

**FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (CBCSS—SDE/PRIVATE)
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

Economics

ECO 4E 10/ECO 4C 14—RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND COMPUTER APPLICATION

(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 4E 10/ECO 4C 14—RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND COMPUTER APPLICATION

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. What do you mean by Unit of Analysis ?
 - (A) Main parameter.
 - (B) Variables.
 - (C) Sample.
 - (D) Constructs.
2. Questions in which only two alternatives are possible is called :
 - (A) Multiple choice questions.
 - (B) Dichotomous questions.
 - (C) Open ended questions.
 - (D) Structured questions.
3. A _____ is a subset of a _____.
 - (A) Sample, population.
 - (B) Population, sample.
 - (C) Statistic, parameter.
 - (D) Parameter, statistic.
4. Which test is the part of the parametric test ?
 - (A) Sign Test.
 - (B) Run Test for Randomness.
 - (C) Kruskal-Willis Test.
 - (D) z-test.
5. Research is a “Scientific undertaking” opined by :
 - (A) Young.
 - (B) Kerlinger.
 - (C) Kothari.
 - (D) Emory.
6. Which of the following is not a type of research question ?
 - (A) A hypothesis.
 - (B) Predicting an outcome.
 - (C) Evaluating a phenomenon.
 - (D) Developing good practice.
7. Descriptive research design is _____.
 - (A) General.
 - (B) Specific.
 - (C) Informative.
 - (D) None.

8. Which of the following is the first step in starting the research process ?
- (A) Searching sources of information to locate problem.
 - (B) Survey of related literature.
 - (C) Identification of problem.
 - (D) Searching for solutions to the problem.
9. Social Science Research ——— Problems.
- (A) Explain. (B) Diagnosis.
 - (C) Recommend. (D) Formulate.
10. ——— sampling is a non-probability sampling.
- (A) Purposive. (B) Stratified.
 - (C) Systematic. (D) None.
11. ——— is the tangible product of a research effort.
- (A) Research report. (B) Primary data.
 - (C) Secondary data. (D) None.
12. ——— includes surveys and fact finding enquiries of different kinds.
- (A) Descriptive. (B) Analytical.
 - (C) Applied. (D) None.
13. The combination of interview and questionnaire is known as ———.
- (A) Schedule. (B) Observation.
 - (C) Research. (D) None.
14. All the elements of target population from which the sample is to be draw.
- (A) Sampling frame. (B) Sample unit.
 - (C) Sampling design.. (D) None.
15. ——— search for knowledge.
- (A) Research. (B) Research design.
 - (C) Sample design. (D) Research report.

16. How can you tell if your research questions are really good ?
- (A) If they guide your literature search.
 - (B) If they are linked together to help you construct a coherent argument.
 - (C) If they force you to narrow the scope of your research.
 - (D) All of the above.
17. Which of the following is an advantage of qualitative interviewing relative to participant observation?
- (A) It allows you to find out about issues that are resistant to observation.
 - (B) It is more biased and value-laden.
 - (C) It is more likely to create reactive effects.
 - (D) None of the above.
18. The formulated design must ensure :
- (A) Converting the research question and the hypotheses into measurable variables.
 - (B) Specifying the process to complete the above task.
 - (C) Specifying the 'control mechanism(s)'.
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 - (D) All the above.
19. Which of the following features are considered as critical in qualitative research ?
- (A) Collecting data with the help of standardized research tools.
 - (B) Design sampling with probability sample techniques.
 - (C) Collecting data with bottom-up empirical evidence.
 - (D) Gathering data with top-down schematic evidence.
20. What is the first step in research process ?
- (A) Developing hypothesis.
 - (B) Collection of data.
 - (C) Formulating research problem.
 - (D) Developing hypothesis.

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(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)

Answer all questions.

Each bunch of five questions carries a weight age of 1.

1. _____ research is the practical application of science.
(a) Applied. (b) Basic.
(c) Fundamental. (d) Pure.
2. Two popular paradigms today among social science researchers are _____.
(a) Deductive and inductive. (b) Deductive and positivism.
(c) Positivism and post-positivism. (d) Inductive and positivism.
3. _____ is a negative statement to support the researcher's findings that there is no relationship between two variables.
(a) Null hypothesis. (b) Alternative hypothesis.
(c) Normal hypothesis. (d) Test hypothesis.
4. _____ is a "blueprint" for empirical research.
(a) Research methods. (b) Research process.
(c) Research design. (d) Research gap.
5. _____ sampling involves gathering information from whoever is closest and easiest to reach.
(a) Stratified. (b) Cluster.
(c) Convenience. (d) Purposive.

Turn over

6. A popular method of primary data collection is _____.
- (a) Observation. (b) Interview.
(c) Case study. (d) Questionnaire.
7. In the normal curve _____.
- (a) $X = M \neq Z$. (b) $X = M = Z$.
(c) $X \neq M \neq Z$. (d) $X \neq M = Z$.
8. Qualitative description of a limited number of aspects involves _____.
- (a) Paired scale. (b) Rating scale.
(c) Rank scale. (d) Likert scale.
9. Accept H_0 when it is true is a _____ decision.
- (a) Type I. (b) Type II.
(c) Incorrect. (d) Correct.
10. Among the following _____ is included in the end matter of a report.
- (a) Acknowledgement. (b) Summary.
(c) Findings. (d) Bibliography.
11. Assessment of opinion is involved in _____ research.
- (a) Quantitative. (b) Descriptive.
(c) Empirical. (d) Qualitative.
12. _____ is used for comparing variance.
- (a) Chi-square. (b) Anova.
(c) Z-test. (d) R-test.
13. _____ is the value of middle item.
- (a) Mode. (b) Mean.
(c) Range. (d) Medium.

14. _____ is not related to Review of literature.
- (a) Note card. (b) Source card.
(c) Research gap. (d) SPSS.
15. _____ is a subjective abstract concept :
- (a) Scaling. (b) Scoping.
(c) Measuring. (d) Graphing.

(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)

Part B (Very Short answer type Questions)

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

16. Compare primary and secondary data ?
17. Explain measures of dispersion ?
18. Compare statistic and parameter ?
19. Explain the important projective techniques of data collection ?
20. Explain the points a researcher observed while selecting a problem ?
21. What are the advantages and defects of interview method in data collection ?
22. What is sample design ?
23. Write the basic principles while using SPSS in research ?

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Part C (Short Answer Type Questions)

*Answer any seven questions.
Each questions carries a weight age of 2.*

24. Explain major non-parametric tests used in practice.
25. How the use of computer applications helps in research ?
26. Explain briefly the concept of standard error.
27. Explain analysis in research.
28. Explain the different types of chart.
29. Explain the procedures for hypothesis testing.

Turn over

30. Explain the criteria of selecting a sampling procedure.
31. Explain the techniques involved in defining a problem ?
32. Find the mode for the following ?

<i>Classes</i>	0 - 20	20 - 40	40 - 60	60 - 80	80 - 100
<i>Frequency</i>	5	10	12	6	3

33. From a survey data the following observations received. Find the mode and median ?

<i>x</i> :	120 - 130	130 - 140	140 - 150	150 - 160	160 - 170	Total
<i>f</i> :	2	8	12	20	8	50

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay Type Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each questions carries a weight age of 4.

34. Define research? What are the different classifications of research ?
35. Why tabulation is essential in research study ? Narrate the characteristics of a good table ?
36. What is data? Explain the various methods used for collecting primary data ?
37. Explain interpretation in research and the precautions and techniques of it ?

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

(CBCSS—SDE/Private)

Economics

ECO 4E 09—MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS

(2019 Admisssion onwards)

[Improvement Candidates need not appear for MCQ Part]

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

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ECO 4E 09—MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS

: (Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The slope of a demand curve depends on :
 - (A) The units used to measure quantity but not the units used to measure price.
 - (B) The units used to measure price and the units used to measure quantity.
 - (C) The units used to measure price but not the units used to measure quantity.
 - (D) Neither the units used to measure price nor the units used to measure quantity.

2. When the quantity of coal supplied is measured in kilograms instead of pounds, the demand for coal becomes :
 - (A) More elastic.
 - (B) Neither more nor less elastic.
 - (C) Less elastic.
 - (D) Undefined.

3. Which one of the following substances possess the highest elasticity ?
 - (A) Rubber.
 - (B) Steel.
 - (C) Glass.
 - (D) Aluminium.

4. The substitution effect describes how :
 - (A) An increase in income causes buyers to purchase different products.
 - (B) The opportunities for minorities are affected by affirmative action's policies.
 - (C) The additional satisfaction from each additional unit of the product consumed in a given time period decreases.
 - (D) A price increase creates incentives for buyers to seek alternatives.

5. Using numerical values to measure utility :
 - (A) Is essential, and is the only way to analyze utility.
 - (B) Shows the relationship between total utility and marginal utility in a simple manner.
 - (C) Allows us to compare utility between different consumers.
 - (D) Is only possible in a world without scarcity.

6. In most markets, each consumer :
 - (A) Faces the same money price and time price.
 - (B) Faces different money prices and different time prices.
 - (C) Faces the same money price but different time prices.
 - (D) Has the same individual demand curve for the product.

7. Which of the following statements incorrect ?
- (A) Man cannot create matter.
 - (B) Production is an activity of making some-thing material only.
 - (C) Production can be defined as addition of utility.
 - (D) Production is any economic activity which is directed towards the satisfaction of the wants of the people.
8. Land in economics means :
- (A) Material and Non-material goods.
 - (B) Minerals under the surface of earth.
 - (C) All natural resources available to man for producing wealth.
 - (D) All the above.
9. Income effect when wage rises means :
- (A) Work hours rise.
 - (B) Work hours fall.
 - (C) Work hours remain constant.
 - (D) Work hours first fall and then rise
10. A _____ country has greater ability to save.
- (A) Poor.
 - (B) Developing.
 - (C) Rich.
 - (D) Under developed.
11. Cobb-Douglas production :
- (A) Is linear.
 - (B) Is homogeneous.
 - (C) Shows constant returns to scale.
 - (D) All the above.
12. When there is a fixed factor and a variable factor, then the law would be :
- (A) Law of increasing returns to scale.
 - (B) Law of constant returns to scale.
 - (C) Law of decreasing returns to scale.
 - (D) Law of variable proportions.
13. The average product of a variable input can be described as :
- (A) Total product divided by the number of units of variable input.
 - (B) Additional output resulting from employment of additional unit of variable factor.
 - (C) The total quantity of goods produced with all inputs.
 - (D) None of the above.

