ASEAN was established in ————.

    (a) 1967.   (b) 1968.

    (c) 1969.   (d) 1970.

15. The terms trade creation and trade diversion are closely associated with ———— School.

    (a) Oxford.   (b) Chicago.

    (c) Classical.   (d) Keynesian.

(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)

Part B (Very Short Answer Type Questions)

*Answer any **five** questions.*
Each question carries a weightage of 1.

16. Explain the importance of trade on development.

17. Explain the main types of terms of trade.

18. Explain Leontief Paradox.

19. Explain Vernon's Product cycle theory.

20. Define immiserising growth.

21. What is international Cartels ?

22. What do you mean by dumping ?

23. Write a note on SAFTA ?

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Part C (Short Answer Type Questions)

*Answer any **seven** questions.*
Each question carries a weightage of 2.

24. How international trade act as engine of growth of a country ?

25. Briefly explain reciprocal demand theory.

26. Explain the relationship between transportation cost and international trade.

27. Write a note on Rybcyznski theorem.

28. Explain Dutch Disease.

Turn over

29. What is a tariff ? Explain the effects of tariff ?

30. Write a note on exchange control.

31. Explain general and partial equilibrium analysis.

32. Explain the major E U Problems in the context of international trade.

33. Explain trade creating customs unions.

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay Type Questions)

Answer any **two** *questions.*

Each question carries a weightage of 4.

34. Explain Prebisch-Singer Thesis.

35. Explain Samuelson theorem in international trade.

36. Explain WTO and its role in the present international trade.

37. Explain briefly the static and dynamic effects of customs union.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

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THIRD SEMESTER P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

(CCSS)

Economics

ECO 3E 02—RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND COMPUTER APPLICATION

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours   Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

*Answer **all** questions.*
Each question carries 1 mark.

Multiple Choice Questions :

1. The best sampling method for sampling a population finite size :

    (a) Area sampling.

    (b) Systematic Sampling.

    (c) Purposive Sampling.

    (d) Quota Sampling.

2. Who is regarded the father of scientific social surveys ?

    (a) Best.

    (b) Booth.

    (c) Darwin.

    (d) None of these.

3. A researcher divides his population into certain groups and fixes the size of the sample from each group. It is called :

    (a) Stratified sample.

    (b) Quota sample.

    (c) Cluster sample.

    (d) All of the above.

4. Bibliography given in a research report :

    (a) Helps those interested in further research and studying the problem from another angle.

    (b) Shows the vast knowledge of the researcher.

    (c) Makes the report authentic.

    (d) None of the above.

5. A deductive theory is one that :

    (a) Allows theory to emerge out of the data.

    (b) Involves testing an explicitly defined hypothesis.

    (c) Allows for findings to feed back into the stock of knowledge.

    (d) Uses qualitative methods whenever possible.

Turn over

Part D (Essay Type Questions)

Answer any **two** *questions.*
Each question carries 10 *marks.*

31. Explain the role of interview method for data collection in research. What are the issues, or concerns in Conducting Interviews ?

32. Explain the different data analysis software used for social science research.

33. Elaborate the significance of a research report and narrate the various steps involved in writing such a report.

34. "Processing of data implies editing, coding, classification and tabulation". Describe in brief these four operations pointing out the significance of each in context of research study.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

THIRD SEMESTER P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

(CCSS)

Economics

ECO 3E 01—AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours   Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)

Answer **all** *questions.*
Each question carries 1 *mark.*

1. In agriculture Census, the operational holdings are categorized in five classes. Farmers with land holding of 4.00 to 10.00 hectare belongs to ——————— category.

   A) Large.   B) Small.

   C) Marginal.   D) Medium.

2. The first areca nut to get the Geographic Indications (GI) tag is the SirsiSupari. In which state is this supari grown ?

   A) Karnataka.   B) Bihar.

   C) Andhra Pradesh.   D) Odisha.

3. Which is the leading areca nut producing state in India ?

   A) Kerala.   B) West Bengal.

   C) Manipur.   D) Karnataka.

4. Which of this statement are correct ?

   A) Agriculture economic may be taken as the branch of both of agriculture and economics.

   B) Agriculture economic is more intimately related to economics than to agriculture

   C) Agricultural economics is nothing but application of economic principles to agriculture.

   D) All of these.

Turn over

5. Net return per hectare is :

   A) Overall efficiency measure.   B) Partial efficiency measure.

   C) Specific efficiency measure.   D) None of the above.

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

   A) Farm management.   B) Production economics.

   C) Agricultural marketing.   D) Macro economics.

7. Per hectare calculated cost is known as :

   A) Cost of cultivation.   B) Cost of production.

