

FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE [SUPPLEMENTARY] EXAMINATION
APRIL 2022

(CUCSS)

Economics

ECO 4C 25—MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS

(2015 to 2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 36 Weightage

Part A*Answer all the questions.**Each question carries ¼ weightage.*

1. A vertical supply curve means the elasticity of supply is :
 - a) Infinity.
 - b) Zero.
 - c) Equal to one.
 - d) Greater than one.
2. MU curve will below X axis when _____.
 - a) MU is positive.
 - b) MU is Negative.
 - c) MU is Zero.
 - d) MU is constant.
3. The slope of Isoquant is called :
 - a) MU.
 - b) MRTS .
 - c) MRS.
 - d) None of these.
4. The demand curve for a product is given by $D = 170 - 20P$ and the supply curve is given by $S = 50 + 10P$, where P is the price of the product. When the market for the product is in equilibrium, the quantity bought and sold is :
 - a) 66.
 - b) 22.
 - c) 90.
 - d) None of these.
5. The slope of Total cost curve is :
 - a) AC.
 - b) MC.
 - c) AVC.
 - d) None of these.
6. The Total Utility is maximum when :
 - a) MU is zero.
 - b) AU is the highest .
 - c) MU is the highest.
 - d) MU is equal to AU.

Turn over

7. Market demand for any good is a function of the _____
- a) Price per unit of the good. b) Price per unit of other goods.
c) Income of consumers. d) All of these.
8. The dual of the dual problem is :
- a) Primal problem. b) Dual problem.
c) Secondary problem. d) None of these.
9. In case the two commodities are substitutes, cross elasticity will be :
- a) Positive. b) Unitary.
c) Negative. d) Infinite.
10. The elasticity of substitution of a CES production function is :
- a) 1. b) $1/1 + P$.
c) -1 . d) $1 - P$.
11. The elasticity of demand curve of a firm under perfect competition is :
- a) 1. b) 0.
c) -1 . d) Infinity.
12. All the following curves are U-shaped except :
- a) The AVC curve. b) The AFC curve.
c) The AC curve. d) The MC curve.

(12 × ¼ = 3 weightage)

Part B

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

13. Find the Marginal revenue and average revenue associated with the total revenue function, $TR = 16Q - 4Q^2$.
14. What is balancing equation in Leontief Model ?
15. Explain "Pivot element" in a simplex table.
16. What do you mean by Ridge lines ?
17. Check the homogeneity of the function $Z = 8x + 9y$.
18. Explain closed input output model.
19. Distinguish between Perfect competition and pure competition.
20. Distinguish between inter-industry demand and intra-industry demand.

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Part C

Answer any **eight** the questions.

Each question carries 2 weightage.

21. Given the demand function $\frac{30}{P+1}$, compute the elasticity of demand at $P = 3$.
22. Given the technological co-efficient matrix of two sector economy :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.1 \\ 0.2 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Examine Hawkins Simon conditions for viability.

23. Write a note on Linear Expenditure system.
24. Derive mathematical properties of Cobb-Douglas production function.
25. Solve graphically the following LPP :
- Maximize, $Z = 3x_1 + 5x_2$
 subject to, $x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 2000$
 $x_1 + x_2 \leq 1500$
 $x_2 \leq 600$
 $x_1, x_2 \geq 0$.
26. Explain the role of mathematics in economics.
27. Explain the nature of utility function.
28. The demand functions of the two markets and the total cost function of the monopoly firm are given below :

$$P_1 = 2 - q_1$$

$$P_2 = 9 - 6q_2 \text{ and}$$

$$C = q_1 + q_2.$$

Find the prices, outputs and maximum profit.

29. For the following pay off matrix, determine the optimal strategies for both the firms and the value of the game using maximin and minimax principle :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 4 & 6 & 7 \\ -1 & 8 & 2 & 4 & 12 \\ 16 & 8 & 6 & 14 & 12 \\ 1 & 11 & -4 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Turn over

30. What is CES production function ? Explain its properties.

(8 × 2 = 16 weightage)

Part C

Answer any **three** questions.

Each question carries 4 weightage.

31. A producer has the possibility of discriminating between the domestic and foreign markets for a product when the demands respectively are,

$$Q_1 = 42 - 0.2P_1$$

$$Q_2 = 100 - 0.4P_2$$

The total cost = 4000 + 20 Q where, $Q = Q_1 + Q_2$.

What price will be the producer charge in order to maximise the profits ? a) With discrimination between the markets ; and b) Without discrimination.

32. Explain the properties of Cobb-Douglas production function.
33. Given the Utility Function $U = x^2 + 3xy - 5y^2$, Price of the commodity x is Rs. 2, price of commodity y is Rs. 3 and consumers money income is Rs. 6, find the equilibrium level of Consumption of commodities x and y and also calculate consumer's maximum utility.
34. Solve the following LPP by simplex method :

$$\text{Minimise } Z = x_1 - 3x_2 + 2x_3$$

$$\text{subject to } 3x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 \leq 7$$

$$-2x_1 + 4x_2 \leq 12$$

$$-4x_1 + 3x_2 + 8x_3 \leq 10$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0.$$

35. Determine the total demand for industries 1, 2 and 3 given the matrix of technical co-efficient A and the final demand vector B below :

		Output Industry				
		1	2	3		
A =	$\begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & 0.3 & 0.1 \\ 0.2 & 0.2 & 0.3 \\ 0.2 & 0.4 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}$	1	2	3	Input Industry	$\begin{bmatrix} 140 \\ 220 \\ 180 \end{bmatrix}$

(3 × 4 = 12 weightage)

**FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

April 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students

(CBCSS)

Economics

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

(2019 Admission onwards)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 20 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 5 Weightage

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

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

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Questions in which only two alternatives are possible is called :
 - (A) Multiple choice questions.
 - (B) Dichotomous questions.
 - (C) Open ended questions.
 - (D) Structured questions.
2. Cluster sampling, stratified sampling and systematic sampling are types of :
 - (A) Direct sampling.
 - (B) Indirect sampling.
 - (C) Random sampling.
 - (D) Non random sampling.
3. What type of chart is useful for showing trends or changes over time ?
 - (A) Pie Chart.
 - (B) Column Chart.
 - (C) Line Chart.
 - (D) Dot Graph.
4. Research is a "Scientific undertaking" opined by :
 - (A) Young.
 - (B) Kerlinger.
 - (C) Kothari.
 - (D) Emory.
5. Which of the following is not a type of research question ?
 - (A) A hypothesis.
 - (B) Predicting an outcome.
 - (C) Evaluating a phenomenon.
 - (D) Developing good practice.
6. Descriptive research design is _____.
 - (A) General.
 - (B) Specific.
 - (C) Informative.
 - (D) None.
7. What is the Purpose of Research _____ ?
 - (A) To identify Problems.
 - (B) To find Possible Solutions.
 - (C) Both.
 - (D) None of these.

8. Social Research aims at _____.
- (A) Integration. (B) Social Harmony.
(C) National Integration. (D) Social Equality.
9. Research conducted to find solution for an immediate problem is _____.
- (A) Fundamental Research. (B) Analytical Research.
(C) Survey. (D) Action Research.
10. Quantitative research is based on _____.
- (A) Measurement of quantity. (B) Measurement of quality.
(C) None of these. (D) None.
11. The combination of interview and _____ is known as schedule method.
- (A) Observation. (B) Questionnaire.
(C) Data. (D) None.
12. No probability is associated with an individual of being selected is known as _____.
- (A) Non-probability sampling (B) Probability sampling
(C) None of these. (D) None.
13. What is the purpose of the conclusion in a research report ?
- (A) It explains how concepts were operationally defined and measured.
(B) It contains a useful review of the relevant literature.
(C) It outlines the methodological procedures that were employed.
(D) It summarizes the key findings in relation to the research questions.
14. The introductory section of a research report should aim to :
- (A) Identify the specific focus of the study.
(B) Provide a rationale for the dissertation, or article.
(C) Grab the reader's attention.
(D) All of the above.

15. Systematic step-by-step procedure following logical process of reasoning called _____.
- (A) Experiment. (B) Observation.
(C) Deduction. (D) Scientific method.
16. Marketing department of a business organization carries out research related to :
- (A) Product. (B) Pricing.
(C) Promotion. (D) All the above.
17. Which of the following best describes quantitative research ?
- (A) The collection of non numerical data.
(B) An attempt to confirm the researchers hypothesis.
(C) Research that is exploratory.
(D) Research the attempts to generate a new theory.
18. In research, something that does not “vary” is called a _____.
- (A) Variable. (B) Method.
(C) Constant. (D) Control group.
19. The variable which has the effect on another variable is called _____.
- (A) Extraneous variables. (B) Dependent variable.
(C) Independent variable. (D) None of these.
20. Which one among the following statements is false in the context of participatory research ?
- (A) It recognizes knowledge as power. (B) It is a collective process of inquiry.
(C) It emphasizes people as experts. (D) Its sole purpose is the production of knowledge.

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(CBCSS)

Economics

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

(2019 Admission onwards)

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Maximum : 30 Weightage

General Instructions

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Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)

Answer all questions.

Each bunch of five questions carries a weightage of 1.

1. Basic research is also called _____ research.
(a) Systematic. (b) Core.
(c) Pure. (d) Applied.
2. The approach adopted by qualitative researchers tends to be_____.
(a) Deductive. (b) Inductive.
(c) Hypothesis. (d) (a) only.

Turn over

3. _____ is a relationship between two variables of the study and that the results are significant to the research topic.
- (a) Null hypothesis. (b) Alternative hypothesis.
(c) Normal hypothesis. (d) Test hypothesis.
4. _____ establishes a relationship between the cause and effect of a situation.
- (a) Co-relational research. (b) Diagnostic research.
(c) Experimental research. (d) Descriptive research.
5. In _____ sampling, dividing a population into subgroups that share similar characteristics.
- (a) Systematic. (b) Simple.
(c) Cluster. (d) Stratified.
6. Observation in the natural setting is _____.
- (a) Controlled. (b) Uncontrolled.
(c) Personal. (d) Interpersonal.
7. Accept H_0 when it is false is _____ error.
- (a) Type I. (b) Type II.
(c) Both (a) and (b). (d) None of these.
8. Rank correlation is a _____ technique.
- (a) Parametric. (b) Non-parametric.
(c) Random. (d) Sample.
9. Measuring only one variable is _____.
- (a) Multivariate. (b) Sample variate.
(c) Univariate. (d) All those.
10. _____ is the easiest software for data analysis.
- (a) SPSS. (b) E-views.
(c) Gretel. (d) Excel.

11. Factorial design is _____.
- (a) Formal. (b) Informal.
(c) Both (a) and (b). (d) None of these.
12. An indirect interview technique is _____.
- (a) Projective. (b) Productive.
(c) Pantry. (d) Warranty.
13. _____ is a series of successive observation of a given phenomena.
- (a) Index number. (b) Correlation.
(c) Time series analysis. (d) Regression.
14. Note card is related to _____.
- (a) SPSS. (b) ROL.
(c) EXCEL. (d) GRETEL.
15. Which is not related to experimental design ?
- (a) Replication. (b) Randomization.
(c) Local control. (d) Enumeration.

(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)

Part B (Very Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any five questions.

Each questions carries a weightage of 1.

16. Explain applied and fundamental research ?
17. What is the different measurement scales mainly used ?
18. What are the components in the general outline of a popular report ?
19. Explain the steps in sample design ?
20. How research methods different from methodology ?
21. State the qualities of a good research ?

Turn over

22. What are the characteristics of secondary data used by a researcher ?
23. Write the basic principles while using EXCEL in research ?

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Part C (Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any seven questions.

Each questions carries a weightage of 2.

24. Explain the major multivariate techniques ?
25. Explain the procedures for hypothesis testing ?
26. Explain Estimation ?
27. Compare the difference between questionnaire and schedule ?
28. Explain the use of statistical software packages in research ?
29. What are the points to be determined by a researcher in sample size ?
30. Explain the techniques of developing measurement tools ?
31. What are the factors keeping in view for selecting the appropriate method for data collection ?
32. Find the median for the following ?

Classes	0–10	10–20	20–30	30–40	40–50
Frequency	2	12	22	8	6

33. The mean of 5 numbers is 18, if one number is excluded, their mean is 16, Find the excluded number ?

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay Type Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each questions carries a weightage of 4.

34. What is a Hypothesis ? Explain standard test of hypothesis ?
35. Briefly explain the different steps in the research process ?
36. What is interpretation ? Explain the precautions and techniques of interpretation in research ?
37. What is Research ? Explain briefly the problems faced by a researcher ?

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

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ECO 4E 09—MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS

(2019 Admission onwards)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 20 Minutes

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ECO 4E 09—MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

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

2. Demand is perfectly inelastic when :
 - (A) The good in question has perfect substitutes.
 - (B) Shifts in the supply curve results in no change in price.
 - (C) Shifts of the supply curve results in no change in quantity demanded.
 - (D) Shifts of the supply curve results in no change in the total revenue from sales.

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

4. The cost of consumption has two components :
 - (A) The substitution effect and the income effect.
 - (B) The law of demand and the law of diminishing marginal utility.
 - (C) The price effect and the income effect.
 - (D) The money price and the time price.

5. Which of the following statements incorrect ?
 - (A) Man cannot create matter.
 - (B) Production is an activity of making some-thing material only.
 - (C) Production can be defined as addition of utility.
 - (D) Production is any economic utility which is directed towards the satisfaction of the wants of the people.

