FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

Economics

Complementary Courses

ECO 1(2) C01—INTRODUCTORY ECONOMICS-I

(2021 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half   Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Short Answer Questions)

Answer at least **ten** *questions.*
Each question carries 3 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 30.

1. Fixed cost and variable cost.

2. Returns to scale.

3. Marginal utility.

4. Factors of production.

5. Cross elasticity of demand.

6. Keynesian Revolution.

7. Law of supply.

8. Perfect competition.

9. Economies and diseconomies of scale.

10. Opportunity cost.

11. Personal and functional distribution.

12. Cardinal utility.

13. Private income.

14. Depreciation.

15. Welfare definition of economics.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B (Short Essay/Paragraph Questions)

Answer at least **five** *questions.*
Each question carries 6 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 30.

16. Explain law of diminishing marginal utility.

17. What is meant by cost function ? Explain various concepts of cost.

18. What are the problems in measuring National Income.

19. Explain important assumptions of Classical economists.

20. Differentiate between micro economics and macroeconomics. Give examples for each.

21. Explain marginal productivity theory of distribution.

22. Discuss importance of economics.

23. Prepare a note on Classical economics and Keynesian economics.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Long Essay Questions)

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

24. Define National Income. Discuss the importance of the estimation of National Income.

25. What is meant by production function ? Explain short run and long run production functions.

26. Discuss basic problems of an economy. How they are solved ?

27. Explain demand and supply. What are the determinants of demand and supply ? Illustrate how equilibrium price is determined.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

Economics

ECO 1(2) C04—MATHEMATICAL TOOLS FOR ECONOMICS—I

(2019—2020 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half　　　　　　　　　　　　　Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Short Answer Questions)

Maximum marks in this section is 25.
Students can attempt all questions.
Each question carries a maximum of 2 marks.

1. Relations and functions.

2. Diagonal matrix.

3. Non linear equations.

4. Slope and intercept.

5. Quadratic equations.

6. Identity matrices.

7. Find the union of A = {2, 3, 4} and B = {3, 4, 5}.

8. Determinant.

9. Factorise $5x^2 + 14x - 3$.

10. Cartesian Product.

11. Equilibrium price.

12. Rank of a matrix.

13. Variables and parameters.

14. Meaning and example of a perfect square.

15. Trace of a matrix.

Section B (Short Essay/paragraph Questions)

Maximum marks in this section is 35.
Students can attempt all questions.
Each question carries a maximum of 5 marks.

16. Explain various properties of set theory.

17. Distinguish between minor and cofactor of a matrix.

Turn over

18. What do you mean by Polynomials ? Explain different methods of factorising polynomials.

19. What are the properties of determinants ?

20. Differentiate between universal set and sub set. Assume that there are three sets named as A, B and C.

    A = {1, 3, 6, 8}

    B = {2, 3, 4, 5}

    C = {5, 8, 9}

    Find the universal set for all the three sets A, B and C.

21. What is meant by complement of a set ? Show that the complement of a universal set is an empty set.

22. Solve the equations.

    1. $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$.

    2. $5x^2 + 6x + 1 = 0$.

23. Illustrate point of intersection of two lines.

Section C (Long Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.
Each question carries a maximum of 10 marks.

24. Solve the following simultaneous equations using Crammers's rule

    $3x + 2y + z = 6$

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

    $x + y + z = 3$

25. Examine the applications of graphs in Economics.

26. Explain factoring quadratic equation. What are the cases where a quadratic expression cannot be factorized ?

27. Explain union of sets and intersection of sets using suitable examples.

    If n(A – B) = 18, n(A $\cup$ B) = 70 and n(A $\cap$ B) = 25, then find n(B).

FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

Economics

ECO 1(2) C03—BANKING—I

(2019—2020 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half   Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Short Answer Questions)

Maximum marks in this section is 25.
Students can attempt all questions.
Each question carries a maximum of 2 marks.

1. Payment banks.

2. Credit creation.

3. Certificate of deposit.

4. Branch banking.

5. Assets and liabilities.

6. Nationalization of banks.

7. Cheque.

8. Promissory note.

9. RTGS.

10. Balance sheet.

11. Digital wallet.

12. Truncation.

13. Money market.

14. Core banking.

15. Current account and saving account.

Section B (Short Essay/Paragraph Questions)

Maximum marks in this section is 35.
Students can attempt all questions.
Each question carries a maximum of 5 marks.

