THIRD SEMESTER P.G. (CBCSS) DEGREE [REGULAR] EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2020

(SDE)

Economics

ECO 3E 04—REGIONAL ECONOMICS

(2019 Admissions)

	DD	MM	YEAR	
Date of Examination :	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	FN/AN

Time : 15 Minutes **Total No. of Questions : 20**

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

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

2. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, the candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.

3. Write the Name, Register Number and the Date of Examination in the space provided.

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

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ECO 3E 04—REGIONAL ECONOMICS

Multiple Choice Questions :

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

   (A) Spread effects.   (B) Backwash effects.

   (C) Positive externality.   (D) Negative externality.

2. The "Principle of Minimum Differentiation" was by :

   (A) Harold Hotelling.   (B) Krugman.

   (C) McDonald.   (D) Weber.

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

   (A) Pragmatic Approach.   (B) New Economic Geography Model.

   (C) Location theory.   (D) Agglomeration theory.

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

   (A) McDonald.   (B) Krugman.

   (C) Weber.   (D) Harold Hotelling.

5. Barriers to trade are missing at the local level. It implies —————————.

   (A) Distance to market is shorter - transportation costs (lower).

   (B) Labour and capital are more mobile within the region than between countries.

   (C) There are no defence or political considerations.

   (D) All of the above.

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

   (A) Good supply channels.

   (B) Supply of trained workers.

   (C) Infrastructure built specifically for the industry.

   (D) All the above.

7. The concept of agglomeration relates to the idea of :

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

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

8. The ultimate end to agglomeration economies is the :

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

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

9. The location-triangle model was initially developed by :

    (A) Weber.   (B) Launhardt.

    (C) Moses.   (D) Khalili.

10. Factors likely to influence location decisions include —————————.

    (A) Extent and nature of competition in transport market.

    (B) Efficiencies of interchange points.

    (C) Efficiencies of modes and policy impacts on transport operations.

    (D) All of the above.

11. Which one is the first known dynasty that ruled Kerala ?

    (A) Chera Dynasty.   (B) Pandya Dynasty.

    (C) Chola Dynasty.   (D) None of the above.

12. Malabar goes to the hands of the British after the treaty of :

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

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

13. Vaikom Satyagraha was started in the year :

    (A) 1924.   (B) 1929.

    (C) 1932.   (D) 1935.

14. Who was the first Governor of Kerala ?

    (A) Ajith Prasad Jain.   (B) V. V. Giri.

    (C) Burgula Ramakrishna Rao. (D) V. Viswanathan.

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

    (A) Poonthanam.
    (B) Ramapurathu Warrier.

    (C) Ezhuthachan.
    (D) Melpathur Narayana Bhattathiri.

16. In which year, first Portuguese Viceroy De Almeda reached Kochi :

    (A) 1502.
    (B) 1505.

    (C) 1508.
    (D) 1511.

17. When the integration of Travancore and Cochin took place ?

    (A) 1st March, 1949.
    (B) 1st April, 1949.

    (C) 1st June, 1949.
    (D) 1st July, 1949.

18. Which of the following sector is dominant in Kerala economy ?

    (A) Agrarian.
    (B) Industrial.

    (C) Service.
    (D) None.

19. The literacy rate is highest in Kerala while the infant mortality rate is highest in Bihar. What does it show ?

    (A) Most of the people in Kerala and Bihar have good living conditions.

    (B) Both Bihar and Kerala lack basic necessities of life.

    (C) The standard of living in Kerala is better than Bihar.

    (D) The standard of living in Bihar is better than Kerala.

20. Per capita income of Kerala is higher than that of :

    (A) Bihar.
    (B) Punjab.

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

THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

[November 2020 for SDE/Private Students]

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 3E 04—REGIONAL ECONOMICS

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Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)

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

1. As per the Census of India 2011, which district in Kerala has the highest sex ratio ?

    a) Kozhikode.

    b) Kannur.

    c) Kasaragod.

    d) Thiruvananthapuram.

2. Which one of the following is not among the founding stones of regional economics ?

    a) Location of industries and cities economies of spatial concentration.

    b) Transport costs.

    c) Multinational businesses.

    d) Location of industries and cities.

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

    a) Low incidence of unemployment among educated women.

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

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

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

Turn over

4. The type of migration where individuals are not forced out of their country, but leave because of unfavorable situations such as warfare, political problems, or religious persecution :

    a) Step Migration.
    b) Impelled Migration.

    c) Population Transfer.
    d) Chain Migration.

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

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

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

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

    d) All of the above.

6. Which one is not a regional planning technique ?

    a) Input-output analysis.
    b) Technique for area planning.

    c) Ratio analysis.
    d) Comparative cost studies.

7. Which one of the following is not the thrust areas identified in the Industrial Policy 2018 of the Kerala Government ?

    a) Electronics Systems Design.
    b) Agro and Food Processing.

    c) Garments and Textiles.
    d) Bio Technology and Nano Technology.

8. Circular migration is the type of migration in which :

    a) Voluntary movements of immigrants back to their place of origin.

    b) Moving for a period of time in response to labour or climate conditions.

    c) Clustering of people from a specific region into certain neighbourhoods or small towns.

    d) Moving into a new country.

9. Which one is proposed by weber with respect to locational agglomeration ?

    a) Regional multipliers.
    b) Regional planning.

    c) Regional patterns.
    d) Critical isodapane.

10. Which one of the following is not among the founding stones of regional economics ?

    a) Location of industries and cities economies of spatial concentration.

    b) Transport costs.

    c) Public health care.

    d) Location of industries and cities.

11. Which of the following introduced the concept of the existence of a homogeneous plain with equal fertility of land ?

    a) Alfred Weber.   b) Melvin Greenhut.

    c) Von Thunen.   d) August Losch.

12. Which of the following statements is not true with respect to the balanced regional development ?

    a) Condition for the harmonious and smooth development of a country.

    b) It implies equal development of all regions of a country.

    c) The benefit of overall economic growth is shared by the inhabitants of all the different regions of a country.

    d) Special needs of the less developed areas should receive due attention.

13. Of the following, which one is the concerns with 15th Finance Commissions Terms of Reference ?

    a) Diversity.   b) Demographic differences.

    c) Caring elderly.   d) All of the above.

14. The self-Employment scheme introduced by the Kerala State Government for uplifting the most backward and segregated women in the State :

    a) Kudumbashreee.   b) Ujjawala.

    c) Saranya.   d) None of the above.

15. Which one of the following is considered as the positive impact of domestic migration to Kerala ?

    a) Low wage rate.

    b) Low cost of production.

    c) Availability of work force in both skilled and unskilled sectors.

    d) All of the above.

(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

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

16. Territorial disparity.

17. Urbanisation economies.

18. Regional economics.

Turn over

19. Spread Effect.

20. Vallarpadam International Container Transshipment Terminal.

21. Rural urban disparity.

22. Spatial economics.

23. Educated unemployment.

<div align="right">(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)</div>

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

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

24. Briefly explain the salient features of Weber's location theory.

25. Explain in brief the cropping pattern in Kerala.

26. Briefly explain the various efforts taken by the government on enhancing welfare of Non-Resident Keralites.

27. Briefly explain the two main effects of agglomeration economies on cities ?

28. Write a note on decentralized planning in Kerala.

29. Why is Finance Commission's role so significant ?

30. Enumerate the various reasons for Migration from Kerala.

31. Comment on the Demographic differences and care of elderly terms put forward by the 15th Finance Commission.

32. Differentiate between Interstate Disparity and Intrastate Disparity

33. Comment upon the concept of price equilibrium in geographical separation and interlinked markets.

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

Part D (Essay Questions)

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

34. Examine in detail the strengths and weaknesses of Weber's theory of location.

35. Critically examine the development Experience of Kerala during the post-independence era.

36. Examine critically the role of agriculture in the economy of Kerala.

37. Describe in detail the various causes of Regional Imbalances in India.

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

THIRD SEMESTER P.G. (CBCSS) DEGREE [REGULAR] EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2020

(SDE)

Economics

ECO 3E 03—LABOUR ECONOMICS

(2019 Admissions)

Part A

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ECO 3E 03—LABOUR ECONOMICS

Multiple Choice Questions :

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

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

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

    (C)   Employ the same amount of labor.

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

2. A profit-maximizing firm hires labor up to the point where.

    (A)   The wage times the quantity of labor equals the marginal product.

    (B)   Price equals the wage.

    (C)   Price equals the quantity of labor.

    (D)   The wage equals value of marginal product.

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

    (A)   Marginal product ; price of the product.

    (B)   Quantity of labor ; wage rate.

    (C)   Wage ; price of the product.

    (D)   Total product ; wage rate.

4. For the Marxists, all strikes are :

    (A)   Political.   (B)   Social

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

5. Increasing the minimum wage for workers will :

    (A)   Sole the unemployment problem.

    (B)   Result in scarcity of workers.

    (C)   Cause a substitution of capital for labour.

    (D)   Decrease the MP of those workers.

6. The payment of wages Act is applicable to :

    (A)   Whole of India.   (B)   India except for J and K.

    (C)   Only to J and K.   (D)   Only to limited factories.

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

   (A) 1957.   (B) 1965.

   (C) 1946.   (D) 2000.

8. The price of capital is :

   (A) Money.   (B) Interest.

   (C) Profits.   (D) Wages.

9. If the price of a firm's product falls, the firm's demand for labor curve :

   (A) Shifts leftward.

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

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

   (D) Shifts rightward.

10. How many parts are there in the schedule of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 ?

   (A) 1.   (B) 2.

   (C) 3.   (D) 4.

11. According to Minimum Wages Act, 1948, a "Child" means a person who has not completed his :

   (A) 10th year of age.   (B) 12th year of age.

   (C) 14th year of age.   (D) 16th year of age.

12. A proactive industrial relations programme must cover the following decision(s) :

   (A) Communication.   (B) Competence.

   (C) Discipline and conflict.   (D) All of the above.

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

   (A) Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

   (B) Factories Act, 1948.

   (C) Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

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

14. Industrial relations cover the following area(s) :

   (A) Collective bargaining.   (B) Labour legislation.

   (C) Industrial relations training.   (D) All of the above.

                                                                    Turn over

15. Which of the following is not an approach to industrial relations ?

    (A) Unitary approach.   (B) Pluralistic approach.

    (C) Marxist approach.   (D) Employee's approach.

16. In the short run :

    (A) A firm cannot hire new workers.

    (B) Wage rates and product prices cannot change.

    (C) A firm cannot add on to an assembly line or introduce new machines to the production process.

    (D) Employment levels cannot change.

17. According to Indian Labour Commission (ILC) major recommendations, Union once 'recognized should be valid for a period of ———— years to be co-terminus with the period of settlement.