6. The supply of land is _____.
- (A) Unlimited. (B) Increased.
(C) Decreased. (D) Limited.
7. The capital which belongs to the society as a whole is called _____.
- (A) Individual Capital. (B) Human Capital.
(C) Social Capital. (D) Floating Capital.
8. In its original form Cobb-Douglas production function applies to _____.
- (A) Individual manufacturing firm. (B) Individual firm.
(C) Whole of manufacturing in US. (D) None of the above.
9. When there is a fixed factor and a variable factor, then the law would be :
- (A) Law of increasing returns to scale. (B) Law of constant returns to scale.
(C) Law of decreasing returns to scale. (D) Law of variable proportions.
10. In CES production function, the elasticity of substitution is :
- (A) Unity. (B) Zero.
(C) Negative. (D) Constant.
11. Which is a characteristic of the market ?
- (A) One Area. (B) Presence of both Buyers and Sellers.
(C) Single Price of the Commodity. (D) All the above.
12. Which one is a feature of monopoly ?
- (A) Single Seller and Many Buyers. (B) Lack of Close Substitutes.
(C) Restrictions of New Firm entry. (D) All of these.
13. Price discrimination is found in which market ?
- (A) Pure Competition. (B) Perfect Competition.
(C) Monopoly. (D) Monopolistic Competition.
14. In which market is AR equal to MR ?
- (A) Perfect competition. (B) Oligopoly.
(C) Imperfect competition. (D) Monopoly.

15. What is true for perfect competition market ?
- (A) Price is determined by both Demand and Supply Forces.
 - (B) Price is determined by the industry.
 - (C) Each firm of the industry is Price-taker.
 - (D) All the above.
16. Which is a reason of change in demand ?
- (A) Change in Consumer's Income.
 - (B) Change in Prices of Related Goods.
 - (C) Population increase.
 - (D) All the above.
17. Feasible region in the set of points which satisfy :
- (A) The objective functions.
 - (B) Some the given constraints.
 - (C) All of the given constraints.
 - (D) None of these.
18. Price of a goods is determined at a point where :
- (A) Demand > Supply.
 - (B) Demand < Supply.
 - (C) Demand = Supply.
 - (D) None of these.
19. A two-person zero-sum game means that the :
- (A) The sum of losses to one player is equal to the sum of gains to other.
 - (B) The sum of losses to one player is not equal to the sum of gains to other.
 - (C) No any player gains or losses.
 - (D) None of these.
20. Which of the following circumstances in an industry will result in a Nash equilibrium ?
- (A) All firms have a dominant strategy and each firm chooses its dominant strategy.
 - (B) All firms have a dominant strategy, but only some choose to follow it.
 - (C) All firms have a dominant strategy, and none choose it.
 - (D) None of the above is correct.

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Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)

Answer all questions.

Each bunch of five questions carries a weightage of 1.

1. When the marginal rate of substitution decreases the indifference curve becomes :
 - (a) Flatter.
 - (b) Steeper.
 - (c) Right angle.
 - (d) Linear.
2. Negative cross-substitution effect indicates that the commodities are :
 - (a) Complements.
 - (b) Substitutes.
 - (c) Independent.
 - (d) Gross substitutes.

Turn over

3. It is sometimes possible to move from demand functions to the indirect utility function by using :
- (a) Shepherd's lemma.
 - (b) Slutsky theorem.
 - (c) Le Chatelier principle.
 - (d) Roy's identity.
4. The Linear Expenditure Systems have been derived from a utility function of :
- (a) Stone-Geary type.
 - (b) Cobb-Douglas type.
 - (c) CES type.
 - (d) VES type.
5. Given the short-run cost function $C = f(Q) + k$, where Q is the variable output and k is constant, the average fixed cost curve is :
- (a) Hyperbola.
 - (b) Parabola.
 - (c) Rectangular hyperbola.
 - (d) Straight line.
6. The partial derivatives of a homogenous function of degree k is homogeneous of degree :
- (a) k
 - (b) $k - 1$
 - (c) $k + 1$.
 - (d) 1.
7. The Cobb-Douglas production function $Q = Ax_1^\alpha x_2^\beta$, where x_1 and x_2 are inputs, Q , the output, A , α and β are parameters, reflects constant returns to scale when :
- (a) $\alpha + \beta = 1$.
 - (b) $\alpha + \beta < 1$.
 - (c) $\alpha + \beta > 1$.
 - (d) $\alpha + \beta > 0$.
8. Given the cost function of a monopolist $C = f(Q)$ and specific tax at the rate of t per unit output Q , the equilibrium condition that marginal cost, $f'(Q)$ equal to price, p is given by :
- (a) $f'(Q) = p$.
 - (b) $f'(Q) = p - t$.
 - (c) $f'(Q) = p \pm t$.
 - (d) $f'(Q) = p + t$.
9. Which of the following market forms a Two person, zero-sum game can be applied to :
- (a) Oligopoly.
 - (b) Monopoly.
 - (c) Duopoly.
 - (d) Monopsony.

10. The structural co-efficients in an input-output model is determined :
- (a) Theoretically. (b) Empirically.
(c) Mathematically. (d) None of (a), (b) or (c).
11. Simplex method of solving linear programming problem was developed by :
- (a) L. V. Kantorovich. (b) Von Neumann.
(c) R.M. Solow. (d) G.B. Dantzig.
12. Which of the following is valid about the solution of a linear programming problem when the optimal solution of the primal problem is (a) and of the dual is (b) ?
- (a) $a < b$. (b) $a = b$.
(c) $a > b$. (d) $a \neq b$.
13. Prisoner's dilemma is an example of :
- (a) Zero-sum game. (b) Co-operative game.
(c) Competitive game. (d) Non-zero-sum game.
14. If an input-output system in m industries contains one or more self-sufficient groups in a system of n industries ($m < n$) then the system is called :
- (a) Open. (b) Composite.
(c) Closed. (d) Decomposable.
15. The benefit of one player at the expense of other player implies :
- (a) Pay-off. (b) Non-zero sum game.
(c) Zero-sum game. (d) Co-operative game.

(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

Answer any five questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 1.

16. State composite commodity theorem.
17. State the properties of homogeneous function.
18. Express the relationship between marginal revenue, price and elasticity.

Turn over

19. State and explain two criteria for classifying games.
20. Distinguish between static and dynamic input-output system.
21. Distinguish between perfect information and imperfect information games.
22. Obtain the supply curve $Q = f(p)$ given the marginal cost $MC = -6 + 0.2Q$ and price, p .
23. State the assumptions of linear programming.

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any seven questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 2.

24. Express the elasticity form of Slutsky equation for two goods and interpret the result.
25. Verify Euler's Theorem for the production function, $Q = ax_1 x_2$ where x_1 and x_2 are the inputs and Q , the output.
26. Define input expansion path. Obtain the expansion path for the production function $Q = x_1 x_2$ and the iso-cost line, $C^0 = r_1 x_1 + r_2 x_2$ where x_1, x_2 are variable inputs r_1, r_2 are fixed input prices and C^0 is the constant cost.
27. Given the demand curve of a monopolist $Q_d = 40 - 4P$ show that the marginal revenue curve lies below the average revenue curve.
28. Given the demand $Q_d = 12 - 3p$ and supply $Q_s = 2p - 10$ functions ; Does the equilibrium solution exist ? Why ?
29. State duality theorems of linear programming.
30. The average variable cost of a firm is given by $C = 15 - 2Q + 0.1Q^2$. Find the level of output Q that will minimise average cost.
31. Derive the compensated demand curve given the utility function, $U^0 = xy$ and budget constraint, $M - xP_x + yP_y = 0$.

32. Given the constant outlay curve $xy = k$ where k is a constant, x and y are variables, find the elasticity co-efficient. e_{yx} .
33. What is saddle point in relation to the theory of games ?

		Player B			
		1	2	3	4
Player A →	Strategies				
	1	4	3	-2	5
	2	-5	2	1	4
	3	7	5	4	6
4	2	-2	3	7	

Determine the saddle point from the given pay-off matrix.

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 4

34. Specify a CES production function for two inputs and state its properties.
35. The input-output coefficients of a three sector economy, A and the final demand vector, D are given below :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.17 & 0.19 & 0.36 \\ 0.67 & 0.19 & 0.40 \\ 0.20 & 0.23 & 0.24 \end{bmatrix}; D = \begin{bmatrix} 17 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}. \text{ Find the gross output vector X.}$$

36. Explain the basic concepts of game theory.
37. Obtain the dual programming problem from the given primal programme :

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Maximise } \pi = \alpha x_1 + \beta x_2 \\ &\text{subject to } a_1 x_1 + b_1 x_2 \leq c_1 \\ &\quad a_2 x_1 + b_2 x_2 \leq c_2 \\ &\quad a_3 x_1 + b_3 x_2 \leq c_3 \\ &\text{and } x_j > 0 \quad (j = 1, 2, 3). \end{aligned}$$

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

**FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

April 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 4E 08—HEALTH ECONOMICS

(2019 Admission onwards)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 20 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 5 Weightage

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
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ECO 4E 08—HEALTH ECONOMICS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. AYUSH stands for :
 - (A) All youth and usual status health status.
 - (B) Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, unani, siddha and homeopathy
 - (C) Accredited youth and usual special health care
 - (D) None of these.
2. Which index adjusts the average achievement to reflect the inequalities between men and women ?
 - (A) HPI.
 - (B) GEM.
 - (C) HDI.
 - (D) GDI.
3. In health care market if supply increases, demand _____.
 - (A) Increases.
 - (B) Decreases.
 - (C) First increases than decreases.
 - (D) Remains same.
4. Children with no insurance receive health care through a program called _____.
 - (A) Medicare.
 - (B) Social security program.
 - (C) Maternal and Child health bureau.
 - (D) State childrens Health Insurance Program.
5. Doctors earn more than nurses because :
 - (A) There is an excess supply of doctors.
 - (B) There is an excess demand for doctors.
 - (C) There is a National Minimum Wage.
 - (D) There is an excess demand for nurses.
6. Which of the following is a new concept in Primary Health Care ?
 - (A) Equitable distribution.
 - (B) Community participation.
 - (C) Qualitative inquiry.
 - (D) Primary Health Care.
7. What is the total value of Indian healthcare Information technology as of 2020 ?
 - (A) US\$ 0.8 billion.
 - (B) US\$ 2 billion.
 - (C) US\$ 0.9 billion.
 - (D) US\$ 1 billion.

8. Planning a new hospital starts with setting goals for the hospital, without which the organization cannot have a definite direction or focus. Which of the following areas is not considered by an organization while studying existing hospital facilities in an area ?
- (A) Bed ratio. (B) Hospital occupancy.
(C) Physical condition of facilities. (D) Perception of patients.
9. The aim of economic evaluation is to ensure that the benefits from health care programs implemented are greater than the opportunity cost of such programs by addressing questions of _____ or _____.
- (A) Interpretive efficiency or Inclusive efficiency.
(B) Economic efficiency or Evaluative efficiency.
(C) Allocative efficiency or Technical efficiency.
(D) Informational efficiency or Requirements efficiency.
10. The rectangularisation of life curve refers to :
- (A) Fewer deaths at every age. (B) A lower life expectancy.
(C) More deaths at every age. (D) A higher birth rate.
11. The number of live births per thousand of population per year means :
- (A) Birth rate. (B) IMR.
(C) Death rate. (D) None of these.
12. As per Census 2011, Sex ratio in Kerala :
- (A) 652. (B) 715.
(C) 819. (D) 635.
13. Child nutritional status measured in terms of three anthropometric indicators. They are :
- (A) Stunting, wasting and underweight.
(B) Mortality, morbidity and underweight.
(C) Body mass index, morbidity rate, dependency ratio.
(D) None of these.
14. As per Census 2011, birth rate in India :
- (A) 15.2. (B) 21.8.
(C) 15.9. (D) 16.2.

15. _____ is an insured who undergoes treatment after getting admitted in a hospital.
- (A) Inpatient. (B) Outpatient.
(C) Day patient. (D) House patient.
16. Which of the following statements is correct ?
- (A) Health promotion can refer to any event, process or activity that facilitates the protection or improvement of the health status of individuals, groups, communities or populations.
(B) The objective of health promotion is to prolong life and to improve quality of life.
(C) Health promotion practice is often shaped by how health is conceptualized.
(D) All of these.
17. The use of mobile and wireless applications (e.g., SMS, apps, wearable devices, remote sensing and use of social media, such as Facebook, Twitter and Instagram) to health-related purposes describes _____.
- (A) E-health. (B) I-health.
(C) S-health. (D) M-health.
18. Externalities refers to :
- (A) Third party effect. (B) Inclusive growth.
(C) Social exclusion. (D) None of these.
19. Medicare covers what percentage of which population ?
- (A) 95 % of the elderly. (B) 20 % of mothers and children.
(C) 87 % of adolescents. (D) 55 % of the elderly.
20. Two patients have different treatments for the same condition. In Year 1 person A has surgery costing \$3000. Patient B begins drug treatment with drugs costing \$1000. Over three years, and despite an inflation rate of 5 %, by adjusting costs for the rate of inflation the two treatments are shown to be _____ in terms of resources used.
- (A) Much less efficient. (B) Not as efficient.
(C) More efficient. (D) Equally efficient.

**FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

April 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 4E 08—HEALTH ECONOMICS

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

General Instructions

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Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)

Answer all questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 1/5.

1. The number of people die per 100,000 population in a given year is called the :
 - a) Rectangularisation of life.
 - b) Mortality rate.
 - c) Morbidity rate.
 - d) Life expectancy at birth.
2. Adverse selection in health insurance markets :
 - a) Refers to the tendency of insured people to take fewer preventive actions, increasing everyone's costs.
 - b) Refers to the tendency of low risk people to opt out of insurance, increasing the price of insurance.
 - c) Refers to firms refusing to insure people with pre-existing conditions, leading to social problems.
 - d) Refers to efforts by consumers to select the lowest priced insurance on the market, leading to pervasive disequilibrium.

Turn over

3. Total utility will be maximum when :
- Marginal utility is positive.
 - Marginal utility is negative.
 - Marginal utility equals price.
 - Ratio of respective marginal utilities is equal to the ratio of prices.
4. The patient-physician interaction is interpreted as a principal-agent problem in the sense that :
- The physician acts as a principal, and the patient as an agent, because the physician's behavior is hidden to the patient.
 - The physician acts as an agent, and the patient as a principal, because the physician's behavior is hidden to the patient.
 - The physician acts as a principal, and the patient as an agent, because the patient's behavior is hidden to the physician.
 - All the above.
5. A method of comparing the monetary value of all benefits of a project with all cost of that project is known as :
- Cost benefit analysis.
 - Cost effectiveness analysis.
 - Cost utility analysis.
 - Cost analysis.
6. In India, National Health Accounts (NHA) is prepared by which of the following agencies ?
- NITI Ayog.
 - Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.
 - Central Statistical Organisation (CSO).
 - Ministry of Finance, Government of India.
7. In health care market if supply increases, demand _____.
- Increases.
 - Decreases.
 - Remains constant.
 - Indeterminate.
8. Adverse selection in health insurance markets is a result of :
- Information asymmetry.
 - Moral hazard.
 - Excess demand.
 - All the above.
9. Functional relation between inputs and output is known as :
- Medical function.
 - Health function.
 - Production function.
 - None of these.

10. Demand for health care is mostly :
- a) Strong demand.
 - b) Derived demand.
 - c) Indirect demand.
 - d) Suppressed demand.
11. Health for All by 2000 was a slogan of :
- a) National Health Policy 1983.
 - b) National Health Policy 1993.
 - c) New Economic Policy 1991.
 - d) National Population Policy 2000.
12. In Grossman's model, the aging process is represented by :
- a) Eventually increasing rates of depreciation of health stock.
 - b) Decreases in the efficiency of health investment.
 - c) MEI schedules which are monotonically decreasing in age.
 - d) Decreases in "effective education" levels as memory fades.
13. A public good is a :
- a) Good or service provided by a local or national government.
 - b) Good which involuntarily imposes costs or benefits on third parties.
 - c) Good which is non-rivalrous and non-excludable.
 - d) Good which which people display as a signal of wealth, such that demand for these goods may increase with price.
14. The external costs of cigarette smoking are :
- a) Very large and attributable largely to health care.
 - b) Quite small and largely attributable to factors other than health care.
 - c) Irrelevant because cigarettes are a rationally addictive good.
 - d) Very large because smokers seriously damage their own health through their addiction.
15. The statement "There is no such thing as a free lunch" relates to the application of :
- a) The concept of technical efficiency.
 - b) The concept of allocative efficiency.
 - c) The concept of opportunity cost.
 - d) The concept of the margin.

(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)*Answer any five questions.**Each question carries a weightage of 1.*

16. Define health care.
17. Define moral hazard.
18. Define life expectancy at birth.
19. Define Risk.
20. Define production function
21. Define opportunity cost.
22. Define Efficiency.
23. Define out-of-pocket payments.

*(5 × 1 = 5 weightage).***Part C (Short Answer Questions)***Answer any seven questions.**Each question carries a weightage of 2.*

24. Discuss the scope and relevance of health economics in low income countries.
25. What are the characteristics of health care market ?
26. Discuss the objective and subjective indicators of health status.
27. Discuss the role of insurance in health care industry.
28. What is the relationship between economic development and life expectancy ?
29. What is the role of physician in health economics ?
30. Why vaccine for COVID-19 should be provided free for all ?
31. Discuss social determinants of health ?
32. Discuss the equity issues in Indian health scenario.
33. What is health care financing ?

*(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)***Part D (Essay Questions)***Answer any two questions.**Each question carries a weightage of 4.*

34. What are health care sub-markets ? Is health care an abnormal commodity ?
35. What are the health challenges faced by India in the 21st century ?
36. Discuss the sources of market failure in health services.
37. Discuss the economic evaluation tools in health economics ?

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

**FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

April 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 4E 07—GENDER ECONOMICS

(2019 Admission onwards)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 20 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 5 Weightage

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

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ECO 4E 07—GENDER ECONOMICS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Masculine Gender Refers to the :
(A) He group. (B) She group.
(C) Both (A) and (B). (D) None of these.
2. Sabla scheme covers which age group of women ?
(A) 18-25. (B) 45-60.
(C) 3-10. (D) 11-18.
3. The Central Social Welfare Board was established in _____
(A) 1951. (B) 1950.
(C) 1952. (D) 1953.
4. Which scheme helps in the prevention of trafficking and provide support for rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of women ?
(A) Ujjawala scheme. (B) STEP scheme.
(C) Priyadarshini Scheme. (D) DWCRA.
5. Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana was launched in _____.
(A) 2008. (B) 2010.
(C) 2012. (D) 2015.
6. Kudumbasree was launched in ?
(A) 17 May 1998. (B) 18 May 1999.
(C) 17 April 1998. (D) 18 April 1999.
7. Social structure that institutionalize male physical, social and economic power over women :
(A) Gender Discrimination. (B) Masculinity.
(C) Patriarchy. (D) Feminity.

8. Who wrote 'Vindication for the Rights of Women' ?
- (A) Mary Wollstonecraft. (B) Betty Friedan.
(C) Simone de Beauvoir. (D) Gerda Learner.
9. The marriage between a low caste man and a high caste woman is referred to as :
- (A) Niyoga. (B) Anuloma.
(C) Pratiloma. (D) Rakshasa.
10. The custom of Sati was legally abolished in the year :
- (A) 1825. (B) 1827.
(C) 1828. (D) 1829.
11. Which article prohibit discrimination on the basis of caste, creed, sex etc. ?
- (A) Article 15. (B) Article 19.
(C) Article 20. (D) Article 21.
12. The percentage of seats proposed in Women Reservation bill to be reserved for women in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies :
- (A) 16 %. (B) 33 %.
(C) 42 %. (D) 50 %.
13. 'Apni Beti Apna Dhan' is India's first conditional cash transfer program for restricting :
- (A) Female Infanticide. (B) Women Illiteracy.
(C) Sexual Harassement. (D) Child Marriages.
14. Who started Sharada Sadan, a school in 1888 for widows in Bombay ?
- (A) Kasturba Gandhi. (B) Annie Besant.
(C) Pandita Ramabhai. (D) Sucheta Kripalani.
15. What was the first country that granted women the right to vote ?
- (A) Canada. (B) Germany.
(C) New Zealand. (D) United Kingdom.

16. A process of being fair to men and women is _____.
- (A) Gender Intergration. (B) Gender Equity.
(C) Gender Stereotypes. (D) Gender discrimination.
17. In local self-government institutions, atleast one-third of all positions are reserved for :
- (A) Men. (B) Women.
(C) Children. (D) Scheduled tribes.
18. In India seats are reserved for women in :
- A. Lok Sabha.
B. State legislative assemblies.
C. Cabinets.
D. Panchayati Raj bodies.
- (A) A, B and D. (B) B, C and D.
(C) B and C. (D) A and D.
19. Name the Act which provides for equal wages to men and women for equal work :
- (A) Equal Remuneration Act of 1976.
(B) Special Marriage Act of 1955.
(C) Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961.
(D) None of the above.
20. Which article of the Constitution of India ensures equal pay for equal work ?
- (A) Article 15. (B) Article 39.
(C) Article 41. (D) Article 42.

**FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

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(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 4E 07—GENDER ECONOMICS

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

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Part A

Answer all questions.

Each bunch of five questions carries a weightage of 1.

1. Which of the following is a direct measure of gender gap in line with overall level of human development across countries ?
 - a) Human Development Index (HDI).
 - b) Gender Development Index (GDI).
 - c) Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM).
 - d) Global Gender Gap Index.
2. Which of the following state has the lowest sex ratio in India, as per 2011 Census ?
 - a) Uttar Pradesh.
 - b) Haryana.
 - c) Chhattisgarh.
 - d) Tamil Nadu.
3. Which of the following measures represent the risk associated with pregnancy among women ?
 - a) Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR).
 - b) Infant Mortality Rate (IMR).
 - c) Total fertility rate (TFR).
 - d) Sex ratio.

Turn over

4. The Gross enrolment ratio (GER) of female students in higher education in India in 2019-20 is :
- a) 52.7percent.
 - b) 47.23 per cent.
 - c) 27.3 per cent.
 - d) 14.75 per cent.
5. Which of the following schemes provides financial assistance upto Rs 10 lakhs to women entrepreneurs for setting up of the new industrial venture in Small Scale Sector ?
- a) Anna Purna Women Entrepreneur Loan Scheme.
 - b) Stree Shakti Package Women Entrepreneur Loan Scheme.
 - c) MahilaUdyam Nidhi.
 - d) Cent Kalyani Women Entrepreneur Loan Schemes.
6. Choose one of the statements which is not true about the Worker-Population Ratio (WPR) of women in India :
- a) Rural females WPR is lower than the urban females.
 - b) The immediate years after the introduction of economic reforms showed a tremendous increase in the growth of WPR for all segments.
 - c) WPR growth declined for the population except urban males.
 - d) The rise in education is one of the reasons for decline in WPR
7. Which one of the following is known as an 'international bill of rights for women' ?
- a) Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).
 - b) Commission on the Status of Women.
 - c) National Commission for Women.
 - d) UN Development Fund for Women.
8. Which of the following is a negative outcome of gender-related violence to the governance of a nation ?
- a) Lower productivity.
 - b) More absence from the workplace.
 - c) Greater demand for medical and community support services.
 - d) High expenditure for political and judicial services.
9. Given following are the adverse effects of high fertility among women, except :
- a) Exacerbate poverty on children.
 - b) Higher prevalence of stunting and underweight children.
 - c) Women's low relative status.
 - d) Better education among women.

10. Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) concentrates on three broad classes of variables, except :
- Per capita income in PPP dollars.
 - Life expectancy.
 - Share of parliamentary seats.
 - Share of jobs classified as professional and technical and administrative and managerial.
11. Regarding the impact of Structural Adjustment programme on women, which observation is not true ?
- Women are at the epicenter of the crisis.
 - Bear the brunt of the adjustment efforts.
 - Desperately sought means for their families to survive.
 - Not affected by the deteriorating balance between incomes and prices.
12. Which of the following is the most important eligibility criterion for becoming a beneficiary of MSY (MahilaSamridhi Yojana) ?
- Scheduled Castes Women.
 - Family Income above Rs. 1,50,000.
 - Age above 50 years.
 - Female headed households.
13. Kudumbashree CBO structure includes :
- Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) only.
 - Area Development Society (ADS) only.
 - Community Development Society (CDS)only.
 - All of the above.
14. Missing Women is a concept introduced by :
- Abhijith Banerjee.
 - Amartya Sen.
 - Jayathi Ghosh.
 - Beena Aggarwal.
15. Which one of the following is a characteristic of Female headed households?
- Male partner is permanently absent due to separation or death.
 - Women are legally single, divorced or widowed.
 - Total responsibility for the financial as well as the organizational aspects of the households.
 - All of the above.

(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)*Answer any five questions.**Each question carries a weightage of 1.*

16. Gender.
17. Net Reproduction Rate.
18. Gender Wage Gap.
19. Why is women's skill development important ?
20. Gender Inequality Index (GII).
21. SEWA.
22. What is the significance of access to credit for women ?
23. Differentiate between Patrilineal and matrilineal systems.

 $(5 \times 1 = 5 \text{ weightage})$ **Part C (Short Answer Questions)***Answer any seven questions.**Each question carries a weightage of 2.*

24. How can collective bargaining help close the gender wage gap for women ?
25. What are the reasons for high MMR in India ?
26. Write a short note on feminisation of labour.
27. What is the effect of globalization on women ?
28. Discuss the salient features and main findings of Shramsakthi report.
29. Give a review of legislation for women's equal rights in India.
30. What is the significance of gender equity of health ?
31. Give a note on the status of women in organized industry in India.
32. Evaluate the activities of Kudumbashree Mission.
33. What is the role of civil society in ensuring gender equality ?

 $(7 \times 2 = 14 \text{ weightage})$ **Part D (Essay Questions)***Answer any two questions.**Each question carries a weightage of 4.*

34. Discuss in detail the demographic condition of female population in India.
35. Explain the impact of technology and modernization on women's work participation.
36. Explain the different measures which can be taken to control fertility among women.
37. Elucidate the National policy for empowering women in the light of modern India.