16. Examine the role and importance of banks in economic development.

17. Explain different types of banking.

Turn over

18. What are the rules of management of funds.

19. Differentiate between money at call and short notice.

20. Explain meaning and significance of merger of banks. Give recent examples of bank merger in India.

21. Explain meaning and types of negotiable instruments.

22. Prepare a note on Electronic Clearance Service.

23. What are new generation banks ? Bring out role of new generation banks in India.

Section C (Long Essay Questions)

Answer any **two** *questions.*
Each question carries a maximum of 10 *marks.*

24. Discuss the functions of commercial banks in India.

25. What are the instruments of money market.

26. What is electronic banking and its types ? Discuss the advantages of online banking.

27. Discuss the history of bank nationalisation in India. What are the effects of nationalization of banks ?

FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2021

Economics

ECO 1 (2) C02—CO-OPERATION—I

(2019—2020 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half   Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A

Short Answer Questions. Maximum marks in this section is 25.

Students can attempt all questions. Each question carries a maximum of 2 marks.

1. Co-operative banks.

2. Demonetization.

3. German cooperative movement.

4. Co-operative.

5. Robert Owen.

6. Modern cooperative movement.

7. First cooperative legislation in India.

8. Cooperative values.

9. NABARD.

10. Central cooperative bank.

11. Italian consumers' cooperatives.

12. Cooperative Societies Act.

13. Danish cooperative movement.

14. Agricultural cooperative.

15. State Cooperative Banks.

Turn over

Section B

Short Essay/paragraph Questions. Maximum marks in this section is 35.
Students can attempt all questions. Each question carries a maximum of 5 marks.

16. Which are the laws that regulate cooperative societies in India ?

17. Prepare a note on co operative movements in France.

18. Discuss the major objectives of cooperative movements ?

19. Explain the meaning and objectives of PACS.

20. What do you mean by co-operative legislations? Narrate the beginning of cooperative legislations in India.

21. What are the principles of cooperative banking ?

22. Explain relevance and recommendations of Vaidyanathan Committee Report.

23. Evaluate the impact of demonetization on Co-operative Banks.

Section C

Long Essay Questions. Answer any two questions.
Each question carries a maximum of 10 marks.

24. What are the roles of International Cooperative Alliance? Discuss the important cooperative principles

25. Discuss the origin and development of co-operative movements in India. What is the importance of co-operative society in Indian economy ?

26. Describe the objectives and functions of NABARD.

27. Examine the role of co-operatives in a dynamic economy. Point out the advantages and disadvantages of cooperatives.

FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2021

Economics

ECO 1(2) C01—INTRODUCTORY ECONOMICS—I

(2019—2020 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half   Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Short Answer Questions)

Maximum marks in this section is 25.
Students can attempt all questions.
Each question carries a maximum of 2 marks.

1. Scarcity definition of economics.

2. Net economic welfare.

3. Production function.

4. Net factor income from abroad.

5. Returns to scale.

6. Problems in measuring National Income.

7. Wage price flexibility.

8. Micro economics.

9. AC and MC.

10. Marginal utility.

11. Equilibrium price.

12. Disposable income.

13. Economies of scale.

14. Double counting.

15. Per capita income.

Turn over

Section B (Short Essay/Paragraph Questions)

Maximum marks in this section is 35.
Students can attempt all questions.
Each question carries a maximum of 5 marks.

16. What are the basic economic problems ?

17. Explain law demand with the help a schedule and diagram.

18. Prepare a note on factors of production.

19. Define elasticity of demand. What are the different types of elasticities ?

20. Examine the importance of the estimation of National Income.

21. What do you mean by Keynesian Revolution ?

22. Explain law of variable proportion. What are the 3 stages of law of variable proportions ?

23. Define market. What are the classifications of market ?

Section C (Long Essay Questions)

*Answer any **two** questions.*
Each question carries a maximum of 10 marks.