   C) Cost of farming.   D) Total cost.

8. Primary wholesale market, secondary wholesale market and terminal market are the kind of :

   A) Wholesale market.   B) Co-operative market.

   C) Both A) and B).   D) None of the above.

9. The purchase or sale of a commodity at the present price with the object of sale or purchase at some future date at a favorable price is known as :

   A) Hedging.   B) Speculation.

   C) Market intelligence.   D) None of the above.

10. Some middleman do not buy and sell directly but assist in the marketing process, they are known as :

    A) Speculated middle men.   B) Commission agents.

    C) Facilitative middle man.   D) Brokers.

                                                                  (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

Answer any **five** *questions.*
Each question carries 2 marks.
Answer in one **or** *two sentences each.*

11. Write notes on the institutional and non-institutional sources of agricultural credit in India.

12. Discuss the quantity and quality components of demand for food.

13. Explain the measurement of price and income elasticity of demand.

14. Describe the types of government intervention for food and nutrition security in developing countries

15. Write notes on the following relationships :

    a) Factor-Product relationship ;

    b) Factor-Factor relationship ; and

    c) Product-Product relationship.

16. Explain how farmer minimizes his risk and maximizes his returns.

17. Discuss the Buffer Stock operations in India.

18. Define and explain the Minimum Support Prices.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any **eight** *questions.*
Each question carries 5 marks.

19. Explain various Institutional and Non-Institutional sources of agricultural finance.

20. Discuss the classification of demand for credit in rural money market.

21. Describe the evolution of credit systems in India.

22. Explain various types of uncertainties in agriculture and suggest measure to overcome them.

23. Explain the Economic Factors which determines the types of Farming

24. Explain the merits and demerits of Specialized Farming.

25. Explain the merits and demerits of Diversified Farming.

26. Write a note on minimum support prices for agricultural commodities.

27. What are the determinants of cropping pattern in India ?

28. What is producer's surplus, marketed and marketable surplus ?

29. What are the role of input subsidies in agriculture ?

30. What are the main features of land tenure system ?

(8 × 5 = 40 marks)

Turn over

Part D (Essay Type Questions)

Answer any **two** *questions.*
Each question carries 10 *marks.*

31. What is the Green Revolution ? What are the main features of Green Revolution in India ? What are advantages of green revolution ?

32. What do you mean by land reforms ? What are the Objectives, Measures and Impact of land reforms ?

33. What do you mean by terms of trade between Agriculture and Industry. How is agriculture and industry interdependence ?

34. What are the main features of National Agricultural Policy 2000 and its implications ?

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

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THIRD SEMESTER P.G. DEGREE (SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION SEPTEMBER 2021

(CUCSS)

Economics

ECO 3C 12—FISCAL ECONOMICS

(2010 Syllabus)

Time : Three Hours
Maximum : 36 Weightage

Part A

Answer **all** *questions.*
Each bunch of four questions carries weightage 1.

A) Multiple Choice questions :

1 The financial year in India starts from :

   a) 1st January.
   b) 1st December.

   c) 1st June.
   d) 1st April.

2 Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act came into effect in the year :

   a) 2004.
   b) 2005.

   c) 2006.
   d) 2007.

3 Free rider problem arises because of :

   a) Private goods.
   b) Public goods.

   c) Merit goods.
   d) None of these.

4 A negative tax means :

   a) Tax on income.

   b) Subsidy.

   c) Tax on intoxicates.

   d) Taxes adversely effecting productivity.

Turn over

B) Multiple Choice ;

     5   An Annual tax on net wealth is known as —————————.

         a) Capital Tax.   b) Corporate Tax.

         c) Income Tax.   d) Wealth Tax.

     6   Gadgil formula is related to :

         a) Planning Commission.

         b) Finance Commission.

         c) Central Ministry's Transfer.

     7   The indirect taxation enquiry Committee of 1976 was headed by :

         a) Chokshi.   b) M Tyagi.

         c) L K Jha.   d) Brothelingam.

     8   On zero-base budgeting the budget is broken in to units called :

         a) Decision units.   b) Decision packages.

         c) Decision budgets   d) Devision programme.