 $(2 \times 4 = 8 \text{ weightage})$

FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
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Economics

ECO 4E 06—AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(2019 Admission onwards)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 20 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 5 Weightage

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ECO 4E 06—AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Green Revolution in India was introduced in 20th century during decade's of _____ for adopting new agricultural strategy.
(A) 1960s. (B) 1970s.
(C) 1950s. (D) 1990s.
2. Green Revolution refers to _____.
(A) Use of green manure. (B) Grow more crops.
(C) High Yield Variety Programme. (D) Green Vegetation.
3. Law of diminishing returns is also known as :
(A) Variable proportion. (B) Returns to scale.
(C) Isoquant. (D) Price line.
4. Law of variable proportion explains for :
(A) Shortrun. (B) Long run.
(C) Medium. (D) None of the above.
5. The additional cost incurred to produce and additional unit of output is _____.
(A) Marginal cost. (B) Variable cost.
(C) Fixed cost. (D) Opportunity cost.
6. The firm's short-run marginal-cost curve is increasing when :
(A) Marginal product is increasing. (B) Marginal product is decreasing.
(C) Total fixed cost is increasing. (D) Average fixed cost is decreasing.
7. Who announced the introduction of National Food Security Act ?
(A) Pranab Mukherjee. (B) Manmohan Singh.
(C) P. Chidambaram. (D) Arun Jaitley.

8. Where is the Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) situated ?
- (A) Lucknow. (B) Mysore.
(C) Karnal. (D) Bangalore.
9. In which of the following year was the Food Corporation of India (FCI) set up ?
- (A) 1955. (B) 1960.
(C) 1965. (D) 1970.
10. The term Green Revolution was coined by :
- (A) Dr. MS. Swaminathan. (B) Dr. Norman Borlaug.
(C) Dr. Manmohan Singh. (D) Dr. William Gande.
11. National Seed Policy, 2002 is based on the recommendation of :
- (A) Kelkar Committee. (B) M. V. Rao Committee.
(C) Y. V. Reddy Committee. (D) Abhijit Sen Committee.
12. In which among the following years, essentials commodities act enacted ?
- (A) 1955. (B) 1958.
(C) 1961. (D) 1975.
13. PDS stands for :
- (A) Price Distribution system. (B) Public Division system.
(C) Public Distribution System. (D) None of these.
14. Which is the commercial crop :
- (A) Rice. (B) Wheat.
(C) Tea. (D) None of these.
15. An Economy which does not have any relation with rest of the world is known as:
- (A) Mixed economy. (B) Open economy.
(C) Closed economy. (D) Socialist economy.

16. The first chairman of planning commission:
- (A) Sardar Vallabhai Pattel. (B) Indira Gandhi.
(C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad. (D) Jawaharlal Nehru
17. Which of the following is the largest fertiliser producer in India ?
- (A) Coromande International Ltd.
(B) Indian Farmers Fertiliser Corporation Limited.
(C) Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.
(D) Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.
18. A decrease in the quantity supplied is represented by a :
- (A) Rightward Shift in the Supply Curve.
(B) Movement down The Supply Curve.
(C) Leftward Shift in the Supply Curve.
(D) Movement up The Supply Curve.
19. A complement is a good :
- (A) Used in conjunction with another good.
(B) Used instead of another good.
(C) Of lower quality than another good.
(D) Of higher quality than another good.
20. Multiple cropping refers to:
- (A) Cultivation of wheat and rice.
(B) Cultivation of two crops in alternate rows.
(C) Cultivating more than one crop on the same field each year.
(D) Cultivating crops and rearing animals on the same farm.

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(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 4E 06—AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

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Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)

Answer all questions.

Each bunch of five questions carries a weightage of 1.

1. According to Schultz ——— is not an important steps involved in the supply of new factors in agriculture.
 - (a) Research and Development.
 - (b) Distribution of inputs.
 - (c) Extension of new knowledge.
 - (d) Innovation.
2. Mellor argues that on small farms, under employment exists due to the existence of ———.
 - (a) Surplus value labour.
 - (b) Zero value labour.
 - (c) Value of labour.
 - (d) Intrinsic value labour.
3. To Boserup, population growth is independent of ———.
 - (a) Land use.
 - (b) Labour.
 - (c) Development.
 - (d) Food supply.

Turn over

4. The existence of a huge population in the agricultural sector that the marginal product of labour is zero is ——— ?
- (a) Open unemployment. (b) Disguised unemployment.
(c) Urban unemployment. (d) Structural unemployment.
5. In $Y = AL^\beta K^\alpha$; α and β are ——— ?
- (a) Output ratio. (b) Production ratio.
(c) Output elasticity. (d) Input ratio.
6. In the agriculture sector among the following ——— is not a variable cost.
- (a) Cost of fertilizers. (b) Interest on working capital.
(c) Land tax. (d) Daily wages of labour.
7. In CACP Cost Concepts, Cost A1+ Rent paid for leased-in land is = Cost ———.
- (a) B2. (b) B1.
(c) C1. (d) A2.
8. The methods of agriculture and the type of ownership of land ———.
- (a) Contract farming. (b) Systems of ownership.
(c) Systems of farming. (d) Farming ownership.
9. Light taxes on the agricultural sector is an example for ——— price policy.
- (a) Negative. (b) Positive.
(c) Stable. (d) Neutral.
10. Nerlove's adaptive model and partial adjustment model guided much of the empirical analysis of ——— over the last few decades.
- (a) Static industrial supply response.
(b) Dynamic industrial supply response.
(c) Static agricultural supply response.
(d) Dynamic agricultural supply response.
11. India government launched ——— in selected districts for increasing food production.
- (a) IARP and IABP. (b) ICDP and IRAP.
(c) IADP and IAAP. (d) IPDP and IRDP.

12. _____ is a pan-India electronic trading portal which creates a unified national market for agricultural commodities.
- (a) eNMM. (b) eMAN.
(c) eAMN. (d) eNAM.
13. At present, in India nearly _____ percent of agricultural produce is sold in regulated markets.
- (a) 80. (b) 70.
(c) 60. (d) 50.
14. "Tomato Lays chips" model is an example for _____.
- (a) Group farming. (b) Contract farming.
(c) Cooperative farming. (d) Mixed farming.
15. The chairman of National Commission on Farmers was _____.
- (a) Jagadish Pradhan. (b) AtulSinha.
(c) Y. C. Nanda. (d) M. S. Swaminathan.

(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)

Part B (Very Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any five Questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 1.

16. "Agricultural economics is concerned with farming as a business and agriculture as industries". Do you agree and comment ?
17. Explain the phases of agriculture as explained by Mellor ?
18. How terms of trade change between agriculture and industry during the course of economic development ?
19. Explain process and process rays in production function ?
20. Explain factor-factor relationship in agriculture ?
21. Write a note on the controversy on private and public investment in Indian agriculture ?
22. What is food inflation ?
23. Explain food security and its nature in India ?

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Turn over

Part - C (Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any seven questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 2.

24. How NABARD helps in agricultural credit in India ?
25. Explain the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).
26. Explain the second green revolution.
27. Explain the meaning and subject matter of agricultural economics.
28. Explain the three stages of production function in factor-product relationship.
29. Explain farm budgeting.
30. What is Land reform ? Explain the economic argument in favour of it.
31. Explain CES production function.
32. Explain the role of agriculture in the economic development of a country.
33. Explain Cobb-Douglas production function.

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay type Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 4.

34. Explain Indian agriculture in the context of WTO reforms.
35. Explain briefly farm-size productivity debate in the Indian context.
36. Explain agricultural inputs with special reference to India.
37. What do you mean by cropping pattern ? Explain the various factors determining cropping pattern in India.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

**FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

April 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 4E 05—POLITICAL ECONOMY OF DEVELOPMENT

(2019 Admission onwards)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 20 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 5 Weightage

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

ECO 4E 05—POLITICAL ECONOMY OF DEVELOPMENT

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Communist Manifesto was authored by :
 - (A) Stalin.
 - (B) Karl Marx.
 - (C) Laski.
 - (D) George Bernard Shah.
2. Dialectical materialism of Marx believes that :
 - (A) Social phenomena is applicable to political life.
 - (B) Social phenomena has nothing to do with political life.
 - (C) Social phenomena is antithesis of political life.
 - (D) Political Life and social phenomena can't go hand in hand.
3. Karl Marx believed that social change can be brought about by :
 - (A) Evolutionary means only.
 - (B) Revolutionary means only.
 - (C) By spread of education only.
 - (D) With the help of both evolutionary and revolutionary methods
4. According to Marxian philosophy :
 - (A) No class inherits class consciousness.
 - (B) Propertied, classes inherit class consciousness.
 - (C) All classes inherit class consciousness.
 - (D) All of the above.
5. Which of the following can be used as another term for “shifting cultivation” ?
 - (A) Swiddening.
 - (B) Jhumming.
 - (C) Slash and burn.
 - (D) All of the above.
6. Marx believed that the destruction of capitalism will lead to the formation of :
 - (A) Feudalism.
 - (B) Agrarian system.
 - (C) Socialism.
 - (D) Secularism.
7. According to Marx, the conflict of interests between two antagonistic classes leads to :
 - (A) Class struggle.
 - (B) Class tension.
 - (C) Competition.
 - (D) War.

8. A contribution to the Critique of Political Economy is authored by :
- (A) Herbert Spencer. (B) Lewis Coser.
(C) Karl Marx. (D) Max Weber.
9. According to Marx, the capacity to do a useful work that increases the value of the products is called :
- (A) Surplus value. (B) Labour value.
(C) Labour power. (D) Exploitation.
10. The system in which the capitalists own the means of production is :
- (A) Socialism. (B) Capitalism.
(C) Feudalism. (D) Communism.
11. The concept of alienation is developed by :
- (A) Karl Marx. (B) Max Weber.
(C) Herbert Spencer. (D) Auguste Comte.
12. The division of class in a capitalist society is based on :
- (A) The ownership of property.
(B) The changes in relations.
(C) The production of commodities.
(D) The surplus value.
13. Marx stated that the products of useful labour assumes the form of commodities only in :
- (A) Feudalistic societies.
(B) Ancient societies.
(C) Agricultural societies.
(D) Capitalist societies.
14. According to our class discussions, the economies of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.
- (A) Were complete opposites.
(B) Each used both markets and planning.
(C) Cannot be compared to each other because of their different forms of economic organization.
(D) Were an interesting contrast because one was strictly a market economy and the other strictly a planned economy.

15. Rostow's economic stages are
- (A) The pre-conditions for take-off, the take-off, the drive to maturity, and the age of creative destruction.
 - (B) The traditional society, the preconditions for take-off, the take-off, the drive to maturity, and the age of high mass consumption.
 - (C) The pre-conditions for consumption, the replication, the drive to maturity, and the age of high mass consumption.
 - (D) The learning curve, the age of high mass consumption, post-take-off, and the drive to maturity.
16. The ultimate effect of the "invisible hand" of Adam Smith is that, in a competitive economy, everyone :
- (A) Benefits if each acts in his/her own interest.
 - (B) Will increase their profits in a free market.
 - (C) Should act to maximize economic growth.
 - (D) Should act to promote the public interest.
17. According to W.W. Rostow, the stages of economic growth are :
- (A) Two.
 - (B) Three.
 - (C) Four.
 - (D) Five.
18. Marx refers to the concept of organic composition of capital. Which of the following ratios stands for this capital ? Constant capital = C ; Variable capital = V ; Surplus value = S :
- (A) $C/(V + S)$.
 - (B) C/V .
 - (C) $C/(C+V)$.
 - (D) $(C+V)/V$.
19. What does liberalisation aim at ?
- (A) Socialistic pattern of society.
 - (B) Economic planning.
 - (C) Economic reforms.
 - (D) Land reforms.
20. State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the :
- (A) Central government.
 - (B) Judiciary.
 - (C) Both (A) and (B).
 - (D) None of the above.

**FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

April 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 4E 05—POLITICAL ECONOMY OF DEVELOPMENT

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

General Instructions

Covid Instructions are not applicable for Pvt/SDE students (April 2021 session)

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 questions carries a weightage of 1/5.

1. Capital is referred as 'accumulated labour' by :
 - a) Smith.
 - b) Marx.
 - c) Ricardo.
 - d) None of these.
2. The price of a commodity according to Marx, is its _____ in the economy as a whole.
 - a) 'Cost price' plus the average rate of profit.
 - b) 'Cost price' minus the average rate of profit.
 - c) Ratio of 'cost price' and the average rate of profit
 - d) None of these.

Turn over

3. Marx defines the rate of profit in terms of _____.
- Ratio of surplus value relative to total capital employed
 - Surplus value relative to total capital employed
 - Either (a) or (b).
 - Neither (a) or (b).
4. It is characteristic of modern democracies that _____.
- People are equal in one respect but unequal in another .
 - People are equal politically as voters and as citizens.
 - People are unequal economically as property holders and in their capacity to earn
 - All of these.
5. _____ must guide the deployment of resources among different industries and in the production and distribution of goods.
- Mark-up.
 - Price-making behavior.
 - Price-taking behavior.
 - None of these.
6. Ricardo's theory of rent is worked out in terms of _____.
- Increasing returns.
 - Diminishing returns.
 - Constant cost.
 - None of these.
7. The author of the book 'Theory of Political Economy' :
- Ricardo.
 - W S Jevons.
 - Mill.
 - None of these.
8. Commodity prices are a _____ phenomena
- Market.
 - Natural.
 - Either (a) or (b).
 - None of these.
9. The criterion highlighted by Marx for defining Classical Political Economy is _____.
- Substitution of factors.
 - Inner relations of production.
 - Either (a) or (b).
 - None of these.