24. Discuss marginal productivity theory of distribution.

25. Explain meaning and methods of measuring National Income.

26. What are the assumptions of Classical economists ? Illustrate the classical model of output and employment.

27. Explain law of diminishing marginal utility with the help of suitable diagram.

D 13648-A (Pages : 4) Name..

Reg. No.......................................

FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2021

Economics

ECO 1B 01—MICRO ECONOMICS—I

(2019—2020 Admissions)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes	Total No. of Questions : 20	Maximum : 20 Marks

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 1B 01—MICRO ECONOMICS—I

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Which of the following statements is true ?

   (A) Hicksian substitution effect is greater than Slutsky substitution effect.

   (B) Slutsky substitution effect is greater than Hicksian substitution effect.

   (C) Hicksian substitution effect is same and equal to Slutsky substitution effect.

   (D) Hicksian substitution effect is the reverse of Slutsky substitution effect.

2. In the fundamental theorem of consumption and to prove the law of demand, Samualson uses :

   (A) Compensating variation in income.

   (B) The cost difference.

   (C) The over compensation effect.

   (D) Substituting variation in price.

3. As per indifference curve analysis consumer equilibrium is attained when :

   (A) Slope of indifference curve is constant.

   (B) Slopes of both indifference curve and income price line are equal.

   (C) Slopes of both indifference curve and income price line are opposite.

   (D) Both income price line and indifference curve are parallel.

4. The substitution effect for a commodity is :

   (A) Is always positive.

   (B) Depends upon the nature of the commodity.

   (C) Depends upon price effect.

   (D) Sometimes negative and sometimes positive.

5. For a giffen good, when price falls :

   (A) Demand increases at a faster rate.

   (B) Demand decreases.

   (C) Demand remains constant.

   (D) Demand curve has a negative slope.

6. Which method is used by Hicks to eliminate the income effect when price of a product is changed ?

    (A)   Compensating variation in income.(B)   The cost difference.

    (C)   The over compensation effect.   (D)   Substituting variation in price.

7. The basic doctrine of consumers' surplus is based on :

    (A)   Indifference curve analysis.   (B)   Revealed preference theory.

    (C)   Law of substitution.   (D)   Law of diminishing marginal utility.

8. Other things being equal a decrease in demand can be caused by :

    (A)   A fall in price of the commodity.   (B)   A fall in income of the consumer.

    (C)   A rise in price of the substitute.   (D)   None of these.

9. When price of a product falls, more of it is purchased because of ?

    (A)   The substitution effect.

    (B)   The income effect.

    (C)   Neither substitution effect nor income effect.

    (D)   Both the substitution and income effects.

10. When individuals income rises (everything remain the same) his demand for a normal good ?

    (A)   Rises.   (B)   Falls.

    (C)   Remains the same.   (D)   Negative.

11. The concept of utility was introduced by :

    (A)   Marshall.   (B)   Hicks and Allen.

    (C)   Geremy Bentham.   (D)   Gossen.

12. The Long run Average Cost curve (LAC) in modern cost theory is roughly :

    (A)   U shaped.   (B)   Saucer shaped.

    (C)   L shaped.   (D)   Rectangular hyperbola.

13. Which of the following has a U shape ?

    (A)   Average fixed cost curve.   (B)   Total cost curve.

    (C)   Average variable cost curve.   (D)   Total variable cost curve.

14. Implicit cost of a factor of production is determined by its :

    (A)   Sunk cost.   (B)   Variable cost.

    (C)   Fixed cost.   (D)   Opportunity cost.

15. In long run, which factor of production is fixed ?

    (A)   Labour.   (B)   Capital.

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

16. The total fixed cost is a :

    (A)   Horizontal straight line.   (B)   Vertical.

    (C)   Hyperbola.   (D)   U shaped.

17. The shape of TVC and TC are :

    (A)   Rectangular hyperbola.   (B)   Inverse 'S' shape.

    (C)   Horizontal straight line.   (D)   L shaped.

18. The MC curve cuts the AC curve at :

    (A)   The maximum point.   (B)   The initial Point.

    (C)   The minimum Point.   (D)   Any point.

19. The U shape of the LAC reflects :

    (A)   Law of Variable proportions. (B)   Laws of returns to scale.