14. If a firm's production function is Leontief and the price of capital goes down the :
- (A) Firm must use less labour in order to minimize the cost of producing a given level of output.
 - (B) Firm must use more capital in order to minimize the cost of producing a given level of output.
 - (C) Firm must use less capital in order to minimize the cost of producing a given level of output.
 - (D) Cost minimizing combination of capital and labour does not change.
15. A firm's output increases 2.5 times when labour is doubled and capital is tripled. This is a sign of :
- (A) Increasing returns to scale.
 - (B) Decreasing returns to scale.
 - (C) Constant returns to scale.
 - (D) None of the above.
16. Which of the following is a feature of perfect competition ?
- (A) Large Number of Buyers and Sellers.
 - (B) Homogeneous Units of the Product.
 - (C) Perfect Knowledge of the Market.
 - (D) All the above.
17. Which one is a feature of monopoly ?
- (A) Single Seller and Many Buyers.
 - (B) Lack of Close Substitutes.
 - (C) Restrictions of New Firm entry.
 - (D) All of these.
18. Price discrimination is found in which market ?
- (A) Pure Competition.
 - (B) Perfect Competition.
 - (C) Monopoly.
 - (D) Monopolistic Competition.
19. Price of a commodity is determined at a point where :
- (A) Demand exceeds.
 - (B) Supply exceeds.
 - (C) Demand equals supply.
 - (D) None of these.
20. Feasible region in the set of points which satisfy :
- (A) The objective functions.
 - (B) Some the given constraints.
 - (C) All of the given constraints.
 - (D) None of these.

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Economics

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(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

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Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)

Answer all questions.

~~Each question carries 1/5 weightage.~~

1. The cost function $C = f(Q)$ is strictly monotonically increasing if :
 - (a) $f'(Q) = 0$.
 - (b) $f'(Q) > 0$.
 - (c) $f'(Q) < 0$.
 - (d) $f'(Q) \leq 0$; $f'(Q)$ is the first derivative.
- ~~2. The total cost as a function of output can be expressed by using :
 - (a) Production function.
 - (b) Cost equation.
 - (c) Expansion path.
 - (d) All of the above.~~
3. Given the marginal cost of production, $MC = 2Q$ a competitive firm is in equilibrium at unit price Rs. 20 when the level of output Q is :
 - (a) Less than 10.
 - (b) More than 10.
 - (c) Less than or equal to 10.
 - (d) Equal to 10.
4. The marginal rate of substitution of x for y for the utility function $xy - k = 0$, the is :
 - (a) dy/dx .
 - (b) $-dy/dx$.
 - (c) dx/dy .
 - (d) $-dx/dy$.

5. Which of the following production functions is homogeneous ?
- (a) $z = x + xy - y$. (b) $z = x^2 + xy - y^2$.
- (c) $z = x^2 + x^2y - y^2$. (d) $z = x^2 + x^2y^2 - y^2$.
6. When the cross-partials of utility function are all zero the utility function is :
- (a) Additive (b) Homogenous
- (c) Multiplicative (d) Separable
7. The Cobb-Douglas production function $Q = Ax_1^a x_2^b$, where x_1 and x_2 are inputs, Q , the output, A , a and b are parameters, reflects decreasing returns to scale when :
- (a) $a + b = 1$. (b) $a + b < 1$.
- (c) $a + b > 1$. (d) $a + b > 0$.
8. The expansion path is straight line for a production of homogeneous of degree :
- (a) One. (b) More than one.
- (c) Less than one. (d) Any degree.
9. When the elasticity of substitution, $\sigma = 1$, the isoquant is :
- (a) Rectangular hyperbola. (b) Hyperbola.
- (c) Parabola. (d) Linear.
10. Marginal productivity theory of distribution makes use of :
- (a) Slutsky's theorem. (b) Chebyshev's theorem.
- (c) Euler's theorem. (d) Leibnitz theorem.
11. Which of the following relations between AR and MR is true when the demand curve of a monopolist has unitary elasticity at a point ?
- (a) $MR = AR$. (b) $MR < AR$.
- (c) $MR > AR$. (d) $MR \geq AR$.

12. When the optimal solution of the primal programming problem is (p) and of the dual programme is (d), which of the following is valid about the solution ?
- (a) $p < d$. (b) $p > d$.
 (c) $p = d$. (d) $p \neq d$.
13. If an input-output system in m industries contains one or more self-sufficient groups then the system is called :
- (a) Open. (b) Composite.
 (c) Closed. (d) Decomposable.
14. ~~The specification of particular move for the participants in a game is called :~~
- (a) Pay-off. (b) Strategy.
 (c) Value of the game. (d) Bargaining.
15. Prisoner's dilemma is a classic example of :
- (a) Zero-sum game. (b) Non-zero-sum game.
 (c) Competitive game. (d) Co-operative game.

(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)

Part B (Very Short Questions)

Answer any five questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 1.

16. Distinguish between ordinary demand function and compensated demand function.
17. Explain homothetic production function.
18. State the properties of ordinary demand function.
19. What is zero-sum game ?
20. Distinguish between direct and indirect utility function.
21. State any *two* duality theorems of linear programming.

Turn over

22. Find the equilibrium price when the demand and supply curves are respectively :

$$Q_d = 250 - 50p \text{ and } Q_s = 33.3p.$$

23. State the assumptions of input-output analysis.

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any seven questions.

Each question carries 2 weightage.

24. Given the elasticity of substitution $\sigma = 1/(1 + \rho)$ of the CES production function discuss various types of isoquants on the basis of the value of ρ .
25. The demand function is $Q_1 = aP_1^{-1} bP_2^{0.6} M^{0.5}$ where P_1, P_2 are prices and M income obtain own price (e_{11}), cross price (e_{12}), and income elasticity of demand (e_{1M}). How do you interpret the result?
26. Given the demand curve faced by a monopolist $Q = \alpha - \beta P$ find the marginal revenue and the average revenue when $Q = 1$.
27. What do you mean by technological viability? Examine the Hawkins-Simons conditions for technological viability of an input-output system.
28. State and explain the minimax theorem in relation to game theory.
29. State Euler's theorem. Verify Euler's theorem for the function, $W = x^\alpha y^\beta z$.
30. Explain linear expenditure system.
31. Examine the concept of linkages with reference to input-output analysis.
32. Explain the features of linear programming problem.
33. Define expansion path. Show that the expansion path of homogeneous production function is linear.

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 4 weightage.

34. Given the production function $Q = Ax^a y^b$ where A , a and b are parameters and $a + b = 1$, show that the elasticity of substitution $\sigma = 1$.
35. Explain how the structural co-efficient matrix of an input-output system helps predict the gross output in an economy given the final demand vector.
36. State and explain the properties of Cobb-Douglas Production function.
37. State the relationship between primal and dual programming problem.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

**FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (CBCSS—SDE/PRIVATE)
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Economics

ECO 4E 06—AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(2019 Admission onwards)

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(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

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ECO 4E 06—AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The Green Revolution has not been as green as it has been made out to be because :
 - (A) It created big farmers.
 - (B) It is confined to select regions.
 - (C) It is confined only to wheat.
 - (D) None of the above.
2. Who among the following used the term 'Evergreen Revolution' for increasing agricultural production in India ?
 - (A) Norman Borlaug.
 - (B) M. S. Swaminathan.
 - (C) Raj Krishna.
 - (D) R. K. V. Rao.
3. The Green Revolution in India was an introduction of high-yielding varieties (HYV) of seeds for _____.
 - (A) Millet.
 - (B) Pulse.
 - (C) Wheat.
 - (D) Oilseed.
4. Which is a correct equation ?
 - (A) $TP = AP/N$.
 - (B) $AP = TP/N$.
 - (C) $AP = TP \times N$.
 - (D) $TP = AP - N$.
5. Slope of Total product Curve is called :
 - (A) MP.
 - (B) AP.
 - (C) TP.
 - (D) MC.
6. Cobb-Douglas production :
 - (A) Is linear.
 - (B) Is homogeneous.
 - (C) Shows constant returns to scale.
 - (D) All the above.
7. Economies and diseconomies of scale explain why the :
 - (A) Short-run average fixed cost curve declines so long as output increases.
 - (B) Marginal cost curve must intersect the minimum point of the firm's average total cost curve.
 - (C) Long-run average total cost curve is typically U-shaped.
 - (D) Short-run average variable cost curve is U-shaped.

8. The law of diminishing returns only applies in cases where :
- (A) There is increasing scarcity of factors of production.
 - (B) The price of extra units of a factor is increasing.
 - (C) There is at least one fixed factor of production.
 - (d) Capital is a variable input.
9. In India which of the following has the highest share in the disbursement of credit to agriculture and allied activities ?
- (A) Micro finance Institutions.
 - (B) Regional Rural Banks.
 - (C) Commercial Banks.
 - (D) Co-operative Banks.
10. 'Doha Round of WTO' is related with, which of the following ?
- (A) Agriculture.
 - (B) Industry.
 - (C) Services.
 - (D) Investment.
11. When did the Government present Kisan Credit Card Scheme ?
- (A) April 1853.
 - (B) August 1998.
 - (C) July 1991.
 - (D) November 1995.
12. In which of the following year was the Food Corporation of India (FCI) set up ?
- (A) 1955.
 - (B) 1960.
 - (C) 1965.
 - (D) 1970.
13. The Blue Revolution is related with :
- (A) Milk production.
 - (B) Oilseed production.
 - (C) Food grain production.
 - (D) Fish production.
14. National Seed Policy, 2002 is based on the recommendation of :
- (A) Kelkar Committee.
 - (B) M. V. Rao Committee.
 - (C) Y. V. Reddy Committee.
 - (D) Abhijit Sen Committee.
15. Where first Agriculture University of India was established ?
- (A) Kumarganj, Faizabad.
 - (B) Pantnagar.
 - (C) Kanpur.
 - (D) Naini, Allahabad.

16. Indian Green Revolution started from ?
- (A) Pantanagar. (B) Bangaluru.
(C) Kanpur. (D) Delhi.
17. The first chairman of planning commission :
- (A) Sardar Vallabhai Pattel. (B) Indira Gandhi.
(C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad. (D) Jawaharlal Nehru.
18. Which among the following does not belong to welfare schemes for the farmers ?
- (A) Kisan Credit Card Scheme.
(B) SHG Bank Linkage Programme.
(C) National Agricultural Insurance Scheme.
(D) Employee Referral Scheme.
19. Each point on a supply curve represents.
- (A) The highest price sellers can get for each unit over time.
(B) The lowest price buyers will accept per unit of the good.
(C) The lowest price for which a supplier can profitably sell another unit.
(D) The highest price buyers will pay for the good.
20. Which of the following definitely causes a fall in the equilibrium price ?
- (A) A decrease in both demand and supply
(B) An increase in demand combined with a decrease in supply.
(C) A decrease in demand combined with an increase in supply.
(D) An increase in both demand and supply.