    (A) Two.   (B) Three.

    (C) Four.   (D) Five.

18. Identify the major actor of industrial relations from the following :

    (A) Employers.   (B) Unions.

    (C) Government.   (D) All of the above.

19. Which of the following are approaches to Industrial relations ?

    (A) System Approach.   (B) Sociological Approach.

    (C) Human Relations Approach.   (D) All of the above.

20. Who among the following advocated the Trusteeship Theory of Industrial Relations ?.

    (A) M. K. Gandhi.   (B) N. M. Lokhande.

    (C) V. V. Giri.   (D) Karl Marx.

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Part A

Multiple Choice Questions.
*Answer **all** questions.*
Each question carry 1/5 weightage.

1. In a perfectly competitive labour market, trade unions will likely able to :

    (a) Raise wages and keep employment constant.

    (b) Raise wages and employment.

    (c) Raise wages and reduce employment.

    (d) Raise wages and increase in profits.

2. How is marginal revenue product curve for labour determined ?

    (a) Marginal physical product × price of labour.

    (b) Marginal physical product + price of the product.

    (c) Marginal physical product + price of labour.

    (d) Marginal physical product × price of the product.

Turn over

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

    (a)   Better information on vacancies in the labour market.

    (b)   Subsidies in local transport.

    (c)   Higher cost of living in cities.

    (d)   Retraining and adult education.

4. Who was the chairperson of the Planning Commission Task Force on Employment in 2000-01 ?

    (a)   Reghuram Rajan.   (b)   C Rangarajan.

    (c)   Montek Singh Ahluwalia.   (d)   Isher Judge Ahluwalia.

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

    (a)   The current macro-economic situation.

    (b)   The size of its membership.

    (c)   The relative skills of its members.

    (d)   The size of the IT sector in the economy.

6. Labour supply curve has the following shape, in general terms :

    (a)   Downward sloping.   (b)   Upward sloping.

    (c)   Inverted U shaped.   (d)   Backward bending.

7. To maximise monopsony profit, an employer ————— employment along the labour supply curve.

    (a)   Increases.   (b)   Reduces.

    (c)   Leaves unchanged.   (d)   None of the above.

8. For a typical firm in short-run, capital is a ————— input.

    (a)   Variable.   (b)   Fixed.

    (c)   Semi-variable.   (d)   Flexible.

9. The work-participation rate of women is ————— in India compared to rich industrialised countries.

    (a)   Higher.   (b)   More or less same.

    (c)   Lower.   (d)   Any of these.

10. Which of the following factors reduces wage discrimination ?

    (a)   Law preventing product market discrimination.

    (b)   Competition promotion law.

    (c)   Competition among firms that do not discriminate.

    (d)   None of the above.

11. Evaluate the following statements.

   (i)   Frictional unemployment is less predominant in India.

  (ii)   Structural unemployment is more predominant in India.

    (a)   Both (i) and (ii) are true.

    (b)   Both (i) and (ii) are false.

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

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

12. Existence of idle workers shows :

    (a)   Poor labour demand.   (b)   Poor labour supply.

    (c)   Poor technical mix.   (d)   All the above.

13. Natural rate of unemployment is :

    (a)   Zero.   (b)   Ecologically non-damaging.

    (c)   Tax-free.   (d)   None of these.

14. The theory of negotiated wages states that ———— is a factor that helps determines wages

    (a)   Organized labour's bargaining strength.

    (b)   Un-organized labour's bargaining strength

    (c)   Trade union has no role.

    (d)   Both (a) and (b) are wrong.

15. CLPR Act 1986 prohibits employment of a Child in any employment including as a domestic help. Here, child means persons below the age of ————.

    (a)   10.   (b)   14.

    (c)   18.   (d)   21.

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

Turn over

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

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

16. Define labour market.

17. Define wage ?

18. Define employment.

19. Define VRS.

20. What is arbitration ?

21. What is current weekly status employment ?

22. Define collective bargaining.

23. Define wage standardisation.

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

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

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

25. What are the major measures of employment in India ?

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

27. What is marginal productivity theory of wages ?

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

29. Discuss the idea of labour participation in management.

30. Is social security relevant in India ? Comment.

31. Major issues in labour economics.

32. What is the relationship between second generation reforms in India and labour ?

33. Problems in implementation of minimum wages in India ?

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay Questions)

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

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

35. Different phases of organised labour in India. What are the major failures and successes of them?

36. Discuss the nature and character of labour market in developing countries with special reference to India.

37. What are the major theories of labour movement ?

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

D 11414-A

Name..

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

THIRD SEMESTER P.G. (CBCSS) DEGREE [REGULAR] EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2020

(SDE)

Economics

ECO 3E 02—INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

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ECO 3E 02—INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

Multiple Choice Questions :

1. Most commonly used indicator of concentration is :

    (A)   Gini co-efficient.   (B)   Co-efficient of variation.

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

2. Whose index of monopoly power is given as p - mc/p ?

    (A)   Lerner's index.   (B)   Paasche's index.

    (C)   Fisher's index.   (D)   Herfindahl index.

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

    (A)   Vertical integration.   (B)   Horizontal integration.

    (C)   Forward integration.   (D)   None of these.

4. Industrial inertia is an example of :

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

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

5. Who developed central place theory ?

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

    (C)   Friedman.   (D)   Robert Lucas.

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

    (A)   Ahmedabad.   (B)   Mumbai.

    (C)   Gujarat.   (D)   Delhi.

7. Which was the first Iron and Steel lant in India ?

    (A)   TISCO.   (B)   Birla.

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

8. Shares and ploughing back profits are example of :

    (A)   Ownership funds.   (B)   Borrowed funds.

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

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

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

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

10. ———————— measures how well the company performs in generating the profits.

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

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

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

    (A)   Solow residual.   (B)   Total product.

    (C)   Average product.   (D)   Gini co-efficient.

12. ———————— refers to the total productivity of all inputs taken together.

    (A)   Total Factor Productivity.   (B)   Marginal product.

    (C)   Average product.   (D)   Average revenue.

13. Which type of efficiency combines resources with lowest average cost ?

    (A)   Allocative.   (B)   Productive.

    (C)   Technical.   (D)   Social.

14. Who developed the concept of X efficiency ?

    (A)   H Leibenstein.   (B)   R Rodan.

    (C)   Nurkse.   (D)   Lewis.

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

    (A)   Private.   (B)   Public.

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

16. What causes adverse selection problem ?

    (A) Symmetric information.   (B) Asymmetric information.

    (C) None of these.   (D) Lack of demand and supply.

17. Which one of the following does not come under NEP ?

    (A) Liberalization.   (B) Globalization.

    (C) Privatization.   (D) Socialization.

18. What is meant by globalization ?

    (A) Integrating world into a global village.

    (B) Allowing more private investment.

    (C) Opening and liberalizing the economy.

    (D) None of these.

19. What is meant by privatization ?

    (A) Integrating world into a global village.

    (B) Allowing more private investment.

    (C) Opening and liberalizing the economy.

    (D) None of these.

20. Which market structure is characterized with one seller and large number of buyers ?

    (A) Oligopoly.   (B) Monopoly.

    (C) Monopolistic Competition.   (D) Duopoly.

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4. *There will be an overall ceiling for each Section/Part that is equivalent to the maximum weightage of the Section/Part.*

Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)

Answer **all** *questions.*

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

1. Which of the following is not an objective of Industrial Policy in India ?

    a) To attain international competitiveness.

    b) To enhance employment.

    c) Maintain sustained growth.

    d) To support financial sector.

2. Least cost theory is associated with :

    a) Alfred Weber.   b) Von Thunen.

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

Turn over

3. The period of Structural Retrogression in India :

    a)   1950-66.   b)   1965-80.

    c)   1981-91.   d)   1975-80.

4. Who is associated with the pure theory of industrial location ?

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

    c)   Von Thunen.   d)   Alfred Weber.

5. The contribution of Industrial sector to India's GDP is :

    a)   23 %.   b)   18 %.

    c)   31 %.   d)   16 %.

6. Research and Development is a part of :

    a)   Structure.   b)   Conduct.

    c)   Performance.   d)   Technology.

7. Which of the following year is not associated with the New Industrial Policy in India ?

    a)   1982.   b)   1991.

    c)   1956.   d)   1948.

8. Allocative Efficiency *vs.* "X-Efficiency" is the work of :

    a)   Harvey Leibenstein.   b)   Edward Chamberlin.

    c)   Joan Robinson.   d)   Joe S. Bain.

9. Which state in India has the largest estimated number of MSME ?

    a)   Madya Pradesh.   b)   West Bengal.

    c)   Gujarat.   d)   Uttar Pradesh.

10. MRTP act was enforced in the year :

    a)   1969.   b)   1984.

    c)   2002.   d)   1977.

11. Wage good model is propounded by :

    a)   Vakil and Brahmananda.   b)   P. C. Mahalanobis.

    c)   Amarta Sen.   d)   Jagadish Bhagawati.

12. A small scale industrial unit is an undertaking in which investment in plant and machinery, does not exceed :

    a) 1 crore.   b) 50 lakhs.

    c) 2 crore.   d) 25 lakhs.

13. Which industrial policy is known as the "Economic constitution of India" ?

    a) 1991.   b) 1977.

    c) 1980.   d) 1956.

14. The determination of optimum location of commercial establishments is the concern of :

    a) Agricultural location theory.   b) Commercial location theory.

    c) Industrial location theory.   d) None of these.

15. The author of the book "Theory of the location of industries" :

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

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

(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

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

16. What is a location triangle ?

17. Differentiate between merger and acquisitions ?

18. How Total Factor Productivity is calculated ?

19. What is Hirschman Herfindahl index ?

20. Explain the concept of Split location ?

21. What is a financial statement ?

22. Write a short note on industrial delicensing ?

23. What do you mean by monopoly power ?

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Turn over

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

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

24. What are the general factors determining industrial location ?

25. Describe the objectives of financial analysis.

26. What are the factors determining the productive efficiency of a firm ?

27. Briefly explain the industrial policy of 1956.

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

29. What do you mean by an optimum firm ? Discuss the factors determining optimum firm ?

30. How import substitution contributes to industrial development ?

31. What are the measures of market concentration ?

32. Discuss the causes of market concentration and monopoly power ?

33. What are the major causes of industrial sickness in India ?

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay Questions)

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

34. Explain the pattern of industrialization in India since independence.

35. Critically evaluate the theoretical approaches to Industrial location.

36. Analyse the trend and impact of technological changes in Indian industries.

37. Describe the Structure Conduct Performance Paradigm.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

THIRD SEMESTER P.G. (CBCSS) DEGREE [REGULAR] EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2020

(SDE)

Economics

ECO 3E 01—BANKING : THEORY AND PRACTICE

(2019 Admissions)

	DD	MM	YEAR	
Date of Examination :	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	FN/AN

Time : 15 Minutes	Total No. of Questions : 20

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

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

2. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, the candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.