    (C)   Reserve capacity.   (D)   None of these.

20. The value of price elasticity of demand ranges from :

    (A)   One to zero.   (B)   Zero to infinity.

    (C)   One to infinity.   (D)   All the above.

FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2021

Economics

ECO 1B 01—MICRO ECONOMICS—I

(2019—2020 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half　　　　　　　　　　　　　　Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Short Answer Questions)

Maximum marks in this section is 25.
*Students can attempt **all** questions.*
Each question carries a maximum of 2 marks.

1. Define deductive method.

2. What is positive economics ?

3. Define opportunity cost.

4. Explain unitary elasticity of demand.

5. What is supply function ?

6. Describe the concept of strong ordering.

7. What is substitution effect ?

8. Explain normal good.

9. Describe briefly the long-run production function.

10. What does an isoquant show ?

11. What is Marginal cost ?

12. Explain internal economies.

13. What is ordinal utility analysis ?

14. Define Socialism.

15. Present the welfare definition of Economics.

Turn over

Section B (Short Essay/Paragraph Questions)

Maximum marks in this section is 35.
Students can attempt **all** *questions.*
Each question carries a maximum of 5 *marks.*

16. Differentiate micro economics and macro economics.

17. Explain the scarcity and choice problem using Production Possibility Curve.

18. How the market supply curve of a commodity is derived ?

19. What are the determinants of market demand ?

20. Explain price effect, income effect and substitution effect in the case of a Giffen good with the help of a diagram.

21. Discuss the properties of an isoquant.

22. Draw and explain expansion path.

23. Explain the assumptions of cardinal utility analysis.

Section C (Long Essay Questions)

Answer any **two** *questions.*
Each question carries a maximum of 10 *marks.*

24. Explain the laws of variable proportions.

25. Critically analyse the indifference curve approach towards consumer behaviour.

26. Discuss the basic problems of an economy and justify the need for studying economics.

27. Explain how Slutsky and Hicks decomposed price effect. Distinguish the two approaches.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2021

Economics

ECO 1(2)C04—MATHEMATICAL TOOLS FOR ECONOMICS—I

(2021 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half
Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A

Answer at least **ten** *questions.*
Each question carries 3 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 30.

1. Define transpose of matrix with an example.

2. Explain scalar multiplication with an example.

3. Differentiate between finite set and infinite set.

4. Write the subset of $S = \{x\ y, z\}$.

5. Write the general form of a linear equation with an example.

6. Differentiate between a null matrix and unit matrix.

7. Define trace of a matrix. Write an example.

8. Differentiate between symmetric and skew symmetric matrix.

9. Write the equation of straight line if y intercept is 6 and slop is – 5.

10. Define the concept of function. Write any *two* economic functions.

11. Find the equilibrium price and quantity for a commodity whose supply and demand functions are given by $D = 44 – 7p$ and $S = 2p – 10$.

12. Define the concepts of a variable and constant with examples.

Turn over

13. Is the multiplication of two matrices of order of 2×3 and 2×3 is possible or not ? Explain.

14. Check whether the given matrix is singular or not, $S = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$.

15. Find the determinant of $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Section B

Answer at least **five** *questions.*
Each question carries 6 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 30.

16. Solve $x^2 + 6x - 4 = 0$ by completing the square method.

17. Explain the concept of Cartesian product with an example.

18. Find the slope of the line joining the two points $(5, 3)$ and $(2, 1)$.

19. Define matrix. Explain operations of matrices using examples.

20. Define Rank of A matrices. Find the Rank of matrix $P = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & 4 \\ 3 & 0 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

21. Differentiate between nilpotent and idempotent matrix

22. Explain Law of set operations.

23. Explain different types of sets.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C

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

24. Multiply the following matrices :

    (a) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

    (b) $P = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ and $Q = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

25. Explain Cramer's Rule. Solve the following simultaneous equations using Crammers rule :

    $$11x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 31$$
    $$-x_1 + 6x_2 - 2x_3 = 26$$
    $$-x_1 - 2x_2 + 7x_3 = 24.$$

26. Explain any six major properties of determinants.

27. Define inverse of a matrix. Find the inverse of following matrix :

    $A = \begin{bmatrix} 14 & 0 & 6 \\ 9 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 11 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$.