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Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)

Answer all questions.

Each bunch of five questions carries a weight age of 1.

1. _____ is one conclusion derived from the definition of traditional agriculture as given by Schultz ?
 - (a) Value of Labour.
 - (b) Surplus Value.
 - (c) Zero Value Labour.
 - (d) Market Value.
2. In Lewis model the process of structural change starts by _____.
 - (a) An autonomous expansion in demand in import.
 - (b) An autonomous expansion in demand in industry.
 - (c) An autonomous expansion in demand in export.
 - (d) An autonomous expansion in demand in agriculture.
3. "The Conditions of Agricultural Growth" is a book of _____.
 - (a) Arthur Lewis.
 - (b) Mellor.
 - (c) Jorgenson.
 - (d) Ester Boserup.
4. Which according to Todaro is not the difference between rural and urban sectors....?
 - (a) Type of goods produced.
 - (b) Technology of production.
 - (c) Process of wage determination.
 - (d) Reverse migration.

Turn over

5. In $Y = AL^\beta K^\alpha$; $\alpha + \beta =$ ———.
- (a) 0.45. (b) 0.75.
(c) 1.0. (d) 0.25.
6. CES has the homogeneity degree of ———.
- (a) < 1 . (b) > 1 .
(c) $(-)$ 1. (d) 1.
7. In CACP Cost Concepts, Cost B1 + imputed value of family labour = Cost ———.
- (a) B2. (b) C1.
(c) C2. (d) A2.
8. Commercial farming generally encourage the development of ——— sector.
- (a) Agriculture. (b) Industry.
(c) Service. (d) Foreign.
9. In India ——— is a corner stone of the agricultural policy since 1965.
- (a) ARP. (b) MRP.
(c) MSP. (d) MMP.
10. ——— involves the estimation of a partial adjustment model of agricultural production for one particular country.
- (a) Cob-Web model. (b) Nerlove model.
(c) Cobb-Douglas model. (d) Hicks model
11. ——— was set up to enable the government to undertake trading operations through which it can influence market prices, resulting in the continuance of public distribution.
- (a) I C A R. (b) C A C P.
(c) P D S. (d) F C I.
12. Among the following ——— is a highly used ICT website for agribusiness in India.
- (a) e-Web. (b) e-Choupal.
(c) e-Krishi. (d) e-Sagar.

13. "AGMARK" is generally used for ———.
- (a) Agro Export. (b) Promoting Cooperative.
(c) Grading. (d) Future Trading.
14. "To enhance productivity, easy and reliable access to inputs such as quality seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, access to suitable technology tailored for specific needs, the presence of support infrastructure and innovative marketing systems to aggregate and market the output from large number of small holdings efficiently" is a statement from ——— report.
- (a) NSSO report. (b) Indian agricultural report.
(c) Situation Assessment Survey. (d) Census report.
15. ——— model is an example for contract farming in India.
- (a) Potato lays chips. (b) Tapioca Lays chips.
(c) Banana lays chips. (d) Tomato Lays chips.

(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 nature of Agriculture Economics ?
17. What are the main characteristics of traditional agriculture by Schultz ?
18. What is a term of trade between agriculture and industry ?
19. Give a brief note on CES production function ?
20. What is capital formation ? Explain the need for capital formation in India ?
21. Write a note on farm planning and budgeting ?
22. How crop insurance helps the farmers in India ?
23. Explain Cobb-Web theorem ?

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Part C (Short answer type Questions)

Answer any seven questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 2.

24. What is land reform ? Explain the objectives of land reforms in India ?
25. Explain the factors determining cropping pattern in India.

Turn over

26. Explain the measures of Government to improve the system of agricultural marketing in India.
27. Write a note on regional trade agreements on Indian agriculture.
28. Explain the elasticity of demand on agricultural commodities.
29. Explain the future trade in agriculture?.
30. Explain the problems related to irrigation in the agricultural sector.
31. Make an evaluation of the agricultural price policy of the Government.
32. Explain the initiatives in the procurement of food grains in India.
33. Explain the functions of NABARD in agricultural credit of India.

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay Type Questions)

Answer any two questions

Each question carries a weightage of 4.

34. Explain briefly the agricultural development during the different five year plans in India.
35. Explain Cobb-Douglas production function in the context of agriculture.
36. Explain briefly any two models of agricultural development.
37. Briefly explain WTO and Indian agriculture.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**(CBCSS—SDE/Private)****Economics****ECO 4E 05—POLITICAL ECONOMY OF DEVELOPMENT****(2019 Admisssion 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 4E 05—POLITICAL ECONOMY OF DEVELOPMENT

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Karl Marx was born in :
 - (A) France.
 - (B) Russia.
 - (C) Germany.
 - (D) Italy.
2. According to Karl Marx the present state will :
 - (A) Continue for long.
 - (B) Will wither away.
 - (C) Deliver goods with the passage of time.
 - (D) Slowly benefit the workers
3. Dialectical materialism of Marx believes that :
 - (A) Social phenomena is applicable to political life.
 - (B) Social phenomena has nothing to do with political life.
 - (C) Social phenomena is antithesis of political life.
 - (D) Political Life and social phenomena can't go hand in hand.
4. According to Marx value of the commodity would be fixed in accordance with :
 - (A) Capital vested in it.
 - (B) Machinery used for production.
 - (C) The extent of its dependence on the foreign market.
 - (D) The socially useful labour put in it.
5. TRIPS (Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) agreement is administered by :
 - (A) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).
 - (B) United Nations Organization (UNO).
 - (C) World Trade Organization (WTO).
 - (D) World Bank (WB).

6. Das Kapital was written in the year :
- (A) 1876. (B) 1786.
(C) 1867. (D) 1875.
7. The work Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism was written by _____.
- (A) Karl Marx. (B) Rodney Hilton.
(C) Christopher Hill. (D) R H Tawaney.
8. Which of the following can be used as another term for "shifting cultivation" ?
- (A) Swiddening. (B) Jhumming.
(C) Slash and burn. (D) All of the above.
9. The period of enlightenment is also known as :
- (A) Age of darkness. (B) Age of reasoning.
(C) Age of revolution. (D) Age of common sense.
10. According to Durkheim primitive societies are characterised by :
- (A) Mechanical solidarity. (B) Organic solidarity.
(C) Nominal solidarity. (D) Attitudinal solidarity.
11. _____ is the amount of socially necessary labour time needed to produce an article under the normal conditions of production and with the average degree of skill and intensity of the time.
- (A) Use value. (B) Surplus value.
(C) Labour theory of value. (D) Exchange value.
12. According to Marx, under capitalist mode of production, the surplus takes the form of :
- (A) Loss. (B) Profit.
(C) Product. (D) Relations.
13. According to Marx, history evolves through the interaction between :
- (A) Means of production and surplus value.
(B) Means of production and mode of production.
(C) Mode of production and relations of production.
(D) Means of production and relations of production.

14. In a feudal society, feudal lords exploit _____.
- (A) Slaves. (B) Proletariats.
(C) Bourgeoisie. (D) Serfs.
15. According to Marx, Exchange value is found only in :
- (A) Socialism. (B) Capitalism.
(C) Feudalism. (D) Communism.
16. According to our class discussions, the economies of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. :
- (A) Were complete opposites.
(B) Each used both markets and planning
(C) Cannot be compared to each other because of their different forms of economic organization
(D) Were an interesting contrast because one was strictly a market economy and the other strictly a planned economy.
17. Sen's welfare theory relies on :
- (A) Individuals' accomplishments. (B) Individuals' capabilities.
(C) Individuals' wealth. (D) Individuals' education.
18. Marx refers to the concept of organic composition of capital. Which of the following ratios stands for this capital ? Constant capital C ; Variable capital = V, Surplus value = S :
- (A) $C/(V+S)$. (B) C/V .
(C) $C/(C + V)$. (D) $(C + V)/V$.
19. P.K. Thungon Committee recommended the constitutional recognition of :
- (A) Local government bodies. (B) Consumer courts.
(C) Planning commission. (D) Financial commission for states.
20. When power is taken away from state governments and is given to local government, it is called :
- (A) Decentralisation. (B) Centralisation.
(C) Panchayat Samiti. (D) Federalism.

FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

(CBCSS—SDE/Private)

Economics

ECO 4E 05—POLITICAL ECONOMY OF DEVELOPMENT

(2019 Admisssion onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)*Answer all questions.**Each question carries 1/5 weightage.*

1. In the analytical model developed by Marx, rent merges into _____.
 - a) Wages.
 - b) Profit.
 - c) Capital.
 - d) None of these.
2. The first economist to attempt a systematic presentation of the structure of relations existing in capitalist production _____.
 - a) Marx.
 - b) Quesnay.
 - c) Smith.
 - d) None of these.
3. Suppose that the working day is 12 hours, and that 6 hours are necessary labour and 6 hours surplus labour, then the rate of surplus value is _____.
 - a) 25 percent.
 - b) 50 percent.
 - c) 100 percent.
 - d) Neither a) or b).
4. Division of labour is a function of the :
 - a) Size of the market.
 - b) Productivity.
 - c) Efficiency.
 - d) None of these.
5. The two categories of income in the economy according to Marx are _____.
 - a) Wages and rent.
 - b) Wages and surplus.
 - c) Wages and profit.
 - d) None of these.

Turn over

14. There exists a pool of unemployed 'reserve army of labour' in the _____.
- a) Industrial sector. b) Agricultural sector.
c) Both a) and b). d) None of these.
15. The rate of surplus value in the capitalist form is what Marx calls as _____.
- a) Organic composition of capital.
b) Capital accumulation.
c) The rate of exploitation.
d) None of these.

(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)

Part B (Very Short Questions)

Answer any five questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 1.

16. What do you understand by Asiatic mode of production.
17. Explain the term Rent Seeking ?
18. Write a short note on Political clientelism.
19. What do you understand by Industrial Reserve Army ?
20. Discuss the merits and demerits of free trade.
21. Distinguish between value in use and value in exchange.
22. Define the concept Abstract labour.
23. Define Decentralisation.

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any seven questions.

Each question carries 2 weightage.