3. Write the Name, Register Number and the Date of Examination in the space provided.

4. 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.

5. **Candidate should handover this Question paper to the invigilator after 15 minutes and before receiving the question paper for Part B Examination.**

ECO 3E 01—BANKING : THEORY AND PRACTICE

Multiple Choice Questions :

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

   (A) NABARD.

   (B) State Bank of India.

   (C) IDBI.

   (D) EXIM bank.

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

   (A) ICICI Bank.

   (B) United Bank of India.

   (C) Citi Bank.

   (D) Union Bank of India.

3. 'NABARD' came into existence on:

   (A) 8th July, 1982.

   (B) 19th July, 1982.

   (C) 12th July, 1982.

   (D) None of the above.

4. What does PMMY Stand for ?

   (A) Pradhan Mantri Money Yojana.

   (B) Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana.

   (C) Primary Money Market Yojana.

   (D) None of the above.

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

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

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

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

   (D) None of the above.

6. Which of the following is not the function of the World Bank ?

   (A) To provide long term loan to the member countries.

   (B) To provide loan to private investors belonging to member countries on its own guarantee.

   (C) To ensure exchange rate stability.

   (D) To provides loan mainly for productive activities.

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

   (A) Beijing, China.

   (B) Moscow, Russia.

   (C) Cape Town, South Africa.

   (D) Shanghai, China.

8. For which of the following member countries, did the BRICS New Development Bank Sanctioned its first loan ?

   (A) China.   (B) India.

   (C) South Africa.   (D) Brazil.

9. An asset classified as doubtful if it has remained in the substandard category for a period of ————.

   (A) 6 months.   (B) 12 months.

   (C) 18 months.   (D) 24 months.

10. MICR technology used for clearance of cheques by banks refers to :

    (A) Magnetic Ink Character Recognition.

    (B) Magnetic Intelligence Character Recognition.

    (C) Magnetic Information Cable Recognition.

    (D) Magnetic Insurance Cases Recognition.

11. The Narsimham Committee II was setup to suggest some recommendations for improvement in the :

    (A) Efficiency and productivity of the financial institution.

    (B) Banking reform process.

    (C) Export of IT sector.

    (D) Fiscal reform process.

12. Which of the following are the recommendation of the Committee on Banking Sector Reforms (Narasimham Committee II) ?

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

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

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

    (D) All of the above.

13. The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 came into force on ————.

    (A) 1st January, 1956.   (B) 1st March, 1966.

    (C) 16th March, 1949.   (D) 16th April, 1950

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

    (A) Providing improved customer services.

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

    (C) Ensuring that staff members know the customers.

    (D) Organising regular customer service meetings.

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

    (A) Beneficiary's bank account number.

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

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

    (D) All of the above.

16. In ———— Gujarat was the 1st Indian State to introduce a smart Card License system.

    (A) 2011.   (B) 1999.

    (C) 2013.   (D) 2001.

17. National Housing bank is a fully owned subsidiary of ————.

    (A) HDFC.   (B) HSBC.

    (C) RBI.   (D) HUDCO.

18. Repo Rate means ?

    (A) Rate offered by banks to their premium customers.

    (B) Rate at which RBI offers loan facilities to commercial banks against government securities, with the condition that banks need to repurchase the securities in a short period.

    (C) Banks having excess cash can buy securities from RBI with a condition of reselling securities to RBI on a prefixed day and price.

    (D) Banks can discount bills of exchange and avail loan from RBI at times when cash is needed.

19. Increase in cash reserve ratio (CRR) by the RBI will result in :

    (A) Initially increase the supply but later on decrease automatically.

    (B) No impact on the supply of money in the economy.

    (C) Decrease the supply of money in the economy.

    (D) Increase the supply of money in the economy.

20. This is not a function of the RBI ?

    (A) Printing of currency.   (B) Controller of credit.

    (C) Issuance of coins.   (D) Custodian of foreign currency.

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Name..

Reg. No:....................................

THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

[November 2020 for SDE/Private Students]

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 3E 01—BANKING : THEORY AND PRACTICE

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours   Maximum : 30 Weightage

General Instructions (Not applicable to SDE/Private Students)

1. *In cases where choices are provided, students can attend* **all** *questions in each section.*

2. *The minimum number of questions to be attended from the Section / Part shall remain the same.*

3. *The instruction if any, to attend a minimum number of questions from each sub section / sub part / sub division may be ignored.*

4. *There will be an overall ceiling for each Section / Part that is equivalent to the maximum weightage of the Section / Part.*

Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)

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

1. A system of banking in which two or more independent banks are brought under the control of a holding company is :

    a) Group banking.   b) Chain banking.

    c) Deposit banking.   d) Investment banking.

2. A credit facility granted by commercial banks to current account holders is :

    a) Cash credit.   b) Overdraft.

    c) Discounting of bills of exchange.   d) Demand loans.

3. SWIFT stands for ——————.

    a) Society for Worldwide Internet Financial Telecommunications.

    b) Solution for Worldwide Interbank Financial Transfers.

    c) Society for Worldwide Internet Financial Telecommunications.

    d) Solution for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications.

Turn over

4. One of the following items is not related with e-banking :

   a) Demand Draft.   b) SPMS.

   c) ECS.   d) ATM.

5. Which of the following limits the power of credit creation by Commercial Bank ?

   a) Fiscal Policy.   b) Bank Loan.

   c) Business Possession.   d) None of the above.

6. Which one of the following is not an instrument of credit control in the banking system ?

   a) Open Market Operations.   b) Cash Reserve Ratio.

   c) Tax rates.   d) All the above.

7. "Repo Rate" refers to the rate at which :

   a) RBI borrows short term money from the markets.

   b) Banks keeps the money with RBI.

   c) Bills are discounted by RBI.

   d) Forex purchased by RBI.

8. In India the Commercial Banks are given licence of operation by :

   a) The Govt. of India.   b) The Ministry of Finance.

   c) Reserve Bank of India.   d) Banking Companies Regulation Act, 1949.

9. What is a permitted currency ?

   a) Only USD.

   b) Only GBP.

   c) USD, GBP, JYEN, DEM.

   d) Any currency, which is freely traded, active and convertible in the market.

10. The term Euro currency Market refers to :

   a) The countries which have adopted Euro as their currency.

   b) The market in which Euro is exchanged for other currencies.

   c) The market where borrowing and lending of currencies take place outside the country of issue.

   d) The international foreign exchange market.

11. US Dollar denominated bond issued in US domestic Market :

   a) Yankee Bond.   b) Bull dog Bond.

   c) Samurai Bond.   d) Dual Bond.

12. The delivery of financial services at affordable costs to the disadvantaged Low Income segments of the society known :

    a) Credit creation.   b) Financial exclusion.

    c) Financial Inclusion.   d) Consumer credit.

13. The cancellation of cheque is known as :

    a) Crossing.   b) Opening of crossing.

    c) Double crossing.   d) General crossing.

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

    a) Debtor.   b) Creditor.

    c) Prospect.   d) Lender.

15. Signing a person's name on the back of the negotiable instrument, means :

    a) Crossing.   b) Endorsement.

    c) Special crossing.   d) General crossing.

(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

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

16. What is meant by IFSC and RTGS ?

17. What is meant by Mutual Fund ?

18. Write a note on innovations in banking.

19. What is the significance of Insurance ?

20. Distinguish between cheque and demand draft.

21. Write a note on COFEPOSA ACT.

22. Write a note on Liquidity and Solvency.

23. Write a note on BRICS Bank.

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

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

24. Describe the functions of central bank.

25. What are the merits and demerits of Digital Payment System ?

26. What are the functions of Asian Development Bank ?

Turn over

27. Describe the role of Credit Rating Agencies.

28. What are the traditional or non-digital payments devises ? Bring out their benefits.

29. What are the Regulatory Agencies in India's Banking Sector ?

30. Illustrate the process of credit creation in commercial banks.

31. What are the steps taken by RBI to overcome the recent financial crisis in India ?

32. Describe the reasons for the growth of international banking.

33. Explain the role of Development Banks.

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay Questions)

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

34. Describe the components of Specialized Financial Institutions and Instruments in India

35. Examine the advantages and disadvantages of autonomy of RBI

36. Describe the pros and cons of FRBM Act 2003

37. Describe the monetary policy instruments of RBI. Bring out the significance of each of the monetary policy instruments.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

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Name..

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

THIRD SEMESTER P.G. (CBCSS) DEGREE [REGULAR] EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2020

(SDE)

Economics

ECO 3C 11—BASIC ECONOMETRICS

(2019 Admissions)

	DD	MM	YEAR	
Date of Examination :	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	FN/AN

Time : 15 Minutes   **Total No. of Questions : 20**

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

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

2. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, the candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.

3. Write the Name, Register Number and the Date of Examination in the space provided.

4. 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.

5. **Candidate should handover this Question paper to the invigilator after 15 minutes and before receiving the question paper for Part B Examination.**

ECO 3C 11—BASIC ECONOMETRICS

Multiple Choice Questions :

1. Choose the correct one from the following :

    (A) $0 \leq r^2 \leq 1$.

    (B) $0 < r^2 < 1$.

    (C) $0 \geq r^2 \geq 1$.

    (D) $0 > r^2 > 1$.

2. Regressor is also known as ———————.

    (A) Explanatory Variable.

    (B) Explained Variable.

    (C) Response Variable.

    (D) Dependant Variable.

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

    (A) $E(Ui)^2 = \sigma i^2$.

    (B) $E(Ui)^2 = \sigma^2$.

    (C) $E(Ui)^2 = 0$.

    (D) $E(Ui) = 0$.

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

    (A) t value.

    (B) RSS.

    (C) Standard Error

    (D) r^2.

5. If the value of Durbin-Watson's d stastic = 2, the value of Co-efficient of autocorrelation is ———————.

    (A) One.

    (B) Zero.

    (C) Two.

    (D) More than Two.

6. In Linear Probability Model, the :

    (A) Regressand is dichotomous.

    (B) Regressand is ordinal variable.

    (C) Regressor is dichotomous.

    (D) Regressor is ordinal.

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

    (A) Condition Index.

    (B) Park test.

    (C) Glejser test.

    (D) Durbin's m test.

8. The Structural break in a data set is tested by :

   (A)   Runs test.   (B)   Lagrange multiplier test.