    (2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2021

Economics

ECO 1 (2) C03—BANKING—I

(2021 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half   Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A

Answer at least **ten** *questions.*

Each question carries 3 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

1. Define bank.

2. What is E-Banking ?

3. Define Cash Reserve Ratio.

4. What are the secondary functions of a commercial bank ?

5. What is mobile banking ?

6. What are treasury bills ?

7. What are pull based mobile banking services ?

8. Differentiate drawer and drawee to a cheque.

9. What is UPI ?

10. What is mixed banking ?

11. What are Small Finance Banks ?

12. What is chain banking ?

13. What are debit cards ?

14. What are certificates of deposits ?

15. What is a call money market ?

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B

Answer at least **five** *questions.*

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

16. Explain the benefits of Internet banking.

17. Write a note on unorganized money market in India.

18. Write a note on SBI.

19. Elaborate on profitability, liquidity and security principle of fund management of commercial banks.

20. Explain the benefits of branch banking.

21. What is meant by crossing of cheques and describe the different types of cheque crossing ?

22. Differentiate Real Bills Doctrine, Shiftability and Anticipated Income Theory.

23. Differentiate cheques and bills of exchange.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C

Answer any **two** *questions.*

Each question carries 10 *marks.*

24. Describe the role of banks in economic development.

25. Explain the different systems of banking.

26. Elaborate on the technological developments in Indian banking.

27. What are different instruments of money market in India and explain their features.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2021

Economics

ECO 1(2) C02—CO-OPERATION—I

(2021 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half   Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Short Answer Questions)

Answer at least **ten** *questions.*
Each question carries 3 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 30.

1. Define State Co-operative Bank.

2. What is International Co-operative Alliance ?

3. Differentiate between Capitalism and Socialism.

4. Define the term Demonetisation.

5. What do you understand by the term Co-operative ?

6. Point out the core feature of Cooperatives in Denmark ?

7. What are the functions of co-operative laws ?

8. Co-operation is a middle way between the two extremes of Capitalistic economy and socialistic economy. Explain.

9. List the characteristic features of Co-operative enterprises.

10. Write on the contributions of Herr Franz Schulze in German Co-operative movement.

11. What are the various issues faced by Co-operatives ?

12. List the new generation Co-operatives.

13. Define District Central Co-operative Bank.

Turn over

14. Robert Owen occupies a great role in the history of Cooperatives. Write on his major contributions

15. What is NCDC ?

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Section B (Short Essay Questions)

Answer at least **five** *questions.*
Each question carries 6 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 30.

16. Highlight the recommendations of Vaidyanathan Committee Report.

17. Contribution of Herr EW. Raiffeisen towards Co-operative Credit Movement.

18. Explain the Constitutional provisions of Co-operatives ?

19. Functions of Primary Agriculture Credit Societies.

20. Explain the role played by NABARD in our economy.

21. What do you think are the strategies for a successful co-operatives.

22. De-monetization has affected the functioning of Co-operative Banks. Explain.

23. Write note on first co-operative societies Act ?

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Long Essay Questions)

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

24. The short-term co-operative credit structure operates with a three-tier. Explain

25. Write on the history of Co-operative Movements in India.

26. Critically examine the role of co-operatives in current economic scenario.

27. Elaborate on cooperative movements in various countries.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

Economics

ECO 1(2) C01—INTRODUCTORY ECONOMICS—I

(2021 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half   Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Short Answer Questions)

*Answer at least **ten** questions.*
Each question carries 3 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 30.

1. What is economics ?

2. Differentiate between micro and macro economics.

3. Define law of demand.

4. Explain Cross elasticity of demand.

5. If an additional unit of consumption of a product resulted in increasing the total utility from 120 utils to 124 utils, find out the marginal utility.

6. What is the relationship between marginal cost and average cost ?

7. Explain some of the major concepts in microeconomics.

8. How short run production function is deviated from long run production function ?

9. Explain supply function.

10. What are the factors of production ?

11. Define national income.

12. What is disposable income ?

13. Differentiate between value of marginal product and marginal revenue product.

14. Distinguish between extension and contraction of demand.

15. Write a note on VMP.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B (Short Essay Questions)

Answer at least **five** *questions.*
Each question carries 6 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 30.