C) Fill in the blanks :

     9   Progressive tax is based on the principle of —————————.

    10   The number of Public Sector undertakings in India in 2010-11 was —————————.

    11   Primary deficit means —————————.

    12   The liability is the same whatever be the tax payer's economic status is in the case of —————————.

True *or* False :

    13   Land Revenue falls under state list.

    14   Deficit financing is a useful instrument for providing employment opportunities.

    15   Turn over tax is different from sales tax in that it is direct tax.

    16   The voluntary exchange theory of public finance associated with Erik Lindahl.

(16 × ¼ = 4 weightage)

Part B

Answer any **ten** *not exceeding* **one page** *each.*

17   Distinguish between vertical and horizontal imbalances.

18   Explain the idea of new federation.

19   Give a note on 'fiscal leverage'.

20   Discuss Market failure and public goods.

21   Explain the theory of second best.

22   What are the issues of fiscal policy.

23   Write a noteon Samuelson's views on public goods.

24   Discuss the role of Government in the National economy.

25   Discuss the concept of deficit financing and its limitations.

26   Explain the allocative and equity aspects of personal income tax.

27   Analyse the trends in public revenue in India.

28   Write a note on compensatory finance.

$(10 \times 2 = 20 \text{ weightage})$

Part C (Essay questions)

Answer any **three** *not exceeding* **three pages** *each.*

29   Discuss externalities and public goods.

30   Examine the general equilibrium analysis of theory of tax.

31   Examine the salient features of agriculture tax in India.

32   Discuss the major problems of centre-state financial relations in India.

33   Explain the major recommendations of Chelliah Committee Report on Taxation.

$(3 \times 4 = 12 \text{ weightage})$

THIRD SEMESTER P.G. DEGREE (SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION SEPTEMBER 2021

(CUCSS)

Economics

ECO 3C 10—BASIC ECONOMETRICS

(2010 Syllabus)

Time : Three Hours   Maximum : 36 Weightage

Part A

Answer **all** *questions.*

Each bunch of **four** *questions carries a weightage or 1.*

A) Multiple Choice :

1 The first stage in the Methodology of Econometric Research is

    a) Estimation Stage.   b) Evaluation Stage.

    c) Specification Stage.   d) None of the above.

2 t-test is more appropriate for :

    a) Large samples.   b) Small samples.

    c) Both large & small samples.   d) None of the above.

3 The ratio of explained variation to total variation is :

    a) r.   b) r^2.

    c) R.   d) None of the above.

4 Regression between Y and X_1, X_2 assuming other variables constant is :

    a) Simple Regression.   b) Multiple Regression.

    c) Partial Regression   d) None of the above.

B) Multiple Choice :

5 $U_t = P_{ut-1} + v_t$ is :

    a) Second order Autocorrelation.   b) First order Autocorrelation.

    c) Third order Autocorrelation.   d) None of the above.

Turn over

6 In the ease Heteroscedasticity the variance of u is :

    a) Constant.   b) Not constant.

    c) Zero.   d) None of the above.

7 The coefficient of multiple determination R^2 lies between :

    a) $-\alpha$ and $+\alpha$.   b) -1 and $+1$.

    c) 0 and 1.   d) -1 and 0.

8 Exogenous lagged variables :

    a) Koyek Model.   b) Almon's Polynomial Model.

    c) Partial Adjustment Model.   d) None of the above.

C) Fill in the blanks :

9 Confluence analysis is associated with ————.

10 Regression models that take into account time lags are known as ————.

11 In the case of Hetroscedasticity the variance of u is ————.

12 Asymptotic properties are associated with ————.

D) State whether the following statements are True *or* False :

13 The repeated surveys of a single sample in different periods of time is called panel data.

14 Expected value is not equal to the true value is known as unbiased.

15 The qualitative factors cannot be measured with the help of dummy variable.

16 Distributed lagged model do not include current values.

$(0.25 \times 16 = 4$ weightage)

Part B

Answer any **ten** *questions.*
Each question carries a weightage of 2.

17 Discuss the properties of an econometric model.

18 Explain Mean and Variance of estimates.

19 Explain the standard error test.

20 How will you estimate SLRM using OLS method ?

21 Distinguish between R^2 and adjusted R^2.

22 Explain Gauss Markov theorem.

23 Explain estimation of elasticity using log linear model.

24 Write note on "Three variable model".

25 What is Multicolinearity ? Explain the sources of Multicolinearity.

26 Explain D-W statistic.

27 Explain dummy variable trap.

28 What are Autoregressive models ?

29 Explain Koyck Model.

(10 × 2 = 20 weightage)

Part C

Answer any **three** *questions.*
Each question carries a weightage of 4.

30 Explain in detail the methodology of econometric research.

31 What are assumptions underlying OLS method ?

32 Discuss the methods to detect Heteroscedasticity.

33 What are the sources of Autocorrelation ? Explain the tests to detect Autocorrelation ? Suggest remedial measures.

34 Lagged variables are inherent in most economic relationships. Illustrate with example.

(3 × 4 = 12 weightage)