   (C)   Chow test.   (D)   Von-Neumann ratio test.

9. In the k-variable case, the main diagonal elements in the simple correlation matrix are all :

   (A)   Zero.   (B)   One.

   (C)   Less than One.   (D)   More than one.

10. The likelihood ratio test is related to :

   (A)   Maximum likelihood method.   (B)   Ordinary least squares method.

   (C)   Likelihood method.   (D)   Generalised least squares method.

11. The number of independent values assigned to a statistical distribution is called :

   (A)   Degrees of freedom.   (B)   Goodness of fit.

   (C)   Trial and error.   (D)   None of the above.

12. The full form of CLR is :

   (A)   Class line ratio.   (B)   Classical linear regression.

   (C)   Classical linear relation.   (D)   None of the above.

13. Data on one or more variables collected at a given point of time :

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

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

14. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer :

   a) Pooled data imply combination of time series and cross sectional data.

   b) Panel data is special type of pooled data in which the same cross-section unit is surveyed over time.

   (A)   Only (a) is correct.   (B)   Only (b) is correct.

   (C)   Both (a) and (b) are wrong.   (D)   Both (a) and (b) are correct.

15. In a regression model with multicoliinearity being very high, the estimators :

    (A) Are unbiased.

    (B) Are consistent.

    (C) Standard errors are correctly estimated.

    (D) All of the above.

16. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE about a regression model in the presence of multicol-linearity ?

    (A) t ratio of co-efficients tends to be significantly.

    (B) R^2 is high.

    (C) OLS estimators are not BLUE.

    (D) OLS estimators are sensitive to small changes in the data.

17. A sure way of removing multicoliinearity from the model is to :

    (A) Work with panel data.

    (B) Drop variables that cause multicollinearity in the first place.

    (C) Transform the variables by first differencing them.

    (D) Obtaining additional sample data.

18. Multicollinearity is limited to :

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

    (C) Pooled data.   (D) All of the above.

19. Full form of OLS :

    (A) Ordinary least square method.   (B) Ordinary least statistical method.

    (C) Ordinary least sample method.   (D) Both (B) and (C).

20. An estimate is :

    (A) The numerical value obtained after applying a formula to a given data set.

    (B) The p value obtained after applying a formula to a given data set.

    (C) The table value obtained after applying a formula to a given data set.

    (D) The correlation co-efficient obtained after applying a formula to a given data set.

THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

[November 2020 for SDE/Private Students]

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 3C 11—BASIC ECONOMETRICS

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

General Instructions (Not applicable to SDE/Private Students)

1. *In cases where choices are provided, students can attend* **all** *questions in each section.*

2. *The minimum number of questions to be attended from the Section / Part shall remain the same.*

3. *The instruction if any, to attend a minimum number of questions from each sub section / sub part / sub division may be ignored.*

4. *There will be an overall ceiling for each Section / Part that is equivalent to the maximum weightage of the Section / Part.*

Part A

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

Multiple Choice Questions :

1. Coefficient of determination r^2 lies between :

    (a) $-\infty$ and ∞.

    (b) -1 and 1.

    (c) 0 and 1.

    (d) 0 and ∞.

2. If ESS = 50 with degree of freedom = 1 and RSS = 100 with degree of freedom = 10. Find F-ratio.

    (a) 5.

    (b) 20.

    (c) 10.

    (d) 1.

3. Cov (X_iX_j) not equal to zero results in :

    (a) Heteroscedasticity.

    (b) Multicollinnearity.

    (c) Autocorrelation.

    (d) Non-stationarity.

Turn over

4. P value of 0.06 is significant at :

    (a) 5 %.
           (b) 1 %.

    (c) 10 %.
          (d) Cannot say.

5. DW test is used for detecting :

    (a) Heterosedasticity.
        (b) Auto Correlation.

    (c) Multicollinearity.
        (d) None of the above.

6. Dropping variables is a remedy for :

    (a) Heteroscedasticity.
       (b) Auto Correlation.

    (c) Multicollinnearity.
       (d) None of the above.

7. Standard deviation of the sampling distribution of an estimator is :

    (a) Correlation co-efficient.
      (b) Variance.

    (c) Standard error.
       (d) Mean.

8. In a linear regression model, Y = 20 + 0.8 X. Find Y, when $x = 10$:

    (a) 30.
       (b) 20.08.

    (c) 28.
       (d) 12.

9. Number of observations minus number of constraints is known as :

    (a) Degree of freedom.
      (b) Level of significance.

    (c) Level of confidence.
      (d) Variance.

10. What is the slope of the equation $y = 4 - 2x$?

    (a) 4.
       (b) – 2.

    (c) 2.
       (d) – 8.

11. Census method of data collection is employed in :

    (a) Census data.
       (b) NSSO data.

    (c) Crop Cutting data.
      (d) Input output tables.

12. BLUE property is related to :

    (a) Mean.
       (b) Gauss-Markov Theorem.

    (c) Central Limit Theorem.
     (d) Moments.

13. Overall goodness of fit is higher in regressions with :

    (a) Lower R2.

    (b) Higher R2.

    (c) Both (a) and (b) are true.

    (d) Cannot determine.

14. If the response variable is ordinal in nature, one may use :

    (a) Ordinal logit and probit models.

    (b) Multinominallogit and probit models.

    (c) Bivariate logit and probit model.

    (d) Tobit model.

15. Models that use censored data is :

    (a) LPM model.   (b) Logit model.

    (c) Probit model.   (d) Tobit model.

(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

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

16. What are endogenous variables ?

17. Explain Degrees of freedom.

18. Distinguish between Type I and Type II error.

19. What is BLUE ?

20. Explain importance of using Tobit model.

21. Briefly give an account on linearity assumption.

22. What is F test ?

23. Explain level of significance ?

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

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

24. What are the consequences of multicollinearity ?

25. Explain Durbin-Watson test.

Turn over

26. Elucidate the method of maximum likelihood estimation.

27. Describe the ANOVA model.

28. Compare the SRF and PRF.

29. Discuss heteroscedasticity and its remedial measures.

30. Critically evaluate linear probability models.

31. Give an account on the scope of econometrics.

32. Distinguish between logit and probit model.

33. Explain the method of structural break using Chow test.

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay type questions)

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

34. Discuss the problem of Heteroskedasticity ? Explain the detection, consequences, and remedial measures.

35. Explain assumptions underlying the Classical Linear Regression Model.

36. Explain the different steps in Econometric methodology

37. For the following data on household consumption (Y) and income (X) fit a regression and interpret the result.

Consumption (Y)	Income (X)
20	30
15	20
20	40
20	45
10	35
10	20
25	35

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

THIRD SEMESTER P.G. (CBCSS) DEGREE [REGULAR] EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2020

(SDE)

Economics

ECO 3C 10—GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

(2019 Admissions)

	DD	MM	YEAR	
Date of Examination :	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	FN/AN

Time : 15 Minutes **Total No. of Questions : 20**

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

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

2. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, the candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.

3. Write the Name, Register Number and the Date of Examination in the space provided.

4. 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.

5. **Candidate should handover this Question paper to the invigilator after 15 minutes and before receiving the question paper for Part B Examination.**

ECO 3C 10—GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Multiple Choice Questions :

1. The Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) combines three indicators. They are :

    (A) Infant mortality, life expectancy and adult literacy rate.

    (B) Crime rate, clean environment and quality of housing.

    (C) Air pollution rate, water pollution rate and sanitation.

    (D) Health, education and environment.

2. Infant mortality :

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

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

    (C) Is life expectancy up to age 3.

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

3. With economic growth, the proportion of labour-force engaged in agriculture :

    (A) Increases.   (B) Decreases.

    (C) Remains unaffected.   (D) Changes in an uncertain manner.

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

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

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

5. India's First Five Year Plan was based on :

    (A) Mahalanobis model.   (B) Feldman model.

    (C) Harrod-Domar model.   (D) Leontief model.

6. Which of the following is a goal of economic development ?

    (A) Economic growth.

    (B) Reduction of poverty.

    (C) Improvement of human development (education, health, etc).

    (D) All of these answers.

7. For Rostow, which of the following constitute pre-conditions for take-off ?

    (A) Investment rate of at least 5 % of GNP.

    (B) Universal primary education.

    (C) Development of one or more manufacturing sectors with a high growth rate.

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

8. Which of the following is not an important objective of development ?

    (A) Increases in per capita income.

    (B) The expansion of available choices

    (C) Increases in individual and national self-esteem.

    (D) All of the above are important objectives of development.

9. Dualism and dichotomies in geography do not include :

    (A) General Geography versus Regional Geography.

    (B) Physical Geography versus Human Geography.

    (C) Quantitative versus Behavioural Geography.

    (D) Hard Geography versus Soft Geography.

10. The existence of Different Frameworks in the Society is a feature of Rostow's stage of growth of :

    (A) The Traditional Society.   (B) Pre-Conditions for Take off.

    (C) The Take off stage.   (D) Drive to Maturity.

11. Shift in Occupational Distribution is a feature of Rostow's stage of growth of :

    (A) The Traditional Society.   (B) Pre-Conditions for Take off.

    (C) The Take off stage.   (D) Drive to Maturity.

12. Which of the following is not correctly matched ?

    (A) Big-push strategy : Paul N. Rosenstein- Rodan.

    (B) Balanced growth theory : R. Nurkse

    (C) Development with unlimited supplies of labour : A-0. Hirschman.

    (D) Critical minimum strategy : Prof. Harvey Leibenstein

Turn over

13. Balanced growth implies :

    (A) Simultaneous development of a variety of activities, which support one another.

    (B) Equal allocation of resources to different sectors.

    (C) Different sectors growing at their natural rates of growth.

    (D) Uniform rate of growth of output over time.

14. Which of the following about strategy of balanced growth is right ?

    (A) Simultaneous investment in all sectors.

    (B) All sectors are independent.

    (C) Both.

    (D) None.

15. The parameter/s of the PQLI is/are :

    (A) Life Expectancy Index.　　　　(B) Standard of living index.

    (C) Infant mortality rate.　　　　　(D) (A) and (C).

16. The concept of HDI was popularized by :

    (A) Morris D Morris.　　　　　　(B) Adam Smith.

    (C) Keynes.　　　　　　　　　　(D) Mahbub Ul Haq.

17. The Multidimensional Poverty Index has been developed by :

    (A) The UNDP.　　　　　　　　(B) Oxford HDI.

    (C) The UNO.　　　　　　　　　(D) Morris D Morris.

18. Differences in Factor Endowment is fundamental bases of :

    (A) Technical dualism.　　　　　(B) Social dualism.

    (C) Geographical dualism.　　　　(D) Financial dualism.