16. Explain long run cost curve with diagram.

17. What are the methods of measuring elasticity demand ?

18. Explain short run production function.

19. Explain the difficulties in estimation of national income.

20. Explain Wage price flexibility model.

21. Explain value added method of national income measurement.

22. Explain the law of returns to scale with diagram.

23. Distinguish between cross elasticity and income elasticity of demand.

$(5 \times 6 = 30 \text{ marks})$

Section C (Long Essay Questions)

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

24. Discuss the basic problems of an economy.

25. Explain three methods estimating national income.

26. Critically examine the classical theory of employment and product.

27. State fully the marginal productivity theory of distribution and examines its shortcoming.

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

D 12689-A

Name..

Reg. No.....................................

FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2021

Economics

ECO 1B 01—MICRO ECONOMICS—I

(2021 Admissions)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes	Total No. of Questions : 20	Maximum : 20 Marks

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 1B 01—MICRO ECONOMICS—I

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Which of the following is called gossans first law ?

    (A) Law of substitution.

    (B) Law of equi marginal utility.

    (C) Law of diminishing marginal utility.

    (D) None of the above.

2. Which of the following statement is FALSE with regard to marginal utility ?

    (A) Marginal utility is the utility derived from last unit.

    (B) As consumption increases Marginal utility goes on diminishing.

    (C) At saturation point marginal utility is Zero.

    (D) Marginal utility increases at a diminishing range.

3. Which of the following statements is true ?

    (A) Hicksian substitution effect is greater than Slutsky substitution effect.

    (B) Slutsky substitution effect is greater than Hicksian substitution effect.

    (C) Hicksian substitution effect is same and equal to Slutsky substitution effect.

    (D) Hicksian substitution effect is the reverse of Slutsky substitution effect.

4. Strong ordering means :

    (A) Absence of indifference.

    (B) Presence of indifference.

    (C) No difference between different combinations.

    (D) None of the above.

5. The slope of a budget line is :

    (A) The satisfaction level of both the commodities.

    (B) The income level of the consumer.

    (C) The price ratio of both the commodities under consideration.

    (D) Price level of a country.

6. The income effect for a commodity is :

   (A) Is always positive.   (B) Is always negative.

   (C) Depends upon price effect   (D) Determines the nature of the commodity.

7. The substitution effect for a commodity is :

   (A) Is always positive.   (B) Depends upon the nature of the commodity.

   (C) Depends upon price effect.   (D) Sometimes negative and sometimes positive.

8. Indifference curves are :

   (A) Always parallel.   (B) May be parallel.

   (C) May not be parallel.   (D) Both (B) and (C).

9. Income consumption curve of an inferior commodity is :

   (A) Positively sloped.   (B) Backward bending.

   (C) Downward slopping strainght line.(D) Showing constant income effect.

10. As per indifference curve analysis, consumer always try to reach :

   (A) Higher indifference.   (B) Lower indifference curve.

   (C) Middle indifference curve.   (D) Lower income price line.

11. An indifference curve represent :

   (A) Four commodities.   (B) Less than two commodities.

   (C) Only two commodities.   (D) Only one commodity.

12. Engel curve for giffen good is :

   (A) Positively sloped.   (B) Negatively sloped.

   (C) Horizontal straight line.   (D) Vertical straight line.

13. Total utility is :

   (A) The sum total of marginal utilities.

   (B) Entire utility derived from whole consumption.

   (C) Increases at a diminishing rate.

   (D) All the above.

14. Ordinal utility analysis is otherwise known as :

    (A) Gossens second law.

    (B) Cardinality approach.

    (C) Indifference curve analysis.

    (D) Rationality approach.

15. At saturation point MU of a commodity is :

    (A) Positive.

    (B) Negative.

    (C) Zero.

    (D) Increasing.

16. Cardinal utility analysis to consumer equilibrium was developed by :

    (A) Marshall.

    (B) Hicks and Allen.

    (C) Geremy Bentham.

    (D) Gossen.

17. The cost that cannot be recovered once spent :

    (A) Accounting cost.

    (B) Fixed cost.