24. Define Imperialism. Explain the limits to imperialism.
25. Write a note on organic composition of capital.
26. Highlight any two causes that led to displacement in India.
27. Write a note on Monopoly Capital ?

Turn over

28. Write a note on CMC as explained by Marx ?
29. Explain Elite Capture.
30. Distinguish between variable capital and constant capital.
31. Write a note on multilateral trade under WTO.
32. Discuss any *two* environment related movements in India.
33. Explain Ricardo's Comparative Cost Advantage theory ?

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 4 weightage.

34. Briefly explain Singer Prebisch thesis.
35. Discuss the framework of fiscal federalism in the context of Indian Economy.
36. Discuss the Marxian Scheme Expanded Reproduction.
37. Describe briefly the main features of the Classical Political Economy.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

**FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (CBCSS—SDE/PRIVATE)
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

Economics

ECO 4E 04—ENVIRONMENTAL 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 4E 04—ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. _____ is *not* an example common property resources.
 - (A) Ocean.
 - (B) Sunlight.
 - (C) Gold mine.
 - (D) Air.
2. In case of negative externality the total output of a commodity is _____ than/to optimum output.
 - (A) More.
 - (B) Less.
 - (C) Equal.
 - (D) Can't say.
3. The Earth summit took place in _____.
 - (A) Kyoto.
 - (B) Copenhagen.
 - (C) Rio de Janeiro.
 - (D) Paris.
4. Weak form sustainability says that _____.
 - (A) All capital stock be intact.
 - (B) Some part of natural capital stock be non-declining.
 - (C) Natural capital stock can be run down.
 - (D) All capital stock can be run down.
5. The Man and Biosphere Programme was launched by _____.
 - (A) UNESCO.
 - (B) UNO.
 - (C) UNDP.
 - (D) None of these.
6. Method make use of a demand curve to estimate the consumer's surplus or value of the site to all users.
 - (A) Hedonic price method.
 - (B) Travel cost method.
 - (C) Opportunity cost method.
 - (D) Relocation cost method
7. Which of the following is *not* a component of Environmental Performance Index ?
 - (A) Child mortality
 - (B) Access to drinking water.
 - (C) Agricultural subsidies.
 - (D) Corporate tax rate.

8. Design with nature' concept of sustainability implies ———.
- (A) Import of quality technology. (B) Adoption of indigenous technology.
(C) Omission of technology. (D) None of these.
9. 'Granting of property rights over resources will allow the appointed owners to sue the exploiters there by protecting the resources'. This proposition was put forward by ———.
- (A) Ronald Regan (B) A. C. Pigou
(C) Ronald Coase. (D) Gro Harlem Brundtland.
10. When economic resources are allocated across different firms in a way that produce the right quantities of final consumer goods, this is called ———.
- (A) Productive efficiency. (B) Distributive efficiency.
(C) Allocative efficiency. (D) Economic efficiency.
11. Accounts for 80 % of the destruction of the Ozone layer.
- (A) Halons. (B) Freons.
(C) Chloroflourocarbons. (D) None of these.
12. Which of the following is one of the new generation environmental policy instrument ?
- (A) Regulation. (B) Financial incentive.
(C) Information. (D) Tradeable pollution permit.
13. An auditorium burning plastic is an example for ———.
- (A) Negative production externality.
(B) Positive production externality.
(C) Negative consumption externality.
(D) Positive consumption externality.
14. 'The book '*Economics of Welfare*' was authored by ———.
- (A) J. M. Keynes. (B) Alfred Marshall.
(C) Lionel Robbins. (D) A. C. Pigou.

15. Air pollution from coal fired power plants may lead ———.
- (A) Asthma. (B) Bronchitis.
(C) Both. (D) Neither.
16. Amartya Sen was highly critical of ———.
- (A) Attempts at redistribution.
(B) Measuring development in terms of GDP.
(C) Both.
(D) Neither.
17. Why sustainable development is important to economists ?
- (A) It is development rolled out by economists that is causing environmental degradation.
(B) It is essential to maintain the means which are available to society to generate well being.
(C) Both arguments are valid.
(D) Both arguments are invalid.
18. Cultivation of legumes replenish the soil with ———.
- (A) Ammonium. (B) Nitrate.
(C) Both. (D) Neither.
19. Which of the following economists subscribed to the 'Utilitarian' view ?
- (A) Karl Marx. (B) Adam Smith.
(C) Jeremy Bentham. (D) J. M. Keynes.
20. What was the theme of the 2021 World Environment Day ?
- (A) Only One Earth. (B) Every Drop Matters.
(C) Ecosystem Restoration. (D) Organic Farming.

FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (CBCSS—SDE/PRIVATE)
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

Economics

ECO 4E 04—ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

(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 a well-known negative externality.
(a) Acid rain. (b) Pollution.
(c) Fishing. (d) Emission.
2. _____ developed the property rights approach to the theory of the firm.
(a) John Moore. (b) Karl Max.
(c) Adam Smith. (d) Marshall.
3. Forests, wetlands and other ecosystems in hotspots account for _____ % of the “ecosystem services” that vulnerable human populations depend on.
(a) 55. (b) 45.
(c) 35. (d) 25.
4. In 1994, the UN General Assembly proclaimed _____ the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer.
(a) 16 November. (b) 16 September.
(c) 16 October. (d) 16 December.
5. _____ + MEC is equal to MSC.
(a) MC. (b) MVC.
(c) MRC. (d) MPC.

Turn over

6. Clean technologies are _____.
- (a) Labour intensive. (b) Capital intensive.
(c) Environmentally sound. (d) Land intensive.
7. _____ is widely used in outdoor recreation modelling.
- (a) TGF. (b) TCM.
(c) CVM. (d) SMA.
8. Cost-benefit analysis is usually a tool used by _____.
- (a) Industry. (b) Firm.
(c) govt. (d) Company.
9. Ayres and Kneese were associated to _____.
- (a) Cobweb economy. (b) Space economy.
(c) Material balance model. (d) Efficiency allocation.
10. _____ is an economic, non-market based valuation method especially used to infer individual's preferences for public goods.
- (a) WTA. (b) TCM.
(c) CVM. (d) TGF.
11. Weak sustainability is an empirical application of _____.
- (a) Pearce measure. (b) Atkinson Measure.
(c) EFM measure. (d) Hart wick Rule.
12. _____ is a part of revealed preference method.
- (a) Trade-off game method. (b) Costless-choice method.
(c) Delphi method. (d) Travel-cost method.
13. _____ has become a legal requirement in many countries.
- (a) EAI. (b) EIA.
(c) EEA. (d) EAE.

14. The UN hosted special conferences on climate change in 2009 at _____.
- (a) Copenhagen. (b) Kyoto.
(c) Rio de Janeiro. (d) Johannesburg.
15. Stated-preference methods have been commonly used to value _____.
- (a) Recreation services. (b) Human health services.
(c) Recreational fishing services. (d) Aquatic ecosystem services.

(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)

Part B (Very Short answer type Questions)

Answer any five questions.

Each questions carries a weightage of 1.

16. Explain Pigouvian tax.
17. Explain common property resources.
18. Explain ozone layer.
19. Explain the ecological benefits of pollution control.
20. What are the applications of valuation techniques ?
21. Explain Hedonic market methods.
22. Compare public goods and bad.
23. How externality is measured ?

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Part C (Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any seven questions.

Each questions carries a weightage of 2.

24. What is sustainable development ? Explain its components.
25. Briefly explain how identification and prediction of impacts of a new project is done ?
26. Explain Environmental space measure (ESM).
27. Explain the need for food security in the context of sustainable agriculture ?
28. What are the difficulties in measuring environmental values ?

Turn over

29. What are the policy measures to control environmental pollution ?
30. Explain the threats to bio-diversity.
31. Analyse the global environmental issues in recent years.
32. Analyse the inter relationship of economy and environment.
- 33 Explain the integrated environmental and economic accounting.

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay Type Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each questions carries a weightage of 4.

34. Explain the environmental policy on the pattern of international trade of a country..
35. Explain the different categories of non-market benefits.
36. Explain the variables of the ecological system. What are the rules that govern the interactions of these variables ?
37. What is environmental economics ? Explain its basic concepts.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

(CBCSS—SDE/Private)

Economics

ECO 4E 03—DEMOGRAPHY

(2019 Admisssion 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 4E 03—DEMOGRAPHY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Who among the following is called as the 'Father of Demographic Studies' ?
 - (A) Karl marx.
 - (B) Neil adger.
 - (C) Tim cresswell.
 - (D) Aryabhatt.
2. What do you understand by Sex ratio ?
 - (A) Number child birth per 1000 child death.
 - (B) Number of females per 1000 males.
 - (C) Number of males per 1000 females.
 - (D) Number of female birth per 1000 male birth.
3. Which state has highest child sex ratio as per 2011 census ?
 - (A) Mizoram.
 - (B) Manipur.
 - (C) Haryana.
 - (D) Delhi.
4. NRI constitute for _____.
 - (A) Non- Resident Indian.
 - (B) Not Residing in India.
 - (C) Nominee of reserve Bank of India.
 - (D) None of them.
5. The term _____ refers to relatively permanent movement of people from one place to another ?
 - (A) Immigration.
 - (B) Emigration.
 - (C) Migration.
 - (D) Demographic transition.
6. Who is known as the "Father of Demographic Studies" ?
 - (A) Neil Adger.
 - (B) Tim Cresswell.
 - (C) Karl Marx.
 - (D) Aryabhatt.
7. The Growth rate of population means :
 - (A) Difference between the growth of male and female.
 - (B) Difference between the population of urban and rural areas.
 - (C) No. of births per thousand persons.
 - (D) Difference between birth rate and death rate.

8. At the present rates of population growth of India and China, by which year is India likely to overtake China as the world's most populous country ?
- (A) 2025. (B) 2040.
(C) 2030. (D) 2050.
9. Natural fertility is the level of reproduction in the absence of deliberate fertility control. Which group is usually used by demographers as an estimate of natural fertility ?
- (A) Americans. (B) Canadians.
(C) Hutterites. (D) Mexicans
10. What is international migration ?
- (A) Movement of people within the country.
(B) Movement of people from one village to another.
(C) Movement of people between/among countries.
(D) Movement of people from urban to urban areas.
11. Adolescents are generally grouped in the age group of :
- (A) 10-19 years. (B) 13-19 years.
(C) 15-29 years. (D) + 60 years.
12. The number of people in different age groups is referred to as :
- (A) Sex ratio. (B) Age composition.
(C) Adolescent population. (D) Occupational structure.
13. Migrations change the number, distribution and composition of the population in :
- (A) The area of departure.
(B) The area of arrival.
(C) Both the area of departure and arrival.
(D) None of the above.
14. Which among the following is not a feature of tribal community ?
- (A) Common name. (B) Common language.
(C) Common culture. (D) Exogamy.