20. Explain the term Rent Seeking ?
21. Trading at market clearing price is efficient, if so, why ?
22. Explain any *two* virtues of competitive market ?
23. What do you meant by Decentralisation in India ?

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any seven questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 2.

24. Write a note on marginal approach /method.
25. Briefly explain Marx's theory of value.
26. Discuss the Smithian concept of Invisible hand.
27. Write a note on the theory of surplus value ?
28. Discuss the concept of unequal exchange ?
29. Write any two environment related movements in India ?
30. Distinguish between market price and natural price.
31. What do you understand by elite capture ?
32. What is Smith's theory of value ? How does he explain the exchange value of commodities ?
33. Explain the gains of free trade ?

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 4.

34. Critically evaluate Marxian Theory of Growth.
35. Explain the contribution of Sraffa in criticizing classical political Economy.
36. Elucidate on the simple and expanded reproduction scheme of Marx.
37. Discuss the framework of fiscal federalism in India.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

**FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE [REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY]
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

April 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 4E 04—ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

(2019 Admission onwards)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 20 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 5 Weightage

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

ECO 4E 04—ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs' is called _____.
 - (A) Efficiency.
 - (B) Sustainability.
 - (C) Growth.
 - (D) Compounding.
2. Pigovian tax is a mechanism to solve _____.
 - (A) Positive externality.
 - (B) Negative externality.
 - (C) Both.
 - (D) Neither.
3. Weak form sustainability says that _____.
 - (A) All capital stock be intact.
 - (B) Some part of natural capital stock be non-declining.
 - (C) Natural capital stock can be run down.
 - (D) All capital stock can be run down.
4. Consumer's surplus is the excess of _____ over _____.
 - (A) Benefit, Cost.
 - (B) Cost, Benefit.
 - (C) Asset, Liability.
 - (D) Liability, Asset.
5. _____ method of calculating price of environmental good also takes into account the amenity benefits.
 - (A) Market price method.
 - (B) Hedonic price method.
 - (C) Opportunity cost method.
 - (D) All of these.
6. _____ rely on hypothetical situations to place a monetary value on goods or services.
 - (A) Contingent valuation method.
 - (B) Opportunity cost method.
 - (C) Travel cost method.
 - (D) Hedonic pricing method.

7. Identify the practice of sustainable animal husbandry
- (A) Lowering stock intensity.
 - (B) Moving the stock between paddocks frequently.
 - (C) Fencing off grazing areas in to smaller areas called paddocks.
 - (D) All of these.
8. 'Half life' of a pesticide is _____.
- (A) Time taken by a pesticide to reduce by half.
 - (B) The measure by which a pesticide reduces the quality of life.
 - (C) The expiry date of a pesticide.
 - (D) None of these.
9. Tradable pollution permits were first introduced in _____.
- (A) Sweden.
 - (B) Norway.
 - (C) France.
 - (D) USA.
10. Every human look different from each other because of _____.
- (A) Species diversity.
 - (B) Genetic diversity.
 - (C) Ecological diversity.
 - (D) Bio-diversity.
11. The phenomena called 'albedo' happens due to the presence of _____.
- (A) Forest.
 - (B) Ozone.
 - (C) Atmosphere.
 - (D) All of these.
12. Which of the following is one of the new generation environmental policy instrument ?
- (A) Regulation.
 - (B) Financial incentive.
 - (C) Information.
 - (D) Tradeable pollution permit.
13. Construction of dams to minimize cost of sea level rise is an example for _____ strategy.
- (A) Reaction.
 - (B) Pre-emption.
 - (C) Both.
 - (D) None.

14. Which of the following is not an advantage of Pigovian taxes ?
- (A) Leads to market efficiency.
 - (B) Discourages undesirable activities.
 - (C) Generates additional Government revenue.
 - (D) Politically easy to administer.
15. Huge quantities of 'fly ash' is a feature of which of the following industries ?
- (A) Transportation.
 - (B) Hydal power.
 - (C) Coal.
 - (D) Crude oil refining.
16. The Entitlement Approach says that, famine occurs due to _____.
- (A) Imbalance between endowments and entitlements.
 - (B) Scarcity.
 - (C) Market failure.
 - (D) Imperfect information.
17. "Social well being is the sum total of the discounted sum of the well being of all the people including future generations". What kind of standpoint on sustainable development does the sentence reflect ?
- (A) Utilitarian.
 - (B) Moral.
 - (C) Classical.
 - (D) Marxist.
18. Which of the following is a component of carrying capacity (of number of organisms) ?
- (A) Supporting capacity.
 - (B) Assimilative capacity.
 - (C) Both.
 - (D) Neither.
19. Which of the following economists subscribed to the 'Utilitarian' view ?
- (A) Karl Marx.
 - (B) Adam Smith.
 - (C) Jeremy Bentham.
 - (D) J.M. Keynes.
20. What was the theme of the 2021 World Environment Day ?
- (A) Only One Earth.
 - (B) Every Drop Matters.
 - (C) Ecosystem Restoration.
 - (D) Organic Farming.

**FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE [REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY]
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 4E 04—ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

General Instructions

1. *In cases where choices are provided, students can attend all questions in each section.*
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Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)

Answer all questions.

Each bunch of five questions carries a weightage of 1.

1. _____ is a tax assessed against private individuals for engaging in activities that create adverse side effects for society ?
 - (a) Walrasian tax.
 - (b) Musgrave tax.
 - (c) Wealth tax.
 - (d) Pigouvian tax.
2. The essence of the Coase Theorem lies in the discovery of _____ costs.
 - (a) Marginal.
 - (b) Transaction.
 - (c) Alternate.
 - (d) Optimum.
3. The current hotspots cover more than _____ % of the land surface area.
 - (a) 17.7.
 - (b) 16.7.
 - (c) 15.7.
 - (d) 14.7.

Turn over

4. In 1994, the UN General Assembly proclaimed 16 September the International Day for the Preservation of _____.
- (a) Earth. (b) Environment.
(c) Ozone Layer. (d) Eco-system.
5. Measure of unavailability is _____.
- (a) Greenery. (b) Recession.
(c) Recycling. (d) Entropy.
6. Externalities can be corrected by _____.
- (a) Taxes. (b) Price.
(c) Export. (d) Control.
7. "Our common future" is generally related to :
- (a) Economic growth. (b) Economic development.
(c) Optimum development. (d) Sustainable development.
8. Ecological foot prints are related to _____.
- (a) Smith. (b) Pareto.
(c) Rees. (d) Douglas.
9. An eco-system has _____ components.
- (a) Biotic. (b) Abiotic.
(c) Both (a) and (b). (d) Air and water.
10. Bob Davis is associated to _____.
- (a) CVM. (b) TCM.
(c) WTA. (d) TGF.
11. _____ is a genetic loss.
- (a) Loss of land. (b) Loss of water.
(c) Loss of rain. (d) Loss of flora and fauna.
12. _____ is a part of CVM method.
- (a) Trade-off game method. (b) BCA method.
(c) CB method. (d) CBA method.

13. _____ marking in Europe certifies that a product has met minimum requirements for consumer safety, health, and environmental friendliness.
- (a) EU Eco label. (b) EU label.
(c) E label. (d) Eco label.
14. _____ was the first international conference on environmental issues.
- (a) Copenhagen conference. (b) Kyoto conference.
(c) Rio de Janeiro conference. (d) Stockholm conference.
15. In economic valuation methods, there are two types of benefit transfers, value transfers and _____ transfers.
- (a) Money. (b) Function.
(c) Wealth. (d) Credit.

(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)

Part B (Very Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any five questions.

Each questions carries a weightage of 1.

16. Explain different obstacles to the determination of environmental policy ?
17. What is EMS ?
18. Explain bio-diversity ?
19. What is environmental management ?
20. Compare sustainability and development ?
21. Explain property rights in environment ?
22. Explain environmental quality and economic development ?
23. Examine the effectiveness of Pigouvian tax in pollution control ?

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Turn over

Part C (Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any seven questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 2.

24. Explain the benefits from controlling pollution ?
25. How conversion and sustainable use of bio-diversity is possible ?
26. What is Hedonic approach ?
27. Explain the causes of ozone layer depletion ?
28. What are the important non-renewable energy resources ?
29. Write a note on environmental hazards ?
30. How externality is measured ?
31. Examine the impact of climate change on sustainable agricultural production ?
32. Explain the cost based methods of evaluation of environmental benefits ?
33. What are the important steps in EIA ?

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay Type Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 4.

- 34 Discuss the inter linkage between economy and environment.
- 35 Explain briefly the various market and non-market based policy instruments for environmental regulations.
- 36 Briefly illustrate the variables of ecological system and the rules that govern the interactions of these variables.
- 37 Illustrate briefly the global environmental issues in recent years.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

**FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

April 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 4E 03—DEMOGRAPHY

(2019 Admission onwards)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 20 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 5 Weightage

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

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ECO 4E 03—DEMOGRAPHY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. When was first census held in India ?
(A) 1870. (B) 1871.
(C) 1872. (D) 1874.
2. Identify one of the reasons for population explosion :
(A) Disease control. (B) Low birth rate.
(C) Low death rate. (D) None of the above.
3. The tribal communities were mainly dependent on the _____ for their living.
(A) Forests. (B) Factories.
(C) Agriculture. (D) None of the above.
4. True or false ? The demographic transition model takes into account migration :
(A) True. (B) False.
5. The term _____ refers to relatively permanent movement of people from one place to another ?
(A) Immigration. (B) Emigration.
(C) Migration. (D) Demographic transition.
6. The social indicator to measure the extent of equality between males and females in a society at a given time ?
(A) Death rate. (B) Literacy rate.
(C) Age composition. (D) Sex ratio.
7. Migration of highly qualified, trained and talented persons from one country to another is known as _____.
(A) Brain drain. (B) Professional migration.
(C) Out migration. (D) Brain dropouts.

8. There is no Scheduled Tribe population in :
- (A) Kerala. (B) Tamil nadu.
(C) Punjab. (D) Rajasthan.
9. The total area of India accounts for how much percent of the world's area ?
- (A) 2.4 percent. (B) 16.7 percent.
(C) 3.28 percent. (D) 1.02 percent.
10. Marriage of high caste man with a low caste woman is called :
- (A) Hypogamy. (B) Hypergamy.
(C) Monogamy. (D) Endogamy.
11. The Hindu Marriage Act was enacted in the year :
- (A) 1945. (B) 1955.
(C) 1965. (D) 1975.
12. Natural fertility is the level of reproduction in the absence of deliberate fertility control. Which group is usually used by demographers as an estimate of natural fertility ?
- (A) Americans. (B) Canadians.
(C) Hutterites. (D) Mexicans.
13. What is international migration ?
- (A) Movement of people within the country.
(B) Movement of people from one village to another.
(C) Movement of people between/among countries.
(D) Movement of people from urban to urban areas.
14. Who was the Governor-General when the first census was held ?
- (A) Lord Dalhousie. (B) Lord Ripon.
(C) Lord Minto. (D) Lord Mayo.

15. Which among the following is not included in the policy framework of NPP 2000 ?
- (A) Imparting free and compulsory school education above 14 years of age.
 - (B) Reducing infant mortality rate.
 - (C) Achieving universal immunization of children against all vaccine-preventable diseases.
 - (D) Making family welfare a people centered program.
16. The first-ever Census in modern human history was conducted by ?
- (A) U K.
 - (B) America.
 - (C) New Zealand.
 - (D) India.
17. In which stream, female migration is highest ?
- (A) Rural to Rural.
 - (B) Rural to Urban.
 - (C) Urban to Urban.
 - (D) Urban to Rural.
18. What is life expectancy in India ?
- (A) 55 years.
 - (B) 60 years.
 - (C) 66 years.
 - (D) 70 years.
19. How common is it for people to migrate from one developing country to another :
- (A) More common than migration from developing countries to developed countries.
 - (B) Less common than migration from developing countries to developed countries, but more common than migration between developed countries.
 - (C) Less common than migration between developed countries, but more common than migration from developed countries to developing countries.
 - (D) Less common than migration from developed countries to developing countries, but more than migration from developing countries to developed countries.
20. UNDP stands for :
- (A) United Nation Dual Programme.
 - (B) United Nation Drainage Programme. .
 - (C) United Nation Development Programme.
 - (D) United Nation Departmental Programme.

**FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

April 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 4E 03—DEMOGRAPHY

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

General Instructions

Covid Instructions are not applicable for Pvt/SDE students (April 2021 session)

1. *In cases where choices are provided, students can attend all questions in each section.*
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Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)

Answer all questions.

Each question carries 1/5 weightage.

1. Which of the following cannot be drawn from the population pyramid of a country ?
 - (a) Dependency ratio.
 - (b) Total population size.
 - (c) Gender distribution.
 - (d) Population growth rate.
2. Demographic dividend is :
 - (a) Population below the age of six.
 - (b) Working population 15-59.
 - (c) Working population above 60.
 - (d) All the above.
3. The rate of natural increase in the human population is calculated by :
 - (a) CBR – CMR.
 - (b) CBR – CDR.
 - (c) CBR + CMR.
 - (d) CBR + CDR.