    (C) Implicit cost.

    (D) Sunk cost.

18. The Long run Average Cost curve (LAC) in modern cost theory is roughly :

    (A) U shaped.

    (B) Saucer shaped.

    (C) L shaped.

    (D) Rectangular hyperbola.

19. Implicit cost of a factor of production is determined by its :

    (A) Sunk cost.

    (B) Variable cost.

    (C) Fixed cost.

    (D) Opportunity cost.

20. In long run, which factor of production is fixed ?

    (A) Labour.

    (B) Capital.

    (C) Building.

    (D) None of the above.

FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

Economics

ECO 1B 01—MICRO ECONOMICS—I

(2021 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A

Answer atleast **ten** *questions.*
Each question carries 3 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall ceiling 30.

1. Define inductive method.

2. What is normative economics ?

3. Describe Production Possibility Curve.

4. Define Cross elasticity of demand.

5. What is demand forecasting ?

6. Explain weak ordering of preferences.

7. Define income effect.

8. What is a Giffen good ?

9. What is short-run production function ?

10. What does an isocost line show ?

11. How can the concept of L- shaped Cost curve be explained ?

12. What is implicit cost ?

13. Explain consumer s

14. Define capitalis.

15. P   t the sc

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B

Answer atleast **five** *questions.*
Each question carries 6 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall ceiling 30.

16. Explain the laws of returns to scale.

17. Describe the basic competitive model.

18. How the market demand curve of a commodity is derived ?

19. What are the determinants of market supply ?

20. Explain price effect, income effect and substitution effect in the case of an inferior good with the help of a diagram.

21. Discuss the features of the consumer indifference curve

22. What are the external economies ?

23. Explain the Equi-marginal principle of consumer equilibrium.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C

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

24. Explain the properties of Cobb-Douglas production function. List out major limitations of the function.

25. Critically present the revealed preference approach towards consumer behaviour.

26. Discuss the elasticity of demand concepts in detail. How the elasticity is measured?

27. Present the nature, scope and method of Economics.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

D 12553-A

Name..

Reg. No...................................

FIRST SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2021

Economics

ECO 1B 01—MICRO ECONOMICS—I

(2016—2018 Admissions)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes	Total No. of Questions : 20	Maximum : 20 Marks

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 1B 01—MICRO ECONOMICS—I

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Cardinal utility analysis to consumer equilibrium was developed by :

    (A) Marshall.

    (B) Hicks and Allen.

    (C) Geremy Bentham.

    (D) Gossen.

2. Ordinal utility analysis Was developed by :

    (A) J. R. Hicks and R.J.D. Allen.

    (B) Samualson.

    (C) Marshall and Jevons.

    (D) Slutsky.

3. Total utility is maximum when ?

    (A) Marginal utility is zero.

    (B) Marginal utility is maximum.

    (C) Marginal utility increases.

    (D) Average utility is maximum.

4. When Total utility is increasing at an decreasing rate, marginal utility is :

    (A) Constant.

    (B) Negative.

    (C) Increasing.

    (D) Decreasing.

5. A consumer reaches equilibrium when ?

    (A) Marginal utility is equal to price.

    (B) Marginal utility greater than price.

    (C) Marginal utility less than price.

    (D) Total utility is equal to price.

6. When individuals income falls (everything remain the same) his demand for a normal good ?

    (A) Rises.

    (B) Falls.

    (C) Remains the same.

    (D) negative.

7. Other things being equal a decrease in demand can be caused by :

    (A) A fall in price of the commodity.

    (B) A fall in income of the consumer.

    (C) A rise in price of the substitute.

    (D) None of these.

8. The basic doctrine of consumers surplus is based on :

    (A) Indifference curve analysis.

    (B) Revealed preference theory.

    (C) Law of substitution.

    (D) Law of diminishing marginal utility.

9. Indifference curve is always :

   (A) Concave to the origin.   (B) Convex to the origin.

   (C) L shaped.   (D) A straight line.

10. For a giffen good, when price falls :

    (A) Demand increases at a faster rate.

    (B) Demand decreases.

    (C) Demand remains constant.

    (D) Demand curve has a negative slope.

11. Indifference curves are :

    (A) Always parallel.   (B) May be parallel.