15. The number of people that lives in square kilometer of land is classified as :
- (A) Housing density. (B) Society density.
(C) Population intensity. (D) Population density.
16. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched ?
- (A) Highest sex ratio — Kerala. (B) Lowest sex ratio — Bihar.
(C) Highest density — Delhi. (D) Lowest Density — Sikkim.
17. In which stream, female migration is highest ?
- (A) Rural to Rural. (B) Rural to Urban.
(C) Urban to Urban. (D) Urban to Rural.
18. What is the average HDI value of India ?
- (A) 0.802. (B) 0.702.
(C) 0.554. (D) 0.502.
19. Which of the following options are reflected by the proportion of literate population of a country ?
- (A) Standard of Living.
(B) Social status of females.
(C) Availability of educational facilities.
(D) All of these.
20. The factors that motivate people to move to another areas is called _____.
- (A) Intervening factors. (B) Push factors.
(C) Pull Factors. (D) Diminishing factors.

FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

(CBCSS—SDE/Private)

Economics

ECO 4E 03—DEMOGRAPHY

(2019 Admisssion onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)*Answer all questions.**Each question carries 1/5 weightage.*

1. As per Census 2011, what is the Total Fertility Rate [TFR] in India ?
 - a) 2.4.
 - b) 2.1.
 - c) 1.9.
 - d) 3.1.
2. The rate of natural increase in the human population is calculated by :
 - a) CBR – CMR.
 - b) CBR-CDR.
 - c) CBR + CMR.
 - d) CBR + CDR.
3. NFHS in India is conducted by :
 - a) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
 - b) NSSO.
 - c) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
 - d) Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner.
4. A population is called stable when :
 - a) Its relative age distribution does not change over time.
 - b) Its growth rate does not change over time.
 - c) Both a) and b).
 - d) None of the above.

Turn over

5. Which state has the highest sex ratio in India, as per Census 2011 ?
- a) Tamil Nadu.
 - b) Andhra Pradesh.
 - c) Kerala.
 - d) Puducherry.
6. Which of the following refers to the numerical representation of death and survivorship rates at each age of life ?
- a) Population pyramid.
 - b) Age standardized death rate.
 - c) Crude death rate.
 - d) Life table.
7. Emigration is the process of :
- a) Leaving one country to reside in another.
 - b) Coming to live permanently in a foreign country.
 - c) Moving from one region to another within a country.
 - d) None of the above.
8. Which of the following is/ are the important source[s] of vital statistics in India ?
- a) NFHS.
 - b) Population census.
 - c) Sample registration system.
 - d) All of the above.
9. Which of the following theories of migration claimed that there is no necessary relationship between mobility and distance ?
- a) Ravenstein's laws of migration.
 - b) Gravity model.
 - c) Stouffer's theory of mobility.
 - d) Lee's theory.
10. Which of the following is not a synthetic cohort measure of nuptiality ?
- a) Total divorce rate.
 - b) Total marriage rate.
 - c) Net nuptiality.
 - d) None of the above.
11. According to Census 2011, what is the crude death rate of India ?
- a) 7.6.
 - b) 5.7.
 - c) 8.2.
 - d) 7.1.
12. In a stationary population, the intrinsic rate of natural increase is :
- a) Zero.
 - b) One.
 - c) Constant.
 - d) Infinite.

13. A quasi-stable population is a formerly stable population with :
- Constant fertility and constant mortality.
 - Constant fertility and gradually changing mortality.
 - Constant mortality and gradually changing fertility.
 - Constant mortality and gradually changing birth rate.
14. What is the difference between the population of Bihar and Kerala ?
- Kerala has higher elderly population than Bihar.
 - Bihar has higher elderly population than Kerala.
 - Kerala has higher youth population than Bihar.
 - None of the above.
15. In which of the following only decade, India's population had shown negative growth ?
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) 1931-41. | b) 1921-31. |
| c) 1911-21. | d) 1901-11. |

(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)

Part B (Very Short Questions)

Answer any five questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 1.

- Define demographic dividend.
- What is life table ?
- Define quasi-stable population growth.
- Define dissolution of marriage.
- Define replacement migration.
- Define couple protection rate.
- What is Civil Registration System ?
- Define population pyramid.

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Turn over

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any seven questions.

Each question carries 2 weightage.

24. Discuss the National Population Policy 2000.
25. What are the push and pull factors of migration ?
26. What are the concepts of migration, emigration and immigration ?
27. What is the relationship between economic development and population growth ?
28. What are the components of life table ? Describe its uses.
29. What are the challenges of ageing in an economy ?
30. What is Demography ? What is the significance of demographic studies ?
31. Examine demographic developments in India since Independence ?
32. Discuss the major sources of population data in India.
33. Bring out the highlights of 2011 Census.

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 4 weightage.

34. Examine the biological, cultural and economic theories of fertility.
35. Critically evaluate the population control and planning programs in India ?
36. What are the different types of migration? What are the costs and benefits of migration ?
37. Discuss the trends in different indicators of mortality in India with special reference to CDR, IMR, MMR.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

**FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (CBCSS—SDE/PRIVATE)
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

Economics

ECO 4E 02—BUSINESS 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 4E 02—BUSINESS ECONOMICS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Higher the price of certain luxurious articles, higher will be the demand, this concept is called :
 - (A) Giffen effects.
 - (B) Veblen effects.
 - (C) Demonstration effects.
 - (D) Both (B) and (C).
2. _____ is the change in total revenue irrespective of changes in price or due to the effect of managerial decision on revenue.
 - (A) Average revenue.
 - (B) Total revenue.
 - (C) Marginal revenue.
 - (D) Incremental revenue.
3. Which of the following is not a method of demand forecasting of new products ?
 - (A) Trend projection.
 - (B) Substitute approach.
 - (C) Evolutionary approach.
 - (D) Sales experience approach.
4. Cost plus pricing is also called :
 - (A) Margin pricing.
 - (B) Full cost pricing.
 - (C) Mark up pricing.
 - (D) All the above.
5. Decision making and _____ are the two important functions of executive of business firms.
 - (A) Forward planning.
 - (B) Directing.
 - (C) Supervising.
 - (D) Administration.
6. _____ means an attempt to determine the factors affecting the demand of a commodity or service and to measure such factors and their influences.
 - (A) Demand planning.
 - (B) Demand forecasting.
 - (C) Demand analysis.
 - (D) Demand estimation.
7. Target pricing is also called as :
 - (A) Cost plus pricing.
 - (B) Rate of return pricing.
 - (C) Mark up pricing.
 - (D) None of these.

8. The proportionality between the velocity of price movement and the inflationary gap is:
- (A) Indirect and irregular. (B) Direct and linear.
(C) Irregular and direct. (D) Indirect and non-linear.
9. Losses arising due to a risk exposure retained or assured is known as _____.
- (A) Risk Reduction. (B) Risk Financing.
(C) Risk Retention. (D) Risk Sharing.
10. The foundation for risk Management is provided by :
- (A) Risk Control. (B) Risk Analysis.
(C) Risk Identification. (D) Risk Retention.
11. Which is not an Indian Multinational Company ?
- (A) Unilever. (B) Asian paints.
(C) Piramal. (D) Wipro.
12. Current assets are also known as :
- (A) Cash. (B) Assets.
(C) Invested capital. (D) Working capital.
13. When assets are subtracted from liabilities it will be equal to ?
- (A) Capital. (B) Net income.
(C) Working capital. (D) Goodwill.
14. Patents and copyrights fall under the category of :
- (A) Current assets. (B) Liquid Assets.
(C) Intangible Assets. (D) None of these.
15. Dynamic risks are closely related to _____.
- (A) Speculative risks. (B) Static Risks.
(C) Personal Risks. (D) Particular.

16. Liquid assets is determined by :

- (A) Current assets - stock - Prepaid expenses.
- (B) Current assets + stock + prepaid expenses.
- (C) Current assets + Prepaid expenses.
- (D) None of the above.

17. The most precise test of liquidity is :

- (A) Quick ratio.
- (B) Current ratio.
- (C) Absolute Liquid ratio.
- (D) None of the above.

18. The definition, "The term accounting ratio is used to describe significant relationship which exist between figures shown in a balance sheet, in a profit and loss account, in a budgetary control system or in a any part of the accounting organization" is given by :

- (A) Biramn and Dribin.
- (B) Lord Keynes.
- (C) J. Betty.
- (D) None of the above.

19. Margin of safety can be increased by :

- (A) Decrease in setting price.
- (B) Decline in volume of production.
- (C) Reduction in fixed or the variable costs or both.
- (D) None of the above.

20. Which of the following transactions will result in inflow of funds ?

- (A) Issue of debentures.
- (B) Conversion of debentures into equity shares.
- (C) Redemption of long term loan.
- (D) Creation of General Reserve.

**FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (CBCSS—SDE/PRIVATE)
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

Economics

ECO 4E 02—BUSINESS ECONOMICS

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

Part A

Answer all questions.

Each bunch of 5 questions carries a weightage of 1.

Question and Answers :

1. A chocolate manufacturer purchases a cocoa bean processor that is buying its beans from. This is an example of :
 - (a) Vertical integration.
 - (b) Trickle down integration.
 - (c) Hierarchical integration.
 - (d) Horizontal integration.
2. The last step in time-series analysis is to :
 - (a) Perform preliminary regression calculations.
 - (b) Using the model to predict.
 - (c) Calculate a moving average.
 - (d) Plot the data on a graph.
3. Which one is an excellent tool for helping you to choose between several courses of action ?
 - (a) Simulation.
 - (b) A pay-off matrix.
 - (c) A decision tree.
 - (d) The minimax regret criterion.
4. Which of the following is a measure of the degree to which a company is financing its operations through debt versus wholly owned funds ?
 - (a) Debt to equity ratio.
 - (b) Debt ratio.
 - (c) Investor creditor ratio.
 - (d) Equity ratio.