19. Personal touch between the moneylenders and borrowers is the characteristics of :

    (A) Organised money market.　　(B) Unorganised money market.

    (C) Organised capital market.　　(D) Un organised capital market.

20. Flexibility in loan transactions is the characteristics of :

    (A) Organised money market.　　(B) Unorganised money market.

    (C) Organised capital market.　　(D) Un organised capital market.

D 11411 (Pages : 4) Name...

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

THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

[November 2020 for SDE/Private Students]

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 3C 10—GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　Maximum : 30 Weightage

General Instructions (Not applicable to SDE/Private Students)

1. *In cases where choices are provided, students can attend* **all** *questions in each section.*

2. *The minimum number of questions to be attended from the Section/Part shall remain the same.*

3. *The instruction if any, to attend a minimum number of questions from each sub section/sub part/ sub division may be ignored.*

4. *There will be an overall ceiling for each Section/Part that is equivalent to the maximum weightage of the Section/Part.*

Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)

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

1. Which among the following is not a true measure of economic growth ?

    a) HDI. 　　　　　　　　　　b) National Income.

    c) Per Capita Income. 　　　　　d) Employment.

2. Which among the following is an important determinant/s of human development ?

    a) Longevity, measured by life expectancy at birth.

    b) Knowledge, measured by adult literacy and years of schooling.

    c) Standard of living, measured by the real per capita income.

    d) All the above.

3. In 1990, the UNDP has formulated a new HDI (NHDI) using the formula, where, H = Life Expectancy Index ; E = Education Index ; and I = Income Index

    a) $NHDI = H^{1/3} \times E^{1/3} \times I^{1/3}$. 　　　b) $NHDI = (H \times E \times I)^{1/3}$.

    c) $NHDI = H^{1/3} + E^{1/3} + I^{1/3}$. 　　　d) $NHDI = \left[H^{1/3} \times E^{1/3} \times I^{1/3} \right] \big/ 3$.

Turn over

4. PQLI is estimated on the basis of the value is the average of :

    a) Basic literacy rate.   b) Infant mortality rate.

    c) Life expectancy at age one.   d) All the above.

5. Index that is very useful to identify the most vulnerable people, revealing poverty patterns within countries and over time, and enabling policy makers to design policies more effectively

    a) PQLI.   b) HDI.

    c) MPI.   d) HPI.

6. ————————— is calculated by finding the total cost of all the essential resources that an average human adult consumes in one year and the minimum level of income deemed adequate to live in a particular country.

    a) HPI.   b) Absolute Poverty.

    c) Relative Poverty.   d) Poverty Line.

7. According to Harrod -Domar model, increased investment in the economy will result in the increase of :

    a) Productive Capacity.

    b) Income.

    c) Both Income and productive capacity.

    d) Neither income nor productive capacity.

8. The investment that encourages to the preceding and subsequent stages of production are called :

    a) Externality effect.   b) Linkage effect.

    c) Convergent effect.   d) Divergent effect.

9. Head Count Ratio is a measure of :

    a) Poverty.   b) Inequality.

    c) Mortality.   d) Morbidity.

10. The concept of 'Sustainable Development' was first used by :

    a) M Redcliff Commission 1989.   b) Brundtland Commission in 1978.

    c) M Redcliff Commission 1979.   d) Brundtland Commission in 1987.

11. Which of the following country is not a member of SAARC ?

    a) Bhutan.

    b) Myanmmar.

    c) Bangladesh.

    d) Maldieves.

12. Who is the author of the book "Economic Development with Unlimited Supplies of Labour" ?

    a) RagnarNurkse.

    b) Michael P. Todaro.

    c) Arthur Lewis.

    d) R. R.Nelson.

13. According to Harrod, the necessary condition for achieving steady growth is :

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

    b) $\dfrac{\Delta Y}{Y} \times \dfrac{I}{\Delta Y} = \dfrac{S}{Y}.$

    c) $\dfrac{S}{Y} \times \dfrac{\Delta K}{\Delta Y} = S.$

    d) $GwCr = S.$

14. Overvaluing the domestic currency relative to foreign currency will :

    a) Discourage import substitution and exports

    b) Encourage exports and discourage imports.

    c) Always leads to a balance of trade.

    d) Create a trade surplus in the local market.

15. The simplest explanation based on Lewis's model for rural-urban migration is :

    a) That people migrate when urban wages exceed rural wages.

    b) A higher expected income in urban areas.

    c) Better infrastructure in urban areas.

    d) The availability of labour-intensive jobs in urban areas.

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

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

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

16. Write a note 'Vent for surplus theory'.

17. What are the measures of development ?

18. Write a note on capital deepening technical progress.

19. Distinguish between entitlement and deprivation.

Turn over

20. State 'trickle down hypothesis'.

21. What is Knife-edge equilibrium ?

22. What is meant by shadow pricing ?

23. What is the condition for "achieving the steady growth" according to Domar ?

$(5 \times 1 = 5$ weightage$)$

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

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

24. Explain Capital Accumulation Model.

25. Discuss unbalanced growth theory.

26. Discuss various case of dualism found in underdeveloped countries.

27. Explain dual-gap theory.

28. Explain Mahalanobis' 4-sector model.

29. Discuss the role of economic planning.

30. Examine low level equilibrium trap theory.

31. Explain Simon Kuznets' characteristics of economic growth.

32. Evaluate Backwash effect of International Trade.

33. Describe Kaldor model of economic development.

$(7 \times 2 = 14$ weightage$)$

Part D (Essay Questions)

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

34. Critically evaluate Lewis theory of unlimited supplies of labour.

35. Critically examine the growing financial crisis of India ? What is the sustainable level of borrowing ? Can developing countries borrow too much ?

36. Illustrate the case for mobilization and allocation of resources for economic development

37. Describe Harrod-Domar Growth Model. Bring out its relevance in Indian context.

$(2 \times 4 = 8$ weightage$)$

THIRD SEMESTER P.G. (CBCSS) DEGREE [REGULAR] EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2020

(SDE)

Economics

ECO 3C 09—INTERNATIONAL TRADE

(2019 Admissions)

	DD	MM	YEAR	
Date of Examination :	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	FN/AN

Time : 15 Minutes **Total No. of Questions : 20**

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

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

2. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, the candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.

3. Write the Name, Register Number and the Date of Examination in the space provided.

4. 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.

5. **Candidate should handover this Question paper to the invigilator after 15 minutes and before receiving the question paper for Part B Examination.**

ECO 3C 09—INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Multiple Choice Questions :

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

    (A) Countries reducing various taxes imposed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

    (A) WTO.   (B) UN.

    (C) GATT.   (D) NAFTA.

4. An import tariff is a tax or duty levied on ———— commodities.

    (A) Imported.   (B) Exported.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Ricardian theory assumes perfect mobility of labour ————.

    (A) Within the country.

    (B) Between the countries.

    (C) Both within and between the countries.

    (D) None of these.

8. Heckscher-Ohlin theory is about ————.

    (A) Inter-regional trade.   (B) International trade.

    (C) Domestic trade.   (D) (A) and (B) Both.

9. A reciprocal demand is ————.

    (A) Mutual demand of two countries to each other's good.

    (B) Mutual supply.

    (C) Price of export and import.

    (D) Derived demand.

10. 'Immiserizing growth' is the term given by :

    (A) Amartya Sen.   (B) N. Kaldor.

    (C) Paul Krugman.   (D) Jagdish Bhagwati.

11. The Rybczynski theorem implies that immigration will lower wages :

    (A) True.   (B) False.

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

12. A change in the price of a traded good results in a more than proportional change, in the same direction, in the price of the factor that is used in the production of that good ore intensively." This is the definition of the ————.

    (A) Stolper-Samuelson theorem.   (B) Heckscher-Ohlin theorem.

    (C) Rybczynski theorem.   (D) None of the above.

13. Factor price equalization theorem was proved by ?

    (A) Schumpeter.   (B) Heckschser-Ohlin.

    (C) Lerner.   (D) Samuelson.

14. According to the trade theory of Staffan Linder trade tends to be most pronounced in manufactured goods when trading countries have ?

    (A) Similar endowments of natural resources.

    (B) Similar levels of technology.

    (C) Similar per-capita incomes.

    (D) Similar wage levels.

Turn over

15. According to the factor endowment model of Heckscher and Ohlin, countries heavily endowed with land will ?

   (A) Devote excessive amounts of resources to agricultural production.

   (B) Devote insufficient amounts of resources to agricultural production.

   (C) Export products that are land-intensive.

   (D) Import products that are land-intensive.

16. The terms of trade measure ?

   (A) The income of one country compared to another.

   (B) The GDP of one country compared to another.

   (C) The quantity of exports of one country compared to another.

   (D) Export prices compared to import prices.

17. ———— 1954 study of U.S. trade patterns showed that U.S. exports were labor-intensive compared with U.S. imports, even though the United States was widely-regarded as a relatively capital-abundant nation.

   (A) Paul Samuelson's.   (B) Wolfgang Stolpher's.

   (C) Staffan Linder's.   (D) Wassily Leontief's.

18. That the division of labor is limited by the size of the market best applies to which explanation of trade :

   (A) Factor endowment theory.   (B) Product life cycle theory.

   (C) Economies of scale theory. (D) Overlapping demand theory.

19. The product cycle theory of trade is essentially a :

   (A) Static, short run trade theory.   (B) Dynamic, long run trade theory.

   (C) Zero-sum theory of trade.   (D) Negative-sum theory of trade.

20. Antidumping duties are used to :

   (A) Offset the—margin of dumping.

   (B) Punish domestic consumers for buying high-priced imported goods.

   (C) Discourage foreign governments from subsidizing their exporters.

   (D) Reduce the tariff revenues of the domestic government.

THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

[November 2020 for SDE/Private Students]

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 3C 09—INTERNATIONAL TRADE

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours   Maximum : 30 Weightage

General Instructions (Not applicable to SDE/Private Students)

1. *In cases where choices are provided, students can attend* **all** *questions in each section.*

2. *The minimum number of questions to be attended from the Section/Part shall remain the same.*

3. *The instruction if any, to attend a minimum number of questions from each sub section/sub part/sub division may be ignored.*

4. *There will be an overall ceiling for each Section/Part that is equivalent to the maximum weightage of the Section/Part.*

Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)

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

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

   (a) Constant returns to scale.   (b) Increasing returns to scale.

   (c) Decreasing returns to scale.   (d) Negative returns to scale.

2. Forgone benefit that would have been derived by an option not chosen is ——————.

   (a) Derived demand.   (b) Reciprocal demand.

   (c) Opportunity cost.   (d) Cost-benefit.