    (C) May not be parallel.   (D) Both (B) and (C).

12. Income consumption curve of an inferior commodity is :

    (A) Positively sloped.   (B) Backward bending.

    (C) Downward slopping straight line. (D) Showing constant income effect.

13. As per indifference curve analysis, consumer always try to reach :

    (A) Higher indifference.   (B) Lower indifference curve.

    (C) Middle indifference curve.   (D) Lower income price line.

14. At the point of tangency the slope of indifference curve is :

    (A) Differ from point to point.

    (B) Is equal on the other side of the mid point.

    (C) Is the same.

    (D) Is increasing.

15. The substitution effect for a commodity is :

    (A) Is always positive.

    (B) Depends upon the nature of the commodity.

    (C) Depends upon price effect.

    (D) Sometimes negative and sometimes positive.

16. Which of the following statements is true :

    (A) Hicksian substitution effect is greater than Slutsky substitution effect.

    (B) Slutsky substitution effect is greater than Hicksian substitution effect.

    (C) Hicksian substitution effect is same and equal to Slutsky substitution effect.

    (D) Hicksian substitution effect is the reverse of slutsky substitution effect.

17. In the fundamental theorem of consumption and to prove the law of demand, Samualson uses :

    (A) Compensating variation in income.

    (B) The cost difference.

    (C) The over compensation effect.

    (D) Substituting variation in price.

18. If negative income effect is greater than positive substitution effect : the product will be

    (A) A normal good.   (B) An inferior good.

    (C) A giffen good.   (D) A complementary good.

19. Which of the following statement is FALSE with regard to marginal utility ?

    (A) Marginal utility is the utility derived from last unit.

    (B) As consumption increases Marginal utility goes on diminishing.

    (C) At saturation point marginal utility is Zero.

    (D) Marginal utility increases at a diminishing range.

20. Which of the following statement is TRUE with regard to total utility

    (A) Total utility is the utility derived from last unit.

    (B) Total utility increases at a diminishing range.

    (C) As consumption increases total utility goes on diminishing.

    (D) At saturation point total utility is negative.

FIRST SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2021

Economics

ECO 1B 01—MICRO ECONOMICS—I

(2016—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours   Maximum : 80 Marks

*Answer may be **either** in English **or** in Malayalam.*

Part A

*Answer all **twelve** questions.*
Each question carries ½ mark.

1. By assumption, the value 'α' in Cobb- Douglas production function is :

    (a) 1.   (b) Less than one.

    (c) 2.   (d) None of these.

2. The law of demand states that an increase in the price of a good leads to :

    (a) Increases the supply of that good.   (b) Decreases the quantity demanded of that good.

    (c) Its supply curve shift rightwards.   (d) None of these.

3. Slutsky keeps real income constant when the price of a commodity falls by :

    (a) Keeping the consumer on the same indifference curve.

    (b) Pushing the consumer to a low indifference curve.

    (c) Allowing the consumer to purchase the same basket of goods as before the price changes.

    (d) Allowing the consumer to purchase more of both commodities than before the price change.

4. If the demand curve for product 'A' moves to the right, and the price of product B decreases, it can be concluded that :

    (a) A and B are substitute goods.

    (b) A and B are complementary goods.

    (c) A is an inferior good, and B is a superior-good.

    (d) Both goods A and B are inferior.

Turn over

Part C (Short Essay Questions)

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

25. Compare deductive and inductive method of theorizingg.

26. Distinguish between expansion and contraction of demand.

27. Distinguish between income elasticity and the price elasticity of demand.

28. Analyse the consumer equilibrium under cardinal utility analysis.

29. Discuss the inter-linkage between TP, AP and MP.

30. Compare the properties of Isoquant curve and indifference curve.

31. Explain the law of diminishing marginal utility.

32. Examine the law of variable proportions.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Part D (Essay Questions)

Answer any **two** *questions.*
Each question carries 12 marks.

33. Examine the nature and scope of microeconomics.

34. Analyse the equilibrium of a consumer using the indifference curve technique.

35. Critically examine the revealed preference theory.

36. What are the important methods for measuring elasticity of demand.

(2 × 12 = 24 marks)