Turn over

4. As per Census 2011, what is the Total Fertility Rate [TFR] in India ?
- (a) 2.4. (b) 2.1.
(c) 1.9. (d) 3.1.
5. Which of the following theories of migration states that every migration current produces a counter current ?
- (a) Gravity model.
(b) Ravenstein's laws of migration.
(c) Lee's theory.
(d) Stouffer's theory of mobility.
6. The Census in India is conducted by the :
- (a) NSSO.
(b) CSO.
(c) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
(d) Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner.
7. A population is called stable when :
- (a) Its relative age distribution does not change over time.
(b) Its growth rate does not change over time.
(c) Both [a] and [b].
(d) None of the above.
8. What is the replacement fertility rate ?
- (a) 2.5. (b) 2.1.
(c) 1.8. (d) 3.0.
9. The Sample Registration System in India is based on :
- (a) Single round retrospective surveys.
(b) Dual record system.
(c) Multi- round retrospective surveys.
(d) Census system.
10. Which state has the highest sex ratio in India, as per Census 2011 ?
- (a) Tamil Nadu. (b) Andhra Pradesh.
(c) Kerala. (d) Puducherry.

11. What is the number of fetal deaths past 22 completed weeks of pregnancy plus the number of deaths among live-born children up to 7 completed days of life, per 1000 total births called ?
- (a) Perinatal mortality. (b) Fetal mortality.
(c) Early neonatal mortality. (d) Still birth rate.
12. Which of the following refers to the numerical representation of death and survivorship rates at each age of life ?
- (a) Population pyramid. (b) Age standardized death rate.
(c) Crude death rate. (d) Life table.
13. Which of the following is/ are the important source[s] of vital statistics in India ?
- (a) NFHS. (b) Population census.
(c) Sample registration system. (d) All of the above.
14. Singulate mean age at marriage is derived by using the method of :
- (a) Single cohort. (b) Decade synthetic cohort.
(c) Both [a] and [b]. (d) None of the above.
15. When was the first Census conducted in India ?
- (a) 1881. (b) 1861.
(c) 1891. (d) 1901.

(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

Answer any five questions.

Each question carries 1 weightage.

16. Define IMR.
17. What is Census ?
18. Define life expectancy at birth.
19. Define child sex ratio.
20. Define demographic transition.
21. Define migration.
22. Define fertility.
23. Define nuptiality.

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Turn over

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any seven questions.

Each question carries 2 weightage

24. Discuss the uses of population data.
25. Explain the major characteristics of Indian population as per Census 2011.
26. Write a note on urbanization with reference to India.
27. What are the factors affecting fertility ?
28. What is the relationship between economic development and population growth ?
29. What is demography ? Discuss the scope of demography.
30. What are the challenges of ageing in an economy ?
31. What are the major measures of mortality ?
32. What are the costs and benefits of internal migration ?
33. Examine the variables affecting sex-ratio ?

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 4 weightage.

34. Critically examine the theory of Demographic Transition with special reference to India.
35. Examine the biological, cultural and economic theories of fertility.
36. Discuss the major sources of population data in India.
37. Critically evaluate the population control and planning programs in India ?

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

**FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

April 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 4E 02—BUSINESS ECONOMICS

(2019 Admission onwards)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 20 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 5 Weightage

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
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ECO 4E 02—BUSINESS ECONOMICS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. _____ is the change in total revenue irrespective of changes in price or due to the effect of managerial decision on revenue.
 - (A) Average revenue.
 - (B) Total revenue.
 - (C) Marginal revenue.
 - (D) Incremental revenue.
2. Psychological pricing is also called as :
 - (A) Penetration pricing.
 - (B) Skimming pricing.
 - (C) Odd pricing.
 - (D) None of these.
3. Generally used strategy for pricing new products is/are :
 - (A) Skimming price strategy.
 - (B) Penetration price strategy.
 - (C) Both (A) & (B).
 - (D) None of these.
4. Which one of the following is not a reason for adopting skimming price strategy ?
 - (A) When the demand of new product is relatively inelastic.
 - (B) When there is no close substitutes.
 - (C) Elasticity of demand is not known.
 - (D) Product has high price elasticity in the initial stage.
5. _____ is situation of severely tailing prices and lowest level of economic activities.
 - (A) Boom.
 - (B) Recovery.
 - (C) Recession.
 - (D) Depression.
6. Prices of Bata shoe as Rs. 99.99, this pricing is :
 - (A) Mark up pricing.
 - (B) Odd pricing.
 - (C) Marginal cost pricing.
 - (D) Follow up pricing.
7. _____ is an "objective assessment of the future course of demand".
 - (A) Demand Estimation.
 - (B) Demand analysis.
 - (C) Demand function.
 - (D) Demand forecasting.

8. A usual assumption in real business cycle models is that the economy is populated by a group of identical individuals and the behavior of the group can then be explained in terms of the behavior of one individual, called a _____.
- (A) Maximizing agent. (B) Representative agent.
(C) Republican agent. (D) Informative agent.
9. The components of the prime cost are :
- (A) Direct Material + Direct Labor + Other Direct Cost.
(B) Direct Labor + Other Direct Cost + FOH.
(C) Direct Labor + FOH.
(D) None of the given options.
10. The first step in risk management process is _____.
- (A) Risk avoidance. (B) Risk Identification.
(C) Insurance. (D) Risk Evaluation.
11. The process of reducing the level of risky activities firstly affect the frequency of losses is the strategy of _____.
- (A) Risk avoidance. (B) Retention.
(C) Hedging. (D) Other contractual risk transfer.
12. _____ is a project whose cash flows are not affected by the accept/reject decision for other projects.
- (A) Mutually exclusive project. (B) Independent project.
(C) Low cost project. (D) Risk free project.
13. The main operation expenses of a business are termed as :
- (A) Operating expenses. (B) Non-administration expense.
(C) Selling expenses. (D) Administration expense.
14. The reserve which is created for a particular (specific) purpose and which is a charge against revenue is called :
- (A) Capital Reserve. (B) General Reserve.
(C) Secret Reserve. (D) Specific Reserve.

15. Patents and copyrights fall under the category of :
- (A) Current Assets. (B) Liquid Assets.
(C) Intangible Assets. (D) None of these.
16. Any attempt to capture a consumer surplus, a producer surplus, or an economic profit is called _____.
- (A) Efficiency gain. (B) Profit-maximizing.
(C) Rent-seeking. (D) Price discriminating.
17. Higher the ratio, the more favorable it is, doesn't stand true for :
- (A) Operating ratio. (B) Liquidity ratio.
(C) Net profit ratio. (D) Stock turnover ratio.
18. Profit for the objective of calculating a ratio may be taken as :
- (A) Profit before tax but after interest.
(B) Profit before interest and tax.
(C) Profit after interest and tax.
(D) All of the above.
19. Efficient portfolios can be defined as those portfolios which for a given level of risk provide :
- (A) Maximum return. (B) Average return.
(C) Minimum return. (D) None of the above.
20. Finance Function comprises :
- (A) Safe custody of funds only. (B) Expenditure of funds only.
(C) Procurement of finance only. (D) Procurement & effective use of funds.

**FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

April 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 4E 02—BUSINESS ECONOMICS

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

General Instructions

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Part A

Answer all questions.

Each bunch of five questions carries a weightage of 1.

1. Financial metrics that are used to assess a business's ability to generate earnings relative to its revenue, operating costs, balance sheet assets, etc. is :
 - a) Inventory Turnover Ratio.
 - b) Asset Turnover Ratio.
 - c) Profitability Ratio.
 - d) Receivable Ratio.
2. One of the following strategies is considered as both lead and lag the other functional strategies. Which one is that ?
 - a) Finance.
 - b) Marketing.
 - c) Requisition.
 - d) Manufacturing.

Turn over

3. Cost-based approach to pricing is the most important type of pricing strategy. Which one of the following is an example of cost-based approach ?
- a) Going-rate pricing.
 - b) Good-value pricing.
 - c) Value-based pricing.
 - d) Break-even pricing.
4. Which of the following statement help an analyst to review the profitability of a company ?
- a) Income statement.
 - b) Cash flow statement.
 - c) Balance sheet.
 - d) Statement of retained earnings.
5. The head of "goodwill" in Balance sheet is categorized under which of the following type of assets ?
- a) Fixed.
 - b) Long term.
 - c) Current.
 - d) Intangible.
6. The representation of the decision tree can be created in four steps. Which is the second step ?
- a) Describe the decision that needs to be made in the square.
 - b) Each of the squares and circles are reviewed critically so that a final choice can be made.
 - c) Put the outcome of the solution at the end of the line.
 - d) Draw various lines from the square and write possible solutions on each of the lines.
7. What is the type of pricing when pricing products that must be used with the main product ?
- a) Charm pricing.
 - b) Prestige Pricing.
 - c) Auction Pricing.
 - d) Captive product pricing.
8. In portfolio management, which of the following is used to measure the inherent volatility of an investment ?
- a) Systematic risk.
 - b) Standard deviation.
 - c) Unsystematic risk.
 - d) Coefficient of variation.
9. Which one of the following does not fall under qualitative forecasting method ?
- a) Judgmental methods.
 - b) Market research.
 - c) Delphi method.
 - d) Exponential Smoothing.
10. The acquisition of a business operating at the same level of the value chain in the same industry is called _____.
- a) Vertical integration.
 - b) Trickle down integration.
 - c) Hierarchical integration.
 - d) Horizontal integration.

11. Which of the following is not true with regard to Internationalization ?
- a) Designing a product in a way that it may be readily consumed across multiple countries.
 - b) Trade barriers will not restrict the prospects for overseas commerce.
 - c) Expand their global footprint beyond their own domestic market.
 - d) Modifying products to conform to the technical or cultural needs of a given country.
12. The investor who chooses the preservation of capital over the potential for a higher-than-average return is risk :
- a) Seeking.
 - b) Neutral.
 - c) Averse.
 - d) None of the above.
13. Basing pricing on the product benefits perceived by the customer instead of on the exact cost of developing the product is:
- a) Value-based pricing.
 - b) Target pricing.
 - c) Price elasticity.
 - d) Variable costs.
14. Quantitative forecasting techniques include :
- a) Exponential smoothing.
 - b) Manager opinions.
 - c) Delphi method.
 - d) Consumer surveys.
15. Businesses can optimize inventory by predicting future sales from analyzing historical sales data to make informed business decisions through :
- a) Associative model.
 - b) Demand forecast.
 - c) Technological forecast.
 - d) Economic forecast.

(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

Answer any five questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 1.

- 16. Expert Opinion Survey Method.
- 17. Transnational Corporations.
- 18. Charm pricing.
- 19. Payback period
- 20. Debentures.

Turn over

21. Debt ratio.
22. Ramsey pricing.
23. Capital budgeting.

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any seven questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 2.

24. How does diversification act as a growth strategy of a firm ?
25. Describe briefly the relevance of risk adjusted discount rates.
26. Distinguish between a merger and an acquisition.
27. State the significance of Net Present value.
28. How does the concept of progressive pricing work ?
29. What is the relevance of incremental cost pricing ?
30. Why does the statement of retained earnings is crucial for a company ?
31. What is the use of Operating Leverage ?
32. Briefly describe the basic steps involved in a forecasting task.
33. What are the uses of long-term forecasting ?

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 4.

34. Enumerate the various statistical methods available for demand forecasting.
35. Explain in detail the short term and long-term sources of business finance.
36. Describe in detail how decision tree analysis helps the modern firm to take investment decisions.
37. What would be the pricing approaches when products are at pioneering stage ?

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

**FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

April 2021 Session for SDE/Private Students

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 4E 01—ADVANCED ECONOMETRICS

(2019 Admission onwards)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 20 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 5 Weightage

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

1. The parameters of an econometric model _____:
 - (A) Include all unobserved factors affecting the variable being studied.
 - (B) Describe the strength of the relationship between the variable under study and the factors affecting it.
 - (C) Refer to the explanatory variables included in the model.
 - (D) Refer to the predictions that can be made using the model.
2. The coefficient of determination, r^2 shows :
 - (A) Proportion of the variation in the dependent variable Y is explained by the independent variable X.
 - (B) Proportion of the variation in the dependent variable X is explained by the independent variable Y.
 - (C) Proportion of the variation in u_i is explained by the independent variable X.
 - (D) Both (A) and (C).
3. Homogeneity of three or more population correlation coefficients can be tested by :
 - (A) F-test.
 - (B) t -test.
 - (C) Z-test.
 - (D) χ^2 - test.
4. A sure way of removing multicollinearity 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.
5. Information about numerical values of variables from period to period is :
 - (A) Time series data.
 - (B) Cross-section data.
 - (C) Pooled data.
 - (D) Panel data.
6. Given the sample, each estimator will provide only a single point value of the relevant population parameter is :
 - (A) Point estimator.
 - (B) Interval estimator.
 - (C) Least square estimator.
 - (D) Both (B) and (C).
7. $Y_i = \beta_1 + \beta_2 X + u_i$ represents :
 - (A) Sample regression function.
 - (B) Population regression function.
 - (C) Non-linear regression function.
 - (D) Estimate of regression function.