3. Composite Commodity Theorem was credited to ——————.

   (a) Marshall.   (b) Edgeworth.

   (c) Ohlin.   (d) Leontief.

4. Imposition of a tariff on imports may reduce the relative internal price of that good, was proposed by ——————.

   (a) Vermon.   (b) Lloyd Metzler.

   (c) Kravin.   (d) Linder.

Turn over

5. Technological gap model was developed by :

    (a) Vernon.   (b) M.V. Posner.

    (c) Leontief.   (d) Kravis.

6. Availability theory was developed in ————.

    (a) 1946.   (b) 1966.

    (c) 1936.   (d) 1956.

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

    (a) Unemployment.   (b) Full employment.

    (c) Under employment.   (d) Employment.

8. ———— is an economic term for the negative consequences that can arise from a spike in the value of a nation's currency.

    (a) Singer Thesis.   (b) Ohlin theory.

    (c) Dutch disease.   (d) Myrdal theory.

9. Once a custom union is created, members agree to eliminate ———— between themselves.

    (a) Taxes.   (b) Tariffs.

    (c) Fine.   (d) Agreements.

10. Among the following which is related to SAFTA :

    (a) SAATTA.   (b) NAAFTA.

    (c) NAATA.   (d) SAARC.

11. EU was created in :

    (a) November 1st 1996.   (b) November 1st 1995.

    (c) November 1st 1994.   (d) November 1st 1993.

12. ———— is the unification of economic policies between different states.

    (a) Arbitrage.   (b) Cartel.

    (c) Economic integration.   (d) Price leadership.

13. ———— is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations.

    (a) ASEAN.   (b) IMF.

    (c) WTO.   (d) IBRD.

14. ———— is related to Chicago school.

    (a) Trade creation.   (b) Dumping.

    (c) Optimum tariff.   (d) Trade waste.

15. ITA ruling is based on a strong likelihood that dumping would repeat if ———— removed.

    (a) Price.   (b) Hoarding.

    (c) Money.   (d) Tariff.

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

Part B (Very Short Answer Type Questions)

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

16. Define terms of trade.

17. How trade act as engine of growth ?

18. What is Metzler Paradox ?

19. Define foreign trade multiplier.

20. Explain Dutch disease.

21. What is Myrdal's view on trade and growth ?

22. Define new protectionism.

23. What are the recent issues in ASEAN ?

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

Part C (Short Answer Type Questions)

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

24. Briefly explain the importance of trade in the economic development of a country.

25. Explain opportunity cost principle.

26. Briefly explain Leontief Paradox.

27. Explain Prebisch-Singer Thesis.

28. Explain Rybczynski theorem.

29. Compare import substitution and export orientation in the context of India's new foreign trade policy.

30. Explain dumping and anti-dumping duties.

31. Briefly explain export subsidies.

Turn over

32. Write a note on economic integration.

33. Explain the role of WTO in the present international trade.

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay Type Questions)

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

34. Explain Hechscher-Ohlin theory of international trade.

35. Explain factor-price equalisation theorem.

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

37. Briefly explain the major theories of customs union.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2021

(CUCSS)

Economics

ECO 3C 12—BASIC ECONOMETRICS

(2015 to 2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours   Maximum : 36 Weightage

Part A

Answer all questions.
Each question carries ¼ weightage.

1. Population census data in an year is an example of :

    (a) Time series.   (c) Pooled.

    (b) Cross-section.   (d) All of the above.

2. Growth models are examples of :

    (a) Log Linear Model.   (c) Log-Lin Model.

    (b) Lin-Log Model.   (d) Reciprocal Model.

3. In reciprocal models as x increases $\beta_2 \left(1/x \right)$ approaches :

    (a) 1.   (c) 0.

    (b) -1.   (d) ∞.

4. The value of R^2 lies between :

    (a) -1 and $+1$.   (c) 0 and 1.

    (b) $-\infty$ and $+\infty$.   (d) -1 and 0.

5. The extent of the variance of an estimator is inflated by the presence of multicollinearity is shown through :

    (a) R2.   (c) r.

    (b) Eigen values.   (d) VIF.

Turn over

6. TOL =

    (a) 1/VIF.   (c) 1-VIF.

    (b) 1 + VIF.   (d) VIF -1.

7. $E\left(U_i^2\right) = \sigma^2$, it is called :

    (a) Hetroscedasticity.   (c) S.E.

    (b) Homoscedasticity.   (d) None of the above.

8. PARK test is used to find out :

    (a) Hetroscedasticity.   (c) Both.

    (b) Autocorrelation.   (d) None of the above.

9. For applying Gold Feld and Quandt test the observations must be :

    (a) ½ of the parameters estimated.

    (b) Twice of the parameters estimated.

    (c) ¼ of the parameters estimated.

    (d) Less than the parameters estimated.

10. White test can be a test of :

    (a) Hetroscedasticity.   (c) Both.

    (b) Specification error.   (d) None.

11. When R^2 for a regression model is equal to zero, the F value is equal to :

    (a) Infinite.   (c) High positive value.

    (b) Low positive value.   (d) Zero.

12. Dummy variables of the type :

    (a) Ratio scale.   (c) Interval scale.

    (b) Ordinal scale.   (d) Nominal scale.

(12 × ¼ = 3 weightage)

Part B

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

13. Distinguish between Mathematical Economics and Econometrics.

14. What are the different types of aggregation problems ususally enter into an economic function ?

15. What is the economic a priori criteria for the evaluation of estimates ?

16. Define regression function and regression line.

17. What are the different measurement scales using in an econometric study ?

18. What is ANOVA model ?

19. What is hetroscedasticity ?

20. What is spatial correlation ?

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Part C

Answer any **eight** *out of eleven questions.*
Each question carries 2 weightage.

21. Explain the Single equation and Simultaneous equation techniques.

22. Explain the statistical and deterministic relations in regression analysis with example.

23. What are desirable properties of an econometric model ?

24. What are the difference between CLRM and CNLRM ?

25. What are the reasons behind normality assumptions ?

26. What are properties of MLE ?

27. Explain the logarithmic models and logarithmic reciprocal models.

28. Explain the Restricted least squares.

29. What is auxiliary regression ?

30. What are the reasons of hetroscedasticity ?

31. What are the consequences of autocorrelation ?

(8 × 2 = 16 weightage)

Turn over

Part D

Answer any **three** *out of five questions.*

Each question carries 4 weightage.

32. Explain the methodology of econometric study.

33. Explain the assumptions of OLS estimators with proof.

34. Explain the different functional forms of regression model.

35. What is general regression model ?

36. How can you use Durbin-Watson d statistics for detecting specification error ?

(3 × 4 = 12 weightage)

THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2021

(CUCSS)

Economics

ECO 3C11—BANKING : THEORY AND PRACTICES

(2015 to 2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours   Maximum : 36 Weightage

Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)

Answer **all** *questions.*
Each question carries a weightage of ¼.

1. Which of the following is an example of a financial intermediary ?

    (a) An Insurance Company.   (b) A stock market mutual fund.

    (c) Credit Union.   (d) All of the above.

2. Higher domination of currency note issued by RBI :

    (a) Rs. 100   (b) Rs. 500.

    (c) Rs. 1,000.   (d) Rs. 10,000.

3. Defaulter of loan means :

    (a) Not paying loan instalments.   (b) Bad reputation.

    (c) Illegal activities.   (d) None of the above.

4. Internet Banking refers to :

    (a) Operation of activities through internet.

    (b) Opening of account through ATM.

    (c) Both (a) and (b).

    (d) None of the above.

5. Which is used for International Money Transfer ?

    (a) RTGS.   (b) NEFT.

    (c) SWIFT.   (d) None.

Turn over

6. The first Public bank was :

    (a) SBI.   (b) Rural Bank.

    (c) PNB.   (d) Bank of Venice.

7. Which is not a finance Company ?

    (a) Hire-purchase Company.   (b) Loan Company.

    (c) IRDA.   (d) Mutual Benefit Finance Company.

8. Which is not related with E-BANKING ?

    (a) Demand Draft.   (b) SPMC.

    (c) ECS.   (d) ATM.

9. The first development bank IFCI established in :

    (a) 1947.   (b) 1948.

    (c) 1949.   (d) 1950.

10. In India the commercial banks are given licence of operation by :

    (a) The Govt. of India.   (b) The Ministry of Finance.

    (c) RBI.   (d) Banking Companies Regulation Act 1949.

11. Currency notes are issued by :

    (a) RBI.   (b) NABARD.

    (c) Public sector banks.   (d) Central Govt.

12. Which of the following schemes are operated by IDBI ?

    (a) Modernisation Assistance Scheme.

    (b) Technical Development Fund.

    (c) Equipment Finance Scheme.

    (d) All of these.

(12 × ¼ = 3 weightage)

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

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

13. Merchant Banks.   14. NABARD.

15. Repo Rate.   16. EXIM Bank.

17. Credit Card.   18. IDBI.

19. MUDRA Bank.   20. Commercial Bank.

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

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

21. What are the objectives and instruments of Monetary Policy in India ?

22. Write a note on Lead Bank Scheme.

23. Explain UTI.

24. Explain the functions of Co-operative Banks.

25. Differentiate between Internet Banking and Tele Banking.

26. What are the reasons for the growth of international banking in India ?

27. Differentiate between Hedge funds and mutual funds.

28. Write a note on Non-Performing assets.

29. What are the Capital Adequacy norms of RBI ?

30. Write a note on Digital Payment System.

31. Examine Narasimham Committee Report 1991.

(8 × 2 = 16 weightage)

Part D (Essay Questions)

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

32. Explain the major financial innovations in Banking Transactions.

33. Briefly examine the development of financial institutions in India.

34. Explain in detail the meaning, structure, objectives and instruments of Monetary Policy.

35. Briefly explain the functions of Central Bank of India.

36. Briefly explain the recent Financial Sector Reforms in India.

(3 × 4 = 12 weightage)

D 11270   **(Pages : 4)**   Name...

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

THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2021

(CUCSS)

Economics

ECO 3C 10—GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

(2015 to 2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours   Maximum : 36 Weightage

Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)

Answer **all** *questions.*
Each question carries ¼ weightage.

1. The outlines of second five year plan was made by :

    (A) B.N. Gadgil.   (B) VKRV Rao.

    (C) P.C.Mahalanobis.   (D) C.N.Vakil.

2. The Harrod Domar growth model suggests that growth is :

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

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

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

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

3. The ultimate effect of the 'invisible hand' of the Adam Smith is that, in a competitive economy everyone :

    (A) Benefits if each act in his own interest.

    (B) Will increase their profit in a free market.

    (C) Should act to maximise economic growth.

    (D) Should act to promote public interest.