Turn over

5. The following are the Steps of Strategic Planning Process, except :
- (a) Strategy Evaluation.
 - (b) Strategy competency.
 - (c) Strategy Implementation.
 - (d) Strategy Formulation.
6. Which of the following forecasting method is a time series forecasting method for univariate data that can be extended to support data with a systematic trend or seasonal component ?
- (a) Exponential smoothing.
 - (b) Causal models.
 - (c) Judgmental methods.
 - (d) Moving average methods.
7. Which ratio is the financial metric that indicates how efficiently a company is leveraging the assets on its balance sheet ?
- (a) Liquidity ratio.
 - (b) Market value ratio.
 - (c) Activity ratio.
 - (d) Turnover ratio.
8. "To launch a product, enter the market as swiftly as possible and finally, capture a sizeable market share." Which of the following strategies best suit the description ?
- (a) Market skimming.
 - (b) Going rate pricing.
 - (c) Market penetration.
 - (d) None of the above.
9. Which of the following items describes an index measure used to assess the total risk per unit of return of an investment ?
- (a) Beta.
 - (b) Standard deviation.
 - (c) Co-efficient of variation.
 - (d) Variance.
10. Which statement shows how well the company generates cash to pay its debt obligations and fund its operating expenses ?
- (a) Cash flow statement.
 - (b) Balance sheet
 - (c) Statement of changes in equity.
 - (d) Income statement.

11. The process in which organizational leaders determine their vision for the future as well as identify their goals and objectives for the organization is :
- (a) Strategic structuring. (b) Capital budgeting decision.
(c) Strategic planning. (d) Governance adjustments.
12. A business arrangement in which two or more parties agree to pool their resources for the purpose of accomplishing a specific task is :
- (a) Merger. (b) A marketing agreement.
(c) Joint venture. (d) Acquisition.
13. A marketing strategy that involves keeping a high price for a product or service to communicate high quality or luxury is :
- (a) Cost-oriented pricing. (b) Prestige pricing.
(c) Mark-up pricing. (d) Competition-oriented pricing
14. A pricing approach in which the producer sets a high introductory price to attract buyers with a strong desire for the product is _____.
- (a) Reference pricing. (b) Market penetration
(c) Segmented pricing. (d) Market skimming.
15. Which of the following refer to peak load pricing ?
- (a) Prices are different for different customers in different markets.
(b) A higher price is charged during periods of peak demand and a lower price is charged during periods of off-peak demand
(c) Prices are different for different quantities of a commodity
(d) A lower price is charged during periods of peak demand and a higher price is charged during periods of off-peak demand.

(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

Answer any five questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 1.

16. Price Matching.
17. Merger.
18. Commercial paper.

Turn over

19. Going rate pricing.
20. Return on Investment.
21. Computer Simulation
22. Active forecasting.
23. Profit after tax (PAT).

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any seven questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 2.

24. How do you justify Peak load pricing as a pricing strategy ?
25. Briefly explain the basic steps involved in a forecasting task.
26. What are the advantages and disadvantages of breakeven analysis ?
27. What is the role of the external expansion methods for a company ?
28. What is the significance of cost of capital in capital budgeting ?
29. What is the goal of Capital rationing ?
30. What is the significance of statement of cash flows in a modern firm ?
31. Why is full cost pricing important ?
32. What is the relevance of the time value of money ?
33. Briefly explain the trend projection method of demand forecasting.

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 4.

34. What are the criteria to be considered for choosing a good method for forecasting demand ?
35. Explain in detail the various objectives of a firm while framing their pricing policies.
36. Critically evaluate how the income statement help in planning the profit of a firm.
37. Explain the steps involved in capital budgeting.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

(CBCSS—SDE/Private)

Economics

ECO 4E 01—ADVANCED ECONOMETRICS

(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 of the following is not used to detect equation specific errors ?
 - (a) DW test.
 - (b) RESET test.
 - (c) Lagrange Multiplier test.
 - (d) Geary test.

2. In the matrix representation of the regression model, $y_{n \times 1} = X_{n \times k} \beta + u_{n \times 1}$ where the subscript are the order of the matrix, what should be the order of the co-efficient vector β so that the equation is defined ?
 - (a) $n \times 1$.
 - (b) $k \times 1$.
 - (c) $k \times n$.
 - (d) $n \times k$.

3. In the autoregressive model $Y_t = \rho Y_{t-1} + u_t$ when $\rho = 1$ the model is known as :
 - (a) MA model.
 - (b) Granger model.
 - (c) Random walk model.
 - (d) ARMA model.

4. Which of the following is not used for handling models with dichotomous dependent variables ?
 - (a) LPM model.
 - (b) Probit model.
 - (c) Tobit model.
 - (d) SUR model.

Turn over

5. Given the distributed lag model, $Y_t = \alpha + \beta_0 X_t + \beta_1 X_{t-1} + \dots + \beta_h X_{t-h} + u_t$ the co-efficient β_0 is known as the :
- (a) Impact multiplier. (b) Intermediate multiplier.
(c) Total multiplier. (d) None of (a), (b) and (c).
6. For detecting autocorrelation in autoregressive models, the test used is :
- (a) DW statistic. (b) DF statistic.
(c) ADF statistic. (d) Durbin h statistic.
7. In the stock adjustment model $Y_t - Y_{t-1} = \delta (Y_t^* - Y_{t-1})$ the range of the co-efficient of adjustment, δ is :
- (a) $0 \leq \delta \leq 1$. (b) $0 \leq \delta < 1$.
(c) $0 < \delta \leq 1$. (d) $0 \leq \delta$.
8. The procedure for estimating the structural co-efficients from the estimated reduced form coefficients is known as :
- (a) Ordinary least squares. (b) Two stage least squares.
(c) Indirect least squares. (d) Root mean squares.
9. As a good rule of thumb one can suspect that the estimated regression is spurious if the co-efficient of determination R^2 and the Durbin-Watson statistics d are related as :
- (a) $R^2 < d$. (b) $R^2 > d$.
(c) $R^2 = d$. (d) $R^2 \leq d$.
10. In the model, $M_t = \alpha_0 R_t^{\alpha_1} Y_t^{\alpha_2} e^u$ where M_t is demand for money, R_t the long-run interest rate and Y_t real GDP, the elasticity of money demand w.r.t interest is :
- (a) α_1 / M_t . (b) α_1 .
(c) $\alpha_1 \frac{\partial M_t}{\partial R_t}$. (d) $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$.

11. "A test of cointegration can be thought of as a pre-test to avoid _____."
- (a) Ridge regression. (b) Step-wise regression.
(c) Spurious regression. (d) Logistic regression.
12. If more than one numerical value is obtained for some of the parameters of the structural equations from reduced form equations the system is :
- (a) Over identified. (b) Just identified.
(c) Under identified. (d) Identified.
13. The concept of 'odds ratio' is related to :
- (a) Polynomial regression. (b) Ridge regression.
(c) Linear regression. (d) Logistic regression.
14. Estimating the effect of education on income, with data over time and across individuals is related to :
- (a) Panel data models. (b) Cross-section data models.
(c) Time-series data models. (d) All of (a), (b) or (c).
15. If there is uncertainty or randomness involved in the outcomes then the process is called .
- (a) Poisson process. (b) Markove process.
(c) Stochastic. (d) All of (a), (b) and (c).

(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)

Part B (Very Short Questions)

Answer any five questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 1.

16. What is Dicky-Fuller unit root test ? Explain.
17. Distinguish between ARMA and ARIMA models.
18. What do you mean by trend and break ?
19. Distinguish between trend stationary process and difference stationary process.
20. What are the methods to determine the lag length in distributed lag model ?
21. Compare and comment on the Logit and Probit models.

Turn over

22. What is stochastic stationary process ?
 23. What is Ramsey's RESET test ?

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any seven questions.

Each question carries 2 weightage.

24. What are the reasons for time lag in economics ? Explain.
 25. How do you test presence of unit root in a data set ?
 26. Explain the drawbacks of ad hoc estimation of distributed lag models ?
 27. What is Instrumental Variable regression ? Explain the conditions to be satisfied by an instrument to be valid.
 28. What is identification problem ? Explain the concept of over identification and under identification.
 29. What do you mean by cointegration ? How can you tell whether two variables are cointegrated ?
 30. What is a VAR model ? Explain.
 31. Distinguish between DF and ADF test of unit root problem.
 32. State the assumptions of distributed lag models.
 33. Given the first order partial correlation co-efficient as $r_{12.3} = \frac{r_{12} - r_{13}r_{23}}{\sqrt{1 - r_{13}^2} \sqrt{1 - r_{23}^2}}$. What inferences can be drawn from the rule regarding the sign and value of zero-order correlation co-efficients ?

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 4 weightage.

34. Explain the following terms and concepts : (i) Panel data ; (ii) Balance panel and unbalanced panel ; (iii) Fixed effects regression model ; and (iv) Time effects regression model.
 35. Discuss the Polynomial distributed lag model. Is it an improvement over Koyck model ? Why ?

36. What is simultaneous system? Explain the concepts : (1) structural form and reduced form equations
(ii) identification. Given the system of equations,

$$C_t = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 Y_t + u_{1t}$$

$$I_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Y_t + \beta_2 Y_{t-1} + u_{2t}, \text{ where } C_t, I_t, Y_t \text{ endogenous and } Y_{t-1}, G_t \text{ exogenous}$$

$$Y_t = C_t + I_t + G_t$$

Obtain the reduced form equations.

37. "A test for cointegration can be thought of as a pre-test to avoid spurious regression situations"
Expound the tests for cointegration.
38. Briefly examine the Box-Jenkins methodology for dealing with time series models.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

(CBCSS—SDE/Private)

Economics

ECO 4E 01—ADVANCED 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**

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 4E 01—ADVANCED ECONOMETRICS
(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. A causal effect of X on Y is defined as :
 - (A) A non-zero correlation between X and Y.
 - (B) A positive relationship between X and Y.
 - (C) Either positive, negative or non-linear relationship between X and Y.
 - (D) Either a positive, negative or non-linear relationship between X and Y when all other variables that affect Y are held constant.
2. The parameters of an econometric model _____.
 - (A) Include all unobserved factors affecting the variable being studied.
 - (B) Describe the strength of the relationship between the variable under study and the factors affecting it
 - (C) Refer to the explanatory variables included in the model.
 - (D) Refer to the predictions that can be made using the model.
3. All are the types of specification errors EXCEPT :
 - (A) Omission of relevant variable.
 - (B) Inclusion of unnecessary variable.
 - (C) Errors of measurement.
 - (D) Over identified.
4. Individual respondents, focus groups, and panels of respondents are categorised as :
 - (A) Primary Data Sources.
 - (B) Secondary Data Sources.
 - (C) Itemized Data Sources.
 - (D) Pointed Data Sources.
5. Micro numerosity in a regression model according to Goldberger refers to :
 - (A) A type of multicollinearity.
 - (B) Sample size n being zero.
 - (C) Sample size n being slightly greater than the number of parameters to be estimated
 - (D) Sample size n being just smaller than the number of parameters to be estimated.
6. Information about numerical values of variables from period to period is :
 - (A) Time series data.
 - (B) Cross-section data.
 - (C) Pooled data.
 - (D) Panel data.
7. In confidence interval estimation, $\alpha = 5 \%$, this means that this interval includes the true β with probability of :
 - (A) 5 %.
 - (B) 50 %.
 - (C) 95 %.
 - (D) 45 %.