8. Why is the number of dummy variables to be entered into the regression model always equal to the number of groups (g) minus 1 ($g - 1$) ?
- (A) To avoid the model misspecification.
 - (B) To increase the R-squared value.
 - (C) To avoid the situation of perfect multicollinearity.
 - (D) To control for other variables in the model.
9. Which of the following criteria is the most optimal for assessing the goodness of the fit of a multiple linear regression model ?
- (A) Adjusted R2.
 - (B) R2.
 - (C) The intercept.
 - (D) The coefficient.
10. Random effects is a weighted average between :
- (A) Pooled OLS and fixed effects.
 - (B) Pooled OLS and between effects.
 - (C) Between effects and fixed effects.
 - (D) Fixed effects and time fixed effects.
11. Which of the following is not a typical model fit index used in SEM ?
- (A) Root mean squared error of approximation (RMSEA).
 - (B) Adjusted R-square.
 - (C) Comparative fit index (CFI).
 - (D) Tucker-Lewis index (TLI)
12. Which of the following is not an example of a time series model ?
- (A) Naive approach.
 - (B) Exponential smoothing.
 - (C) Moving Average.
 - (D) None of the above.
13. For the following MA (3) process $y_t = \mu + E_t + \theta_1 E_{t-1} + \theta_2 E_{t-2} + \theta_3 E_{t-3}$, where σ_t is a zero mean white noise process with variance σ^2 :
- (A) ACF = 0 at lag 3.
 - (B) ACF = 0 at lag 5.
 - (C) ACF = 1 at lag 1.
 - (D) ACF = 0 at lag 2.
14. The parameters of an econometric model _____.
- (A) Include all unobserved factors affecting the variable being studied.
 - (B) Describe the strength of the relationship between the variable under study and the factors affecting it.
 - (C) Refer to the explanatory variables included in the model.
 - (D) Refer to the predictions that can be made using the model.

15. If the total sum of squares (SST) in a regression equation is 81, and the residual sum of squares (SSR) is 25, what is the explained sum of squares (SSE) ?
- (A) 64. (B) 56.
(C) 32. (D) 18.
16. Which of the following statements is true ?
- (A) Taking a log of a non-normal distribution yields a distribution that is closer to normal.
(B) The mean of a non-normal distribution is 0 and the variance is σ^2 .
(C) The CLT assumes that the dependent variable is unaffected by unobserved factors.
(D) OLS estimators have the highest variance among unbiased estimators.
17. Which of the following Gauss-Markov assumptions is violated by the linear probability model ?
- (A) The assumption of constant variance of the error term.
(B) The assumption of zero conditional mean of the error term.
(C) The assumption of no exact linear relationship among independent variables.
(D) The assumption that none of the independent variables are constants.
18. Which of the following is a difference between least absolute deviations (LAD) and ordinary least squares (OLS) estimation ?
- (A) OLS is more computationally intensive than LAD.
(B) OLS is more sensitive to outlying observations than LAD.
(C) OLS is justified for very large sample sizes while LAD is justified for smaller sample sizes.
(D) OLS is designed to estimate the conditional median of the dependent variable while LAD is designed to estimate the conditional mean.
19. A pooled OLS estimator that is based on the time-demeaned variables is called the _____.
- (A) Random effects estimator.
(B) Fixed effects estimator.
(C) Least absolute deviations estimator.
(D) Instrumental variable estimator.
20. Which of the following is the first step in empirical economic analysis ?
- (A) Collection of data.
(B) Statement of hypotheses.
(C) Specification of an econometric model.
(D) Testing of hypotheses.

**FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

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(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 4E 01—ADVANCED ECONOMETRICS

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 weightage

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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 used to detect equation specific errors ?
 - (a) DW test.
 - (b) RESET test.
 - (c) Lagrange Multiplier test.
 - (d) Geary test.
2. When two simple regressions have the same intercepts but different slopes they are called :
 - (a) Dissimilar regressions.
 - (b) Concurrent regressions.
 - (c) Parallel regressions.
 - (d) Coincident regressions.
3. Which of the following is not used for handling models with dichotomous dependent variables ?
 - (a) LPM model.
 - (b) Probit model.
 - (c) Tobit model.
 - (d) SUR model.

Turn over

4. The adaptive expectation hypothesis was popularised by :
- (a) Milton Friedman. (b) J. Muth.
(c) Leamer. (d) L. R Klein.
5. For detecting autocorrelation in autoregressive models, the test used is :
- (a) DW statistic. (b) DF statistic.
(c) ADF statistic. (d) Durbin h statistic.
6. Polynomial distributed lag model is associated with :
- (a) Koyck. (b) Granger.
(c) Almon. (d) Newbold.
7. The procedure for estimating the structural coefficients from the estimated reduced form coefficients is known as :
- (a) Ordinary least squares. (b) Two stage least squares.
(c) Indirect least squares. (d) Root mean squares.
8. Which of the following is a system method of estimation ?
- (a) Limited Information method. (b) OLS method.
(c) ILS method. (d) FIML method.
9. In the autoregressive model $Y_t = \rho Y_{t-1} + u_t$ when $\rho = 1$ the model is known as :
- (a) MA model. (b) Granger model.
(c) Random walk model. (d) ARMA model.
10. In VAR models are all variables are :
- (a) Exogenous. (b) Endogenous.
(c) Standardised. (d) Random.
11. As a good rule of thumb one can suspect that the estimated regression is spurious if the coefficient of determination R^2 and the Durbin-Watson statistics d are related as :
- (a) $R^2 < d$. (b) $R^2 > d$.
(c) $R^2 = d$. (d) $R^2 \leq d$.
12. An informal test for detecting weak stationarity is :
- (a) Box-Plots. (b) Scatter plots.
(c) Correlogram. (d) Stemplots.

13. A test statistic used to detect the presence of autocorrelation at lag 1 in the residuals from a regression analysis is :
- (a) Dicky-Fuller test. (b) Watson statistic.
(c) Granger test. (d) Durbin h test.
14. Random effects models are used in :
- (a) Cross section data. (b) Panel data.
(c) Time series data. (d) All of (a), (b) and (c).
15. Which of the following regression methods are used when the dependent variable's error terms are correlated with the independent variables ?
- (a) 2 SLS. (b) Ordinary Least squares.
(c) ILS. (d) None of (a), (b) or (c).

(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

Answer any five questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 1.

16. What do you mean by over-fitting a model ? Explain.
17. Distinguish between ARMA and ARIMA models.
18. What is Specimetrics ?
19. Distinguish between trend stationary process and difference stationary process.
20. Explain the features of Koyck scheme of distributed lag models.
21. Compare and comment on the Logit and Probit models.
22. How will you interpret dummy variables in semi-logarithmic regression ? Explain.
23. What is Ramsey's RESET test ?

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any seven questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 2.

24. How will you test structural stability of regression model ? Explain.
25. What is indirect least squares method ? How to apply ILS ?
26. What are the reasons for time lag in economics ? Explain.
27. How do you test presence of unit root in a data set ?
28. What is Instrumental Variable regression ? Explain the conditions to be satisfied by an instrument to be valid.

Turn over

29. What is fixed effects regression model ? Explain.
30. What do you mean by cointegration ? How can you verify that two variables are cointegrated ?
31. Explain the rules for identifying a system of equations.
32. Distinguish between DF and ADF test of unit root problem.
33. What is Durbin h test ? What are the steps involved in computing h statistic ?

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 4.

34. Discuss the Polynomial distributed lag model. Is it an improvement over Koyck model ? Why ?
35. "A test for cointegration can be thought of as a pre-test to avoid spurious regression situations" Expound the tests for cointegration.
36. The following table presents hypothetical data set on vehicle ownership Y (= 1 owns a vehicle, = 0 does not own a vehicle) and monthly income of family, X (in rupees thousand) for 10 families :

Family	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Vehicle ownership, Y	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Income, X (in rupees thousand) :	20	25	26	30	22	15	12	18	18	14

Estimate LPM model $\left[\hat{Y} = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 X_i \right]$ by OLS method and interpret the result. What is the probability of owning a vehicle when monthly income is 25,000 ?

37. What are the various methods of estimating simultaneous equations ? Explain.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

**FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 4C 13—FINANCIAL MARKETS

(2019 Admission onwards)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 20 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 5 Weightage

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

ECO 4C 13—FINANCIAL MARKETS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The holders of which instrument are members of the company and have voting rights ?
 - (A) Commercial Paper.
 - (B) Treasury Bill.
 - (C) Debenture.
 - (D) Equity.
2. Which of the following is not true about ADR ?
 - (A) An ADR is a U.S. dollar denominated form of equity ownership in a non-U.S. company.
 - (B) ADRs may be used in public or private markets inside or outside US.
 - (C) ADRs do not eliminate the currency risk associated with an investment in a non-U.S. company.
 - (D) ADR represents the foreign shares of the company held on deposit by a custodian bank in the company's home country.
3. Which of the following is not true of Demat account ?
 - (A) One is not restricted to having account with only one DP.
 - (B) One does not need to keep any minimum balance of securities in a Demat account with a DP.
 - (C) One cannot open more than one account with the same DP.
 - (D) One can dematerialise and hold investments such as debt instruments, mutual fund units, government securities etc. in a single demat account.
4. Buying and selling of shares can be done through a ————.
 - (A) Depository.
 - (B) Bank.
 - (C) Stock Exchange.
 - (D) Finance company.
5. Which of the following has voting rights in a company ?
 - (A) Equity shareholders.
 - (B) Creditors.
 - (C) Debenture holders.
 - (D) Preference shareholders.
6. Which instrument among these have historically shown to give the highest returns when invested over long periods ?
 - (A) Debentures.
 - (B) Bank Deposit.
 - (C) Equity.
 - (D) Fixed Deposit.

7. When securities are allotted to institutional investors and some selected individuals is referred to as _____.
- (A) Initial public offer. (B) Offer through prospectus.
(C) Private placement. (D) Offer for sale.
8. Which of the following are the instruments of money market ?
- (A) Call money. (B) Certificate of deposits.
(C) Trade bills. (D) All of the above.
9. SENSEX is the index of _____.
- (A) Bombay stock exchange. (B) National stock exchange.
(C) Cochin stock exchange. (D) None of these.
10. A stock market index _____.
- (A) Shows trends in the market.
(B) Provides weights to shares.
(C) Show the volume of trade in market.
(D) Shows transactions of shares.
11. Speculators who neither buy nor sell securities in the market but still trade on them are called _____.
- (A) Wolves. (B) Stags.
(C) Bears. (D) None of these.
12. Member of stock exchanges is called _____.
- (A) Stock broker. (B) Investor.
(C) Issuer. (D) None of these.
13. The electronic clearing and Depository system set up by the _____.
- (A) SGL. (B) SHCIL.
(C) HCL. (D) None of these.
14. Securities of _____ companies are traded in secondary market.
- (A) Listed. (B) Relisted.
(C) Unlisted. (D) None of these.

Turn over

15. An option exercised at any time, it is termed as _____.
- (A) American option. (B) European option.
(C) Call options. (D) None of these.
16. As _____ includes government securities.
- (A) Group B share. (B) Group A share.
(C) Group G shares. (D) None of these.
17. Depository participant is the link between the _____ and the owner.
- (A) Depository. (B) Government.
(C) Corporate. (D) None of these.
18. _____ gives the option holder a right to buy an underlying asset at an exercise price in future.
- (A) Call option. (B) Put option.
(C) Call and put. (D) None of these.
19. Equity shares are the _____ shares of a limited company.
- (A) Voting. (B) Ordinary.
(C) Limited. (D) Unlimited.
20. Equity shares with detachable warrants will enable the warrant holder to apply for specified number of _____ at determined price.
- (A) Preference shares. (B) Equity shares.
(C) Bonds. (D) Debentures.

**FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE [REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY]
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 4C 13—FINANCIAL MARKETS

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

General Instructions

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 question.

Each question carries 1/5 weightage.

1. Which among the following act as reliable mediation between banks and the Indian MSMEs to grow and get access to credit through independent and unbiased credit opinion ?
 - a) CRISIL.
 - b) ICRA.
 - c) CARE.
 - d) SMERA.
2. For the first time, the Securities are sold in the :
 - a) Money Market.
 - b) Primary Market.
 - c) Capital Market.
 - d) Secondary Market.
3. The Equity instruments created by Overseas Depository Banks (ODBs) is called :
 - a) ADR.
 - b) GDR.
 - c) Both ADR and GDR.
 - d) Neither ADR nor GDR.

Turn over

4. Risk occurs at a situation wherein a failure on the part of the borrower or debtor to pay the specified amount of interest or principal at the specified time in the debt contract is :
- a) Default risk.
 - b) Financial risk.
 - c) Liquidity risk.
 - d) Systematic or market risk.
5. The Asset that serves as security for a loan, is called :
- a) Collateral.
 - b) Mortgage.
 - c) Security.
 - d) Deed.
6. The currency-notes issue system in India is based on :
- a) Proportional Reserve System.
 - b) Minimum Reserve System.
 - c) Fixed Exchange Rate System.
 - d) Fully Convertibility System.
7. New securities are issued or floated through :
- a) Issue prospects to public.
 - b) Private placement.
 - c) Right issue to existing shareholders.
 - d) All the above.
8. The procedure in which, admitting securities for trading on a recognized stock exchange is known as :
- a) Underwriting.
 - b) Listing.
 - c) Arbitrage.
 - d) Placement.
9. The risk wherein it may not be possible to dispose off or sell the assets, or it may be possible to do so only at great inconvenience or cost in terms of money and time :
- a) Default risk.
 - b) Financial risk.
 - c) Liquidity risk.
 - d) Systematic or market risk.
10. The funds borrowed that are repayable upon the request of either party :
- a) Commercial bill.
 - b) Bill of exchange.
 - c) Call money.
 - d) None of these.
11. Maintaining the required margin for a currency future with the clearing house, as per the agreement, should be the responsibility of the :
- a) The buyer.
 - b) The seller.
 - c) Both the buyer and the seller.
 - d) Either the buyer or the seller.