4. The essay on the principle of population was written by :

    (A) The World Bank.   (B) Thomas Robert Malthus.

    (C) Julian Simon.   (D) Adam Smith.   **Turn over**

5. Marx refers to the concept of organic composition of capital as :

    (A)   C/(V+S).   (B)   C/V.

    (C)   C/(C+V).   (D)   (C+V)/V.

6. Gender Development Index (GDI) was introduced for the first time in Human Development Report of :

    (A)   2011.   (B)   2012.

    (C)   2013.   (D)   2014.

7. The concept of Rolling plan was emerged during period :

    (A)   1971 to 1978.   (B)   1980 to 1985.

    (C)   1978 to 1980.   (D)   1992 to 1997.

8. Which of the following kind of dualism is H. Myint particularly associated with :

    (A)   Technological dualism.

    (B)   Social dualism.

    (C)   Financial dualism.

    (D)   Geographical dualism.

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

    (A)   Kaldor model.   (B)   Keynesian model.

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

10. Marx attributed the capitalist crisis to :

    (A)   High rate of wages.   (B)   Falling rate of profit.

    (C)   Inflationary pressures.   (D)   Exploitation of labor.

11. How does Sen define poverty ?

    (A)   The lack of material well being.

    (B)   The deprivation of basic capabilities of an individual.

    (C)   The lack of supportive social institutions to ensure ones basic social livelihood.

    (D)   The lack of cultural or religious identity.

12. Unbalanced growth strategy refers to :

    (A)   Deliberate imbalance in favour of some sectors.

    (B)   Simultaneous investment in all sectors.

    (C)   Both.

    (D)   None.

$(12 \times \frac{1}{4} = 3$ weightage)

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

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

13. Types of balanced growth.

14. Gender Empowerment Index.

15. Inverted U hypothesis.

16. Gini co-efficient.

17. Unbalanced growth.

18. Sustainable development.

19. Economic planning.

20. Dualism.

$(5 \times 1 = 5$ weightage)

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

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

21. Critically evaluate Big push theory.

22. Explain critical minimum effort thesis.

23. Discuss Schumpeter model of development.

24. Explain Vintage model.

25. Explain the arguments against the neo-liberal propositions.

26. Explain the features of endogenous growth theory.

27. Explain Amartyasen's Approach.

Turn over

28. Explain the essential elements of Marxian theory of development.

29. Discuss the structural view of under development.

30. Discuss Lewis theory.

31. Critically examine HDI as a measure of development.

(8 × 2 = 16 weightage)

Part D (Essay Questions)

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

32. Critically examine the development strategy adopted in India under the five year plans.

33. Describe Harrod Domar growth model. State the limitations.

34. Explain the essential propositions of endogenous growth theory.

35. Explain the concept and measurement of economic development.

36. Critically examine the Fei-Ranis Model.

(3 × 4 = 12 weightage)

THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2021

(CUCSS)

Economics

ECO 3C 09—INTERNATIONAL TRADE

(2015 to 2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours Maximum : 36 Weightage

Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)

Answer **all** *questions.*
Each question carries ¼ weightage.

1. Reciprocal demand curve is another name for :

    (A) Demand curve.
    (B) Laffer curve.
    (C) Philips curve.
    (D) Offer curve.

2. H O theory deals with which type of trade :

    (A) Intra industry trade.

    (B) Trade based on economies of scale.

    (C) Trade based on product cycle.

    (D) International industry trade.

3. According to Rybczyski theorem commodity prices should be :

    (A) Constant.
    (B) Increasing.
    (C) Decreasing.
    (D) Either increasing or decreasing.

4. Dumping refers to :

    (A) Buying goods at low prices abroad and selling at higher prices locally.

    (B) Expensive goods selling for low prices.

    (C) Reducing tariff.

    (D) Sale of goods abroad at low price, below their cost and price in home market.

Turn over

5. Which of the following theory suggests that firm seek to penetrate new market over time :

    (A)   Imperfect market theory.   (B)   Product cycle theory.

    (C)   Theory of comparative advantage. (D)   None of the above.

6. The head quarter of SAARC is at :

    (A)   Kathmandu.   (B)   Kolalumpur.

    (C)   Bangladesh.   (D)   Bhutan.

7. Dynamic factors in trade theory refer to changes in :

    (A)   Factor endowments.   (B)   Technology.

    (C)   Tastes.   (D)   All of the above.

8. If a nations Terms of Trade is ½ it's trade partners Terms of trade is :

    (A)   4   (B)   2

    (C)   1   (D)   ½.

9. Leontiff paradox refers to the result that the US :

    (A)   Exports are more capital intensive than imports.

    (B)   Exports are more capital intensive than US import substitutes.

    (C)   Imports are more capital intensive than US exports.

    (D)   Import substitutes are more capital intensive than US exports.

10. A tariff will improve Terms of Trade of :

    (A)   The elasticity of the opposing offer curve is less than unity but greater than zero.

    (B)   The elasticity of the opposing offer curve is greater than unity but less than infinity.

    (C)   The elasticity of the opposing offer curve is equal to unity.

    (D)   The elasticity of the opposing offer curve is equal to zero.

11. In autarchy a nations PPC also shows it :

    (A)   Consumption function.   (B)   Sales frontier.

    (C)   Profit frontier.   (D)   Factor endowment.

12. Opportunity cost theory :

    (A)   Is anti thesis of Ricardian theory.

    (B)   Is synthesis of Ricardian and Smiths theory.

    (C)   Is a reconstruction of the Ricardian theory in terms of alternative cost.

    (D)   None of the above.

$(12 \times \frac{1}{4} = 3$ weightage)

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

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

13. Factor intensity.

14. Metzler paradox.

15. Foreign trade multiplier.

16. Export subsidy.

17. Trade diversion.

18. WTO.

19. Export orientation.

20. Technical progress.

$(5 \times 1 = 5$ weightage)

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

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

21. Explain Trade as an engine of growth.

22. Critically examine H O theory.

23. Discuss technological gap model.

24. What is NAFTA ? Explain it's objectives and functions.

25. Explain dynamic effects of custom union.

26. Discuss effect of tariff on Partial equilibrium analysis.

Turn over

27. Discuss the merits and demerits of import substitution.

28. Explain Opportunity cost analysis.

29. Explain contributions of trade to development.

30. Critically examine Immiserising growth theory.

31. Discuss imperfect competition and international trade.

(8 × 2 = 16 weightage)

Part D (Essay Questions)

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

32. Critically evaluate factor intensity reversal.

33. Discuss the effects of Non-tariff barriers.

34. Discuss the limitations of Factor prices equalization theorem.

35. Examine the importance of Product cycle model.

36. Discuss the Technical progress and international trade.

(3 × 4 = 12 weightage)

THIRD SEMESTER P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

(CCSS)

Economics

ECO 3E 03—ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours   Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

Answer all questions.
Each question carries 1 mark.

Multiple Choice Questions :

1. Which method can help in obtaining a welfare improvement if externalities exist ?

    A) Regulation.

    B) Assigning property rights and permitting bargaining.

    C) Piguovian taxes.

    D) All of the above.

2. Which of the following is often referred to as 'Hedonic price' method for valuing environmental assets ?

    A) Using linkages between variations in house prices in and geographical proximity to an environmental asset.

    B) Using 'existence value' to estimate the value of an environmental asset.

    C) Using travel cost to estimate the value of an environmental asset.

    D) Using willingness to pay to value an environmental asset.

3. The social cost curve lies above the private cost curve for the producer in case of which of the following ?

    A) Positive externalities.   B) Negative externalities.

    C) Public goods.   D) Near public goods.

4. Which of the following is correct about the Contingent Valuation Method (CVM) used in Environment Economics ?

    A) It is used only for pollutants.

    B) It is used only for items with positive utilities.

    C) It is used for items under market failure.

    D) It is used only for natural resources.

Turn over

5. Which of the following methods would be used for estimation of price change of a house due to either pollution or good environment like existence of park and scenic beauty ?

    A)   Hedonic price.   B)   CVM.

    C)   Externality effects.   D)   All of the above.

6. In terms of total CO2 emission of a country identify the sequence :

    A)   USA > China > India > Russia.

    B)   China > USA > India > Russia.

    C)   China > USA > Russia > India.

    D)   USA > China > Russia > India.

7. Environmental impact assessment is an objective analysis of the probable changes in :

    A)   Physical characteristics of the environment.

    B)   Biophysical characteristics of the environment.

    C)   socio economic characteristics of the environment.

    D)   All of the above.

8. When the consumption of natural recourses is equal to nature's ability to replenish then sustainability is ?

    A)   Not sustainable.   B)   Steady state economy.

    C)   Environmentally sustainable.   D)   None of the above.

9. What is an environment that can support itself without outside help ?

    A)   An industrial ecosystem.   B)   A sustainable eco system.

    C)   An environmental eco system.   D)   An atmospheric system.

10. Factor contribute to global warming :

    A)   Deforestation.

    B)   Decrease in cattle production.

    C)   Burning of coal and petroleum products.

    D)   Hydrogen gas released in animal waste.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Part B (Very Short Question)

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

11. Carbon tax.

12. Ozone depletion.

13. Threats to biodiversity.

14. What is Montreal Protocol ?

15. Shadow price.

16. Eco system.

17. Environmental ethics.

18. Recycling and Reuse.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

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

19. Examine the relationship between growing population and environmental deterioration

20. Explain Green National Accounting.

21. Discuss the relevance of Kuznets environmental curve.

22. Mention briefly about the impact of climate change on agriculture.

23. Environment is a public good- Discuss.

24. Define the concept of sustainability and analyses the indicators.

25. Write a note on environmental laws as an instrument of environment protection.

26. Examine the scope of Environmental Economics as a subject of interdisciplinary significance.

27. Examine the Law of Thermodynamics and its relevance in Environmental Economics.

28. Explain the safe minimum standard approach.

29. Examine the difficulties of measuring costs of environmental degradation.

30. Explain short term and long term impacts of climate change.

(8 × 5 = 40 marks)

Turn over

Part D (Essay Type Question)

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

31. 'The global policy on environment increasingly necessitates the need for making concerted cooperative efforts with regard to global environment'. Comment.

32. Examine the inter linkages between economy and environment. How environment is acting as the essential part of economy ?

33. What is biodiversity ? How it can be measured and what possible impact can loss of biodiversity have on life ?

34. What is Environmental Impact Assessment ? Examine the stages, steps and procedures of Environmental Impact Assessment of a development project.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

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Name...

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

THIRD SEMESTER P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

(CCSS)

Economics

ECO 3C 12—ECONOMICS OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

Answer all questions.
Each question carries 1 mark.