8. Consider a large population with a mean of 160 and a standard deviation of 25. A random sample of size 64 is taken from this population. What is the standard deviation of the sample mean ?
- (A) 3.125. (B) 2.5.
(C) 3.75. (D) 5.625.
9. What is the post estimation command that you can use after the regress command in Stata to compute the predicted mean-Y values of interest ?
- (A) pcorr. (B) esttab.
(C) margins. (D) marginsplot.
10. Random effects is a weighted average between ?
- (A) Pooled OLS and fixed effects. (B) Pooled OLS and between effects.
(C) Between effects and fixed effects. (D) Fixed effects and time fixed effects.
11. Which of the following are advantages of the VAR approach to modelling the relationship between variables relative to the estimation of full structural models ?
- (A) VARs receive strong motivation from financial and economic theory.
(B) VARs in their increased forms can be used easily to produce time-series forecasts.
(C) VAR models are typically highly parsimonious.
(D) OLS can be applied separately to each equation in a reduced form VAR.
12. Which of the following is not an example of a time series model ?
- (A) Naive approach. (B) Exponential smoothing.
(C) Moving Average. (D) Moving Average.
13. For the following MA (3) process $y_t = \mu + E_t + \theta_1 E_{t-1} + \theta_2 E_{t-2} + \theta_3 E_{t-3}$, where σ_t is a zero mean white noise process with variance σ^2 :
- (A) ACF = 0 at lag 3. (B) ACF = 0 at lag 5.
(C) ACF = 1 at lag 1. (D) ACF = 0 at lag 2.
14. A data set that consists of a sample of individuals, households, firms, cities, states, countries, or a variety of other units, taken at a given point in time, is called a _____.
- (A) Cross-sectional data set. (B) Longitudinal data set.
(C) Time series data set. (D) Experimental data set.
15. If an independent variable in a multiple linear regression model is an exact linear combination of other independent variables, the model suffers from the problem of _____.
- (A) Perfect collinearity. (B) Homoskedasticity.
(C) Heteroskedasticity. (D) Omitted variable bias.

16. Which of the following statements is true of confidence intervals ?
- (A) Confidence intervals in a CLM are also referred to as point estimates.
 - (B) Confidence intervals in a CLM provide a range of likely values for the population parameter.
 - (C) Confidence intervals in a CLM do not depend on the degrees of freedom of a distribution.
 - (D) Confidence intervals in a CLM can be truly estimated when heteroskedasticity is present.
17. Which of the following is true ?
- (A) In ordinary least squares estimation, each observation is given a different weight.
 - (B) In weighted least squares estimation, each observation is given an identical weight.
 - (C) In weighted least squares estimation, less weight is given to observations with a higher error variance.
 - (D) In ordinary least squares estimation, less weight is given to observations with a lower error variance.
18. Which of the following is a difference between least absolute deviations (LAD) and ordinary least squares (OLS) estimation ?
- (A) OLS is more computationally intensive than LAD.
 - (B) OLS is more sensitive to outlying observations than LAD.
 - (C) OLS is justified for very large sample sizes while LAD is justified for smaller sample sizes.
 - (D) OLS is designed to estimate the conditional median of the dependent variable while LAD is designed to estimate the conditional mean.
19. A data set is a balanced panel if it _____.
- (A) Consists of a sample of individuals, households, firms, cities, states, countries, or a variety of other units, taken at a given point in time.
 - (B) Consists of observations on a variable or several variables over time.
 - (C) Consists of data for each cross sectional unit over the same time period.
 - (D) Consists of time-demeaned data for different cross sectional units.
20. Consider the following simple regression model $y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + u$. Suppose z is an instrument for x . Which of the following statements is true ?
- (A) The condition $\text{Cov}(z, u) = 0$ can be tested statistically.
 - (B) The condition $\text{Cov}(z, x) \neq 0$ cannot be tested statistically.
 - (C) The instrumental variables estimator is always biased if $\text{Cov}(x, u) \neq 0$.
 - (D) The ordinary least squares estimator is unbiased if $\text{Cov}(x, u) \neq 0$.

FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**(CBCSS—SDE/Private)****Economics****ECO 4C 13—FINANCIAL MARKETS****(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.
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4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

ECO 4C 13—FINANCIAL MARKETS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Which of the following is true ?
 - (A) The initial public issues are made in primary market whereas all subsequent issues are made in the secondary markets.
 - (B) Primary markets are legal whereas secondary markets are not.
 - (C) Primary markets deal in shares whereas secondary markets are meant for debentures.
 - (D) Corporates raise resources directly from the investors through the Primary Market, whereas in the Secondary Markets, investors buy and sell securities from one another.
2. Money market mutual funds can invest in _____.
 - (A) Treasury bills.
 - (B) Certificate of deposits.
 - (C) Commercial paper.
 - (D) All of the above.
3. Which of the following is not true about ADR ?
 - (A) An ADR is a U.S. dollar denominated form of equity ownership in a non-U.S. company.
 - (B) ADRs may be used in public or private markets inside or outside US.
 - (C) ADRs do not eliminate the currency risk associated with an investment in a non-U.S. company.
 - (D) ADR represents the foreign shares of the company held on deposit by a custodian bank in the company's home country.
4. Book Building exercise through the NSE's on-line system offers the following benefits :
 - (A) A fair, efficient and transparent method for collecting bids using latest electronic systems.
 - (B) Costs involved in the issue are far less than those in a normal IPO.
 - (C) The system reduces the time taken for completion of the issue process.
 - (D) All of the above.
5. Buying and selling of shares can be done through a _____.
 - (A) Depository.
 - (B) Bank.
 - (C) Stock Exchange.
 - (D) Finance company.

6. Which of the following has voting rights in a company ?
- (A) Equity shareholders. (B) Creditors.
(C) Debenture holders. (D) Preference shareholders.
7. Which of the following is true about mutual fund ?
- (A) Mutual funds are risk-free investments.
(B) Mutual Funds assure fixed returns.
(C) In mutual funds the target investors are the High-Net-worth investors.
(D) None of the above.
8. Which of the following is the function of financial market ?
- (A) Mobilization of savings.
(B) Price fixation.
(C) Provide liquidity to financial assets.
(D) All of the above.
9. The objectives of SEBI include _____.
- (A) To protect interests of inventors.
(B) To regulate securities market.
(C) To promote the development of the market.
(D) All of the above.
10. Bulls and bears are _____.
- (A) Ordinary investors. (B) Government agencies.
(C) Speculators. (D) Money lenders.
11. The numbers of recognized stock exchanges in India is _____.
- (A) 20. (B) 21.
(C) 22. (D) 23.
12. A person appointed by a stock broker to assist him in the business of securities trading is called _____.
- (A) Sub broker. (B) Tarawaniwalas.
(C) Authorized clerk. (D) None of these.

Turn over

13. _____ is the person who buys securities with a view to sell them in future at a profit.
- (A) Speculator. (B) Issuer.
(C) Stock brokers. (D) None of these.
14. _____ is a market where unlisted securities are dealing.
- (A) Grey market. (B) Kerb market.
(C) Capital markets. (D) None of these.
15. _____ are called non-cleared securities.
- (A) Group B share. (B) Group A share.
(C) Group G shares. (D) None of these.
16. Depository participant is the link between the _____ and the owner.
- (A) Depository. (B) Government.
(C) Corporate. (D) None of these.
17. _____ is a contract through which each parties exchange the cash flows or liabilities from two different financial instrument.
- (A) Swap. (B) Forward.
(C) Option. (D) None of these.
18. Capital market is a market for _____ capital.
- (A) Long term capital. (B) Short term capital.
(C) Working capital. (D) Fixed capital.
19. Bonds, debentures etc. are creditor ship securities, which is also known as _____.
- (A) Debt finance. (B) Capital stock.
(C) Working capital. (D) Capital issue.
20. Government securities are also called _____ because of the safety and security of investments made in them and regularity of return.
- (A) Gift-edged securities. (B) Long term securities.
(C) Short term securities. (D) Investments.

FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

(CBCSS—SDE/Private)

Economics

ECO 4C 13—FINANCIAL MARKETS

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)*Answer all questions.**Each question carries 1/5 weightage.*

1. The value of money today won't be the same in the year hence, is the underlying concept of :
 - a) Time value of money.
 - b) Compounding.
 - c) Discounting.
 - d) All the above.
2. The Bond issued in several global financial centre simultaneously is called :
 - a) Domestic Bond.
 - b) Foreign Bond.
 - c) Global Bond.
 - d) Euro Bond.
3. The agreements between two parties for the exchange of assets or sets of financial obligations or a series of cash flows for a specified period of time at pre-determined intervals :
 - a) Swaps.
 - b) Futures.
 - c) Options.
 - d) Warrants.
4. The existing shareholders gets shares issued to as a result of capitalization of reserves is called :
 - a) Bonus shares.
 - b) Income bonds.
 - c) Debentures.
 - d) Preferred stock.
5. The Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Act (SARFAESI) Act, 2002 stands for :
 - a) Regulating Stock Markets.
 - b) Liberalizing Capital Market structure.
 - c) Reducing NPA of banks.
 - d) Promoting Portfolio investment.

Turn over

6. One of the following statements is wrong with respect to currency option :
- a) Call option will be used by exporters.
 - b) Put option gives buyer right to sell foreign currency.
 - c) Foreign currency- Rupee option available in India.
 - d) An American option can be executed on any day.
7. India's Capital Market is regulated by :
- a) RBI.
 - b) SEBI.
 - c) IRDA.
 - d) NSE.
8. The rate at which the central bank rediscounts first class bills of exchange and government securities held by commercial banks :
- a) Repo rate.
 - b) Reverse repo rate.
 - c) Bank rate.
 - d) Discount rate.
9. The best suitable liquidity management in financial markets is to focus on :
- a) Efficiency.
 - b) Stability.
 - c) Minimisation of risk of insolvency.
 - d) All the above.
10. The profit-making method adopted out of the differences in the price of a security in two different markets is :
- a) Arbitrage.
 - b) Listing.
 - c) Placement.
 - d) None of these.
11. Identify the business Organization that is not a profit maximizing one ?
- a) IMF.
 - b) IBRD.
 - c) IFC.
 - d) WTO.
12. When did the New Development Bank (NDB) floated by the BRICS nations started its operations ?
- a) 1st January' 2016.
 - b) 1st July' 2016.
 - c) 21st July' 2015.
 - d) 1st April' 2015.