Multiple Choice Questions :

1. Which of the following economist is associated with the endogenous growth theory ?

    (a) R. M. Solow.

    (b) Robert E Lucas.

    (c) Mrs. Joan Robinson.

    (d) Evsey Domer.

2. The approach of social dualism is connected with the following country :

    (a) Indonesia.

    (b) U.K.

    (c) Iran.

    (d) Pakistan.

3. In Indian Economy, which of the following sectors is 'Saving the surplus' sector ?

    (a) Agriculture sector

    (b) Industrial sector.

    (c) Domestic sector

    (d) None of the above.

4. Mixed Economy means :

    (a) Co-existence of public and private sectors.

    (b) Co-existence of rich and poor.

    (c) Co-existence of small and large industries.

    (d) Promoting both Agriculture and industries in the economy.

5. The outline of Second Five Year plan was made by :

    (a) B. N. Gadgil.

    (b) V K R V Rao.

    (c) P. C. Mahalanobis.

    (d) C. N. Vakil.

6. GDI was introduced for the first time in Human Development Report of :

    (a) 2011.

    (b) 2012.

    (c) 2013.

    (d) 2014.

Turn over

7. In Harrod's growth model, neutral technical progress implies technical progress as :

    (a) Capital augmenting.

    (b) Labour augmenting.

    (c) Both labour and capital augmenting.

    (d) Productivity increasing.

8. Which of the following represents the concept of human capital ?

    (a) Total human resources.

    (b) Total population.

    (c) Human resources gainfully employed in Productive activities.

    (d) All the above.

9. In Joan Robinson's growth model, capital accumulation depends on :

    (a) Saving-income ratio.

    (b) Profit-wage relation and labour productivity.

    (c) Profit-income ratio and capital productivity.

    (d) Saving-investment ratio.

10. In Solow's growth model, the output per capita is a function of :

    (a) Labour - Output ratio.   (b) Capital - Output ratio.

    (c) Technical progress.   (d) Capital- Labour ratio.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Part B (Very Short Question)

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

11. What is warranted growth rate ?

12. Explain the meaning of disguised unemployment.

13. Define Economic development.

14. State two indicators of economic development.

15. What is meant by developmental gap ?

16. What is 'social overhead capital' ?

17. Define ' low level equilibrium trap' ?

18. Distinguish between economic model and growth model.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

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

19. Differentiate between spread effect and backwash effect.

20. What are the measures of inequality ?

21. What are the essential features of endogenous growth theory ?

22. Explain the big push theory.

23. Explain the characteristics of developing countries.

24. "Socialism replaces Capitalism" Comment your opinion.

25. Critically examine the Prof. Mahalanobis' Model of growth.

26. Briefly explain the types of Dualism.

27. What is the distinctive contribution of dual gap analysis to the theory of development.

28. Briefly explain the basic idea of Raider's growth model.

29. Explain the Hirofumi Uzava model.

30. What are the advantages and disadvantages of FDI to developing countries ?

(8 × 5 = 40 marks)

Part D (Essay Type Question)

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

31. Explain Harrod-Domar model in Indian context. Account for its limitations.

32. Discuss Rostow's stages of economic growth.

33. Explain Nelson theory of low level equilibrium trap.

34. Compare and contrast balanced and unbalanced growth. Which of the two will you prefer to the developing country like India ?

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

THIRD SEMESTER P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

(CCSS)

Economics

ECO 3C 11—POLITICAL ECONOMY OF DEVELOPMENT

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours   Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

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

Multiple Choice Questions :

1. The dynamics of competitive populism operating in an open political market place helps in —————.

    (a) Efficiently allocating votes among competing markets.

    (b) Efficiently allocating votes among competing parties.

    (c) Efficiently allocating votes among competing governments.

    (d) Efficiently allocating votes among competing economies.

2. ————— did not engage in long-term predictions concerning the fate of commercial societies.

    (a) Schumpeter.   (b) Kalecki.

    (c) Pareto.   (d) Smith.

3. 'Production of Commodities by Means of Commodities' is a book of —————.

    (a) Marx.   (b) Walras.

    (c) Sraffa.   (d) Marshall.

4. ————— looks for the causes of developments and changes in human society in the means by which humans collectively produce the necessities of life.

    (a) Positivism.   (b) Historical materialism.

    (c) Individualism.   (d) Synthesis.

5. The invisible hand is a metaphor for the unseen forces that move —————.

    (a) Free market economy.   (b) Political economy.

    (c) Market economy.   (d) Capitalist economy.

Turn over

6. The benefits of free trade were outlined and popularized initially by economist ————.

    (a) Schumpeter   (b) Robinson.

    (c) Keynes.   (d) David Ricardo.

7. Latin American dependency theory is a strand of political-economic thought developed out of ————.

    (a) EOLAC.   (b) ECLAC.

    (c) ECLAO.   (d) ECLCC.

8. Globally-oriented analytical framework that permits social scientists to understand how cross-national economic systems structure national-level development outcomes is the contribution of ————.

    (a) Dynamic theory.   (b) Elite theory.

    (c) Dependency theory.   (d) Cross boarder theory.

9. On ———— NITI Aayog was set up as a think tank for providing policy inputs to the government on the developmental matters.

    (a) 1st January 2014.   (b) 1st January 2015.

    (c) 30th January 2014.   (d) 30th January 2015.

10. There are usually strong ———— linkages between energy conservation and reforms in energy pricing.

    (a) Zero.   (b) Negative.

    (c) Infinite.   (d) Positive.

                                                        (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Part B (Very Short Answer Type)

Answer any **five** *out of Eight Questions.*
Each question carries 2 marks.

11. Explain Elite capture ?

12. What is political bureaucracy ?

13. Compare classical and neo-classical economics.

14. Explain the concept of value by Ricardo.

15. Define industrial reserve army.

16. What is profit according to Marx ?

17. What is monopoly capital ?

18. Define free trade.

<div align="right">(5 × 2 = 10 marks)</div>

Part C (Short Answer Type)

Answer any **eight** *out of twelve questions.*

Each question carries 5 marks.

19. How environment is related to development in India ?

20. Define and state mode of production.

21. Briefly explain Dependency theory.

22. Explain the main ideas of ECLA-school.

23. Explain the main features of international integration.

24. Critically examine the dynamics of social change.

25. Explain the Marxian value theory.

26. Explain the value theory developed by Smith.

27. Briefly illustrate the contributions of Joan Robinson in political economy.

28. What are the classical views on trade ?

29. Explain briefly the relationship between market, institutions and state in the economy.

30. What are the features of competitive populism ?

<div align="right">(8 × 5 = 40 marks)</div>

Part D (Essay Type)

Answer any **two** *out of four questions.*

Each question carries 10 marks.

31. Explain the political economy of fiscal federalism in India.

32. Briefly explain the political economy in the WTO regime.

33. Critically explain Prebisch-Singer analysis.

34. Explain critically the Marxian stages of development.

<div align="right">(2 × 10 = 20 marks)</div>

THIRD SEMESTER P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

(CCSS)

Economics

ECO 3C 10—BASIC ECONOMETRICS

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours   Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)

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

1. In a two variable regression Y is dependent variable and X is independent. If the correlation co-efficient Y and X is 0.6, then which one of the following result is correct :

    a) 6 % variations in Y are explained by X.

    b) 60 % variations in Y are explained by X.

    c) 36 % variations in Y are explained by X.

    d) 0.6 % variations in Y are explained by X.

2. What will be the properties of the OLS estimator in the presence of multicollinearity ?

    a) It will be consistent unbiased and efficient.

    b) It will be consistent and unbiased but not efficient.

    c) It will be consistent but not unbiased.

    d) It will not be consistent.

3. R^2 refers to :

    a) Co-efficient of determination.

    b) Co-efficient of correlation.

    c) Square of correlation co-efficient.

    d) Both a) and c).

Turn over

4. Durbin test is used in :

    a)   Autocorrelation.   b)   Multicollinearity.

    c)   Hetroscedasticity.   d)   Over all significance of regression.

5. The method used to remove the correlation between $Yt-1$ and the error term in koyck adaptation expectation model is :

    a)   Weighted least square method.   b)   Dummy variable model.

    c)   Instrumental variable model.   d)   None of these.

6. Under the problem of heteroscedasticity, OLS estimates are :

    a)   BLUE.   b)   Not BLUE.

    c)   Efficient.   d)   None of these.

7. After running an OLS regression, the reported R^2 is :

    a)   Never smaller than the adjusted R^2.

    b)   A number lying between -1 and $+1$.

    c)   One minus the sum of squared errors divided by the variation in the independent variables.

    d)   None of the above.

8. In the CLRM, u (the error term) is, among other things :

    a)   The influence of the variables in the model.

    b)   Measurement errors or human error.

    c)   That which affects the var. dependent and can be observed.

    d)   None of the above.

9. The sample value of a population characteristic is known as :

    a)   Parameter.   b)   Moment.

    c)   Stochastic term.   d)   Statistic.

10. The variable Fringe is interpreted as :

    a)   Being on the Left or on the Right.

    b)   Being on both the Left and the Right.

    c)   Being twice the value of being on the Left or being on the Right.

    d)   None of these.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

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

11. What is stochastic variable ?

12. What is 'Line of Best Fit' ?

13. Why we estimate Standard Error ?

14. Distinguish between time series data and cross-section data.

15. What are the important goals of Econometrics ?

16. What are the reasons for lags ?

17. What is Instrumental variable ?

18. List the types of Econometric data.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

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

19. Distinguish between point estimation and interval estimation.

20. What are the important assumptions of Gauss - Markov theorem ?

21. Explain multiple linear regression models.

22. Distinguish between R^2 and adjusted R^2. Show that R^2 is greater than adjusted R^2.

23. What is Multicollinearity ? What are the consequences of multicollinearity ?

24. Explain the nature and consequences of Autocorrelation.

25. What are the uses of Instrumental Variables ?

26. Explain adaptive expectation models and partial adjustment models.

27. What is the role of lags in economics ?

28. Explain various test statistics used in a regression model.

Turn over

29. What is econometric model ? Justify the insertion of the stochastic error term in an econometric model.

30. Explain the concept of three Stage Least Squares (3SLS).

(8 × 5 = 40 marks)

Part D (Essay Type Questions)

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

31. Discuss the method of estimating Simultaneous Equation Models.

32. For a two variable model $Y_t = \alpha + \beta X_t + u_t$, show that in the presence of autocorrelation, the OLS estimators are still Linear Unbiased but they are no longer efficient.

33. Elaborate on the estimation of dummy variables. Do you think it is important to use dummy variables in economic analysis ? Justify.

34. Discuss in detail the OLS method and explain its merits and demerits.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)