13. The investment bankers undertake to ensure the full success of the issue of securities, the arrangements is :
- a) Swap contract.
 - b) Letter of credit.
 - c) Underwriting.
 - d) Acceptance houses.
14. A specialized institution to operate in the discount market in India :
- a) IDBI.
 - b) DFHI.
 - c) NABARD.
 - d) EXIM Bank.
15. The risk that occurs when the real return on a security may be less than the nominal return is :
- a) Default risk.
 - b) Financial risk.
 - c) Liquidity risk.
 - d) Inflation risk.

(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

Answer any five questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 1.

16. Differentiate SENSEX and NIFTY.
17. Describe the meaning of financial innovation ?
18. What are the features of New York Money Market ?
19. Differentiate Commercial Bills and Treasury Bills.
20. What do you mean by Banker's Acceptance ?
21. What do mean by digital financial instruments ? Give few examples.
22. Define Commercial paper.
23. Write a note on the terms IMPS, RTGS and NEFT.

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any seven questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 2.

24. What are the differences between stock index futures and foreign currency futures ?
25. Evaluate the role of financial intermediaries.

Turn over

26. Examine the significance of credit rating agencies.
27. Describe the structure, composition and the major players (institutions) in Indian Capital Market ?
28. Describe the importance of interest rate futures and commodity futures.
29. Explain the significance of American Depository Receipts (ADR).
30. What is a derivative market ? What are financial derivatives ?
31. Define money market. Bring out the major players (institutions) in Indian Money Market ?
32. What are the significance of Global Financial Markets ?
33. Critically examine the issues of External borrowings in India.

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 4.

34. Describe the impact of Capital Market Reforms in India since 1991.
35. Describe the constituents and features of Developed Money Market.
36. The movements in Stock market indices are recognized as a measuring scale of economic development. Elucidate.
37. How does the derivative market stimulate the growth of Indian Economy ?

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**(CBCSS—SDE/Private)****Economics****ECO 4C 12—INTERNATIONAL FINANCE****(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 4C 12—INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. International finance is concerned with _____.
 - (A) Exchange rates of currencies.
 - (B) Monetary systems of the world.
 - (C) Foreign direct investment.
 - (D) Foreign direct investment.
2. India's foreign exchange rate system is _____.
 - (A) Fixed target of band.
 - (B) Free float.
 - (C) Fixed system.
 - (D) Managed float.
3. The responsibility for administration of FEMA is vested with _____.
 - (A) Central government.
 - (B) State government.
 - (C) RBI.
 - (D) National banks.
4. Who determines foreign exchange rates in India ?
 - (A) RBI.
 - (B) FEDAI.
 - (C) Market forces of demand and supply.
 - (D) Finance ministry of India.
5. IMS is the full form of _____.
 - (A) International monetary source.
 - (B) International monetary system.
 - (C) International monetary structure.
 - (D) International monetary society.
6. Type of risk in which value of liabilities and assets is affected by exchange rate is classified as :
 - (A) Economic rates.
 - (B) Foreign exchange risk.
 - (C) Selling rate.
 - (D) Buying rates.
7. By definition, currency appreciation occurs when :
 - (A) The value of all currencies fall relative to gold.
 - (B) The value of all currencies rise relative to gold.
 - (C) The value of one currency rises relative to another currency.
 - (D) The value of one currency falls relative to another currency.

8. A forward currency transaction :
- (A) Is always at a premium over the spot rate.
 - (B) Means that delivery and payment must be made within one business day (USA/Canada) or two business days after the transaction date.
 - (C) Calls for exchange in the future of currencies at an agreed rate of exchange.
 - (D) Sets the future date when delivery of a currency must be made at an unknown spot exchange rate.
9. Exchange rates :
- (A) Are always fixed.
 - (B) Fluctuate to equate the quantity of foreign exchange demanded with the quantity supplied.
 - (C) Fluctuate to equate imports and exports.
 - (D) Fluctuate to equate rates of interest in various countries.
10. The Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) theory is a good predictor of :
- (A) the long-run tendencies between changes in the price level and the exchange rate of two countries.
 - (B) Interest rate differentials between two countries when there are strong barriers preventing trade between the two countries.
 - (C) Either (B) or (C).
 - (D) None of the above.
11. Under a gold standard :
- (A) A nation's currency can be traded for gold at a fixed rate.
 - (B) A nation's central bank or monetary authority has absolute control over its money supply.
 - (C) New discoveries of gold have no effect on money supply or prices.
 - (D) (A) and (B).
12. More instability in currency is called as :
- (A) Country risk.
 - (B) Financial risk.
 - (C) Currency risk.
 - (D) Liquidity risk.
13. In 1944 international accord is recognized as :
- (A) Breton Wood Agreement.
 - (B) Exchange Agreement.
 - (C) International Trade.
 - (D) Fisher Effect.

Turn over

14. The equation that shows the relationship between expected inflation, real interest rates, and nominal interest rates is called the :
- (A) Interest rate parity equation. (B) Fisher equation.
(C) GDP deflator. (D) net inflation index.
15. It helps countries to meet deficit in balance of payments :
- (A) IMF. (B) WTO.
(C) World Bank. (D) UNO.
16. Reserves are held in the following forms, except :
- (A) Foreign currency. (B) Gold.
(C) sdr. (D) Silver.
17. Under Exchange rate system, there is no interference of monetary authorities to decide exchange rate :
- (A) Fixed. (B) Floating.
(C) Mixed. (D) Pegged.
18. Which of the following statements is correct with respect to the convertibility of Indian rupee ?
- (A) It is convertible on capital account.
(B) It is convertible on current account.
(C) It is convertible both on current and capital account.
(D) None of the above.
19. What is unilateral transfer in BOP ?
- (A) Visible items. (B) Invisible items.
(C) Gifts. (D) Income receipts and payments.
20. The statutory basis for administration of foreign exchange in India is ?
- (A) Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.
(B) Foreign Exchange Management Act , 1999.
(C) Exchange control Manual.
(D) Conservation of Foreign Exchange and prevention of Smuggling Act.

FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

(CBCSS—SDE/Private)

Economics

ECO 4C 12—INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

(2019 Admisssion onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

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

1. _____ are most commonly classified as a direct foreign investment.
 - a) Foreign acquisitions.
 - b) Purchases of international stocks.
 - c) Licensing agreements.
 - d) Exporting transactions.
2. Which of the following would likely have the least direct influence on a country's current account ?
 - a) Inflation.
 - b) National income.
 - c) Exchange rates.
 - d) A tax on income earned from foreign stocks.
3. LIBOR is :
 - a) The interest rate commonly charged for loans between banks.
 - b) The average inflation rate in European countries.
 - c) The maximum loan rate ceiling on loans in the international money market.
 - d) The maximum deposit rate ceiling on deposits in the international money market.
4. The objectives of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are :
 - a) To promote international monetary co-operation.
 - b) To promote exchange stability.
 - c) To create standby reserves.
 - d) All of the above.

Turn over

5. Under the purely fluctuating exchange rate system, the balance of payments imbalances is automatically corrected by the following mechanism :
- a) Speculation.
 - b) Government intervention.
 - c) Interest rate changes.
 - d) Supply and demand in exchange markets.
6. Which of the following is not directly related to the Bretton Woods system ?
- a) The fixed exchange rate system.
 - b) The Bank of England.
 - c) The International Monetary Fund.
 - d) The World Bank.
7. Which of the following is not directly attributable to the collapse of the fixed exchange rate system ?
- a) U.S. balance of payments deficits.
 - b) The decrease in the U.S. dollar value.
 - c) The decline of international reserves.
 - d) Japan's trade surplus.
8. Restrictions on the use of foreign exchange by the Central bank are called _____.
- a) Exchange controls.
 - b) Official transfers.
 - c) Foreign exchange reserves.
 - d) LAF.
9. If the deficits in a country's BOP persists for along time it is a case of :
- a) Structural disequilibrium.
 - b) Fundamental disequilibrium.
 - c) Cyclical disequilibrium.
 - d) Temporary disequilibrium.
10. According to the Purchasing Power Parity theory, the rate of exchange between the currencies of two countries is determined by _____.
- a) Their relative price levels.
 - b) Their import and export volumes.
 - c) Their import and export values.
 - d) Their relative capital movements.

11. In the Mundell-Fleming model, the domestic interest rate is determined by the :
- Intersection of the LM and IS curves.
 - Domestic rate of inflation.
 - World rate of inflation.
 - World interest rate.
12. Any option with a positive intrinsic value is said to be _____.
- Profitable.
 - In-the-money.
 - Out-of-the-money.
 - At-the-money.
13. Transaction exposure can be hedged :
- By internal methods only.
 - By external methods only.
 - Either by internal methods or by external methods, but not by both.
 - Either by internal methods or by external methods or a combination of both.
14. In which of the following sectors does the Government of India allow more than 50 % FDI ?
infrastructure /services
- Print media.
 - Telecommunications.
 - Insurance.
 - Defence.
15. _____ means a decline in the rate of exchange of one country in terms of another's.
- Deflation.
 - Tariff.
 - Exchange Depreciation.
 - exchange devaluation.

(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

Answer any five questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 1.

- Currency Arbitrage.
- Eurocurrency mark.
- Currency risk.
- Eurobonds.

Turn over

20. What do you mean by a swap transaction ?
21. Merchandise imports.
22. REER.
23. Difference between capital and current account.

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

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

24. Differentiate between Spot and forward rate.
25. Describe the objectives of IMF.
26. What do you mean by Optimum Currency Area ?
27. Give an account of current account convertibility.
28. Briefly describe the J-Curve effect.
29. Enumerate the disadvantages of fixed exchange rate system.
30. Discuss the significance of Swan diagram.
31. Differentiate between offshore banking and offshore currency trading.
32. What are the main benefits of a multinational company ?
33. Discuss the significance of Currency boards.

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay Questions)

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

34. Explain in detail the various participants of the foreign exchange market. State how do these participants interact with each other in the market.
35. Evaluate the Absorption Approach to Balance of Payments.
36. Explain in detail the various components of Balance of Payments.
37. Critically evaluate the Mundell Fleming model.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)