12. Arbitrage is :
- a) Referring to a third party for selling an unsettled dispute.
 - b) Difference between Spot and Forward Rate.
 - c) Making profit due to disparities in price in markets.
 - d) Quoting a rate for both buying and selling.
13. Usually the Commercial Papers are issued by.
- a) Government.
 - b) Commercial Banks.
 - c) Corporate Companies.
 - d) All the above.
14. When did SEBI started its operations ?
- a) April 12, 1992.
 - b) April 12, 1988.
 - c) May 25, 1990.
 - d) May 25, 1988.
15. Characteristic of Treasury Bill Market :
- a) High liquidity.
 - b) Low transaction cost.
 - c) Readily available.
 - d) All the above.

(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

Answer any five questions.

Each question carries 1 weightage.

16. Briefly describe London Money Market.
17. Write a note on Bill of Exchange.
18. What is meant by Demutualization of stock exchanges ?
19. Write a note on inclusive financial system ?
20. Bring out modern financial instruments.
21. Define stock exchange. Write a note on Bombay Stock Exchange.
22. State the significance of mutual funds ?
23. What do you mean by Participatory notes (P-notes) ?

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Turn over

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any seven questions.

Each question carries 2 weightage.

24. Describe the features of developed financial system ?
25. Write briefly on Euro notes, Euro commercial papers, Eurodollars and Eurocurrency.
26. Explain the merits and demerits of banking sector innovations.
27. Explain the Trading mechanism in the Indian stock exchanges.
28. What is GFM ? What are the Instruments in GFM ?
29. Describe the economic significance of mutual funds.
30. Define Options. Mention the types of Options and their uses.
31. Explain Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCB).
32. Describe the significance of International bonds.
33. Explain the significance of Treasury Bill market.

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 4 weightage.

34. Describe major Money market reforms in India since 1991.
35. Define Eurocurrency market: Bring out the reasons for their growth and effects.
36. Critically evaluate the sources and issues of External borrowings of India ?
37. Critically evaluate the structure and composition of Indian financial system.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

**FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 4C 12—INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

(2019 Admission onwards)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 20 Minutes**Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 5 Weightage****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

ECO 4C 12—INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. India's foreign exchange rate system is _____.
 - (A) Fixed target of band.
 - (B) Free float.
 - (C) Fixed system.
 - (D) Managed float.
2. The foreign direct investment includes _____.
 - (A) Tangible good.
 - (B) Intangible good.
 - (C) Intellectual property.
 - (D) Human resources.
3. The statutory authority which administers the exchange control in India _____.
 - (A) RBI.
 - (B) Ministry of commerce.
 - (C) DGFT.
 - (D) FEDAI.
4. The Bretton Woods System called for :
 - (A) The IMF to promote development.
 - (B) Floating exchange rates against the Japanese Yen.
 - (C) Fixed exchange rates against the US Dollar.
 - (D) Floating exchange rates against US Dollar.
5. By definition, currency appreciation occurs when ?
 - (A) The value of all currencies fall relative to gold.
 - (B) The value of all currencies rise relative to gold.
 - (C) The value of one currency rises relative to another currency.
 - (D) The value of one currency falls relative to another currency.
6. Interest Rate Parity (IRP) implies that :
 - (A) Interest rates should change by an equal amount but in the opposite direction to the difference in inflation rates between two countries.
 - (B) The difference in interest rates in different currencies for securities of similar risk and maturity should be consistent with the forward rate discount or premium for the foreign currency.
 - (C) The interest rates between two countries start in equilibrium, any change in the differential rate of inflation between the two countries tends to be offset over the long-term by an equal but opposite change in the spot exchange rate.
 - (D) In the long run real interest rate between two countries will be equal.

7. An arbitrageur in foreign exchange is a person who :
- (A) Earns illegal profit by manipulating foreign exchange.
 - (B) Causes differences in exchange rates in different geographic markets.
 - (C) Simultaneously buys large amounts of a currency in one market and sell it in another market.
 - (D) None of the above.
8. Under a gold standard :
- (A) A nation's currency can be traded for gold at a fixed rate.
 - (B) A nation's central bank or monetary authority has absolute control over its money supply.
 - (C) New discoveries of gold have no effect on money supply or prices.
 - (D) (A) and (B).
9. Largest number of buyers and sellers, greater the :
- (A) Liquidity.
 - (B) Speculation.
 - (C) Hedgin.
 - (D) Forward rate.
10. Market in which currencies buy and sell and their prices settle on is called the :
- (A) Eurocurrency market.
 - (B) International capital market.
 - (C) International bond market.
 - (D) Foreign exchange market.
11. It helps countries to meet deficit in balance of payments :
- (A) IMF.
 - (B) WTO.
 - (C) World Bank.
 - (D) UNO.
12. Reserves are held in the following forms, except :
- (A) Foreign currency.
 - (B) Gold.
 - (C) Sdr.
 - (D) Silver.
13. Capital account convertibility of the Indian rupee implies :
- (A) That the Indian rupee can be exchanged by authorized dealers for travel.
 - (B) That the Indian rupee can be exchanged for any major currency for the purpose of trade in goods and services.
 - (C) That the Indian rupee can be exchanged for any major currency for the purpose of trading in financial assets.
 - (D) None of the above.

14. Multinational corporation :
- (A) Increase the transfer of technology between nations.
 - (B) Make it harder to nations to foster activities of comparative advantage.
 - (C) Always enjoy political harmony in nations where their subsidiaries operate.
 - (D) Require governmental subsidies in order to conduct worldwide operations.
15. What is unilateral transfer in BOP ?
- (A) Visible items.
 - (B) Invisible items.
 - (C) Gifts.
 - (D) Income receipts & payments.
16. According to the Purchasing Power Parity theory, the value of a currency should remain constant in terms of what it can buy in different countries of :
- (A) Bonds.
 - (B) Stocks.
 - (C) Goods.
 - (D) Labor.
17. The feature of currency option is that distinguishes it from other derivatives is :
- (A) It carries premium to be paid upfront.
 - (B) It is optional to enter into the contract.
 - (C) The buyer has only right but no obligation to execute the contract.
 - (D) The seller has the right but no obligation to execute the contract.
18. _____ can authorize a person/company to deal in foreign exchange.
- (A) SEBI.
 - (B) RBI.
 - (C) IRDA.
 - (D) Parliament.
19. The decline of the U.S. dollar value in the late 1980s was mainly attributable to the following agreement.
- (A) Louvre Accord.
 - (B) Plaza Accord.
 - (C) Smithsonian Agreement.
 - (D) Jamaica Agreement.
20. The proposal under which a par value of a currency is adjusted intermittently is referred to as a :
- (A) Wide band.
 - (B) Narrow band.
 - (C) Crawling peg.
 - (D) Crawling band.

FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE [REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY]
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 4C 12—INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

General Instructions

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.

1. The commonly accepted goal of the MNC is to :
 - a) Maximize short-term earnings.
 - b) Maximize shareholder wealth.
 - c) Minimize risk.
 - d) Maximize international sales.
2. An increase in the current account deficit will place _____ pressure on the home currency value, other things equal.
 - a) Upward.
 - b) Downward.
 - c) No.
 - d) Upward or downward.

Turn over

3. From 1944 to 1971, the exchange rate between any *two* currencies was typically :
- a) Fixed.
 - b) Floating subject to central bank intervention.
 - c) Floating not subject to central bank intervention.
 - d) Non-existent.
4. A country may link its exchange rate to the value of a major currency, usually the U.S. dollar. This is called _____.
- a) A currency par.
 - b) A currency peg.
 - c) A currency composite.
 - d) A currency basket.
5. The euro began public circulation in _____.
- a) 2000.
 - b) 2001.
 - c) 2003.
 - d) 2002.
6. Special drawing rights are used to settle payments by the following organizations except :
- a) IMF member countries.
 - b) Prescribed organizations.
 - c) Central banks.
 - d) Multinational corporations.
7. Which of the following is not one of advantages for a flexible exchange rate system ?
- a) Countries can maintain independent monetary policy.
 - b) Exchange rates under a flexible system are unstable.
 - c) Countries can maintain independent fiscal policy.
 - d) Flexible exchange rates permit a smooth adjustment.
8. _____ means a decline in the rate of exchange of one country in terms of another's.
- a) Deflation.
 - b) Tariff.
 - c) Exchange Depreciation.
 - d) Exchange devaluation.
9. Pick out the item which is not a part of unilateral transfers :
- a) Donation.
 - b) Gifts.
 - c) Grants.
 - d) Loan.

10. Disequilibrium in the BOP caused by changes in the demand or supply relations of exports or imports or both refer to :
- a) Cyclical disequilibrium.
 - b) Short Run disequilibrium.
 - c) Structural disequilibrium.
 - d) Fundamental disequilibrium.
11. In the Mundell-Fleming model, expectations that a currency will lose value in the future will cause the current exchange rate to :
- a) Increase in the present.
 - b) Decrease in the present.
 - c) Remain constant in the present.
 - d) Decrease only in the future.
12. The holder of a put option will benefit if the underlying currency's price _____.
- a) Falls.
 - b) Stabilizes.
 - c) Remains the same.
 - d) Rises.
13. The exchange loss/gain due to transaction exposure is reckoned on _____.
- a) Entering into a transaction in foreign exchange.
 - b) Quoting a price for a foreign currency transaction.
 - c) Conversion of foreign currency into domestic currency.
 - d) Entry in the books of accounts.
14. Which of the following forms of FDI is a co-operative agreement between firms ?
- a) Strategic alliance.
 - b) Acquisition.
 - c) Merger.
 - d) Joint venture.
15. Which of the following is not directly related to the Bretton Woods system ?
- a) The fixed exchange rate system.
 - b) The bank of England.
 - c) The International Monetary Fund.
 - d) The World Bank.

(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)

Turn over

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

Answer any five questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 1.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 16. Current account of the balance of payments. | 17. Forward rate. |
| 18. International liquidity. | 19. Foreign Exchange risk management. |
| 20. Special Drawing Right (SDR). | 21. Hybrid exchange rate system. |
| 22. Nominal Effective Exchange Rate (NEER). | 23. Eurocurrency market. |

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any seven questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 2.

24. Briefly describe the J-Curve effect.
25. Differentiate between offshore banking and offshore currency trading.
26. Explain how does the IMF help while countries are having balance of payments issues.
27. What are the different types of hedging strategies followed by international players ?
28. What do you mean by Optimum Currency Area ?
29. What is the position of India about capital account convertibility ?
30. What are the advantages of fixed exchange rate ?
31. What are the objectives of FEMA ?
32. Explain the disadvantages of MNCs.
33. How did the gold standard work ?

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 4.

34. Explain in detail the various components of Balance of Payments.
35. Discuss in detail the Indian experience in Currency convertibility.
36. Critically evaluate the Mundell Fleming model.
37. Describe the Elasticity approach to Balance of Payments.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

FOURTH SEMESTER P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

(CCSS)

Economics

ECO4E07—INDIAN FINANCIAL SYSTEM

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

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

Multiple Choice Questions :

1. Who is the regulator of securities market in India ?
 - (a) CAG.
 - (b) RBI.
 - (c) SEBI.
 - (d) Finance Commission.
2. First Stock Exchange in India :
 - (a) NASDAQ.
 - (b) BSE.
 - (c) NIFTY.
 - (d) Dow Jones.
3. SEBI was established in the year :
 - (a) 1995.
 - (b) 1998.
 - (c) 1992.
 - (d) 2000.
4. Which is the short term financial instrument among the following ?
 - (a) Commercial papers.
 - (b) Treasury Bills.
 - (c) Futures.
 - (d) Derivatives.
5. Which institution maintain monetary financial stability in India ?
 - (a) Commercial Bank.
 - (b) RRBs.
 - (c) RBI.
 - (d) Co-operative Bank.

Turn over

6. The co-existence of formal and informal financial sectors are known as :
- (a) Financial intermediation. (b) Financial Dualism.
(c) Financial regulation. (d) Primary market.
7. Which is not a monetary instrument of RBI among the following ?
- (a) Cash Reserve Ratio. (b) Accounting Ratio.
(c) Statutory Liquidity Ratio. (d) Bank rate.
8. An instrument of Monetary policy introduced by RBI in 2011 :
- (a) Reverse Repo Rate. (b) CRR.
(c) Open market operations. (d) Marginal Standing Facility.
9. Which is not a primary function of commercial banks among the following ?
- (a) Transfer of funds. (b) Accepting Deposits.
(c) Giving credit. (d) Investment.
10. Which institution is the custodian of Foreign exchange ?
- (a) SEBI. (b) Central Bank.
(c) EXIM Bank. (d) World Bank.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Part B (Very Short Answer Question)

Answer any five questions.

Each question carries 2 marks.

Answer in one or two sentences each.

11. Explain Life Insurance Corporation of India.
12. Define Options.
13. Give a note on Mutual Funds.
14. Give two features of Share market.
15. Explain Bombay Stock Exchange.
16. Define Merchant Bankers.

17. State Liquidity Adjustment Facility.
18. Define Financial System.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

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

19. Discuss Derivatives and Derivative instruments.
20. Write a note SEBI.
21. What is Credit Rating ? Explain the Credit Rating agencies in India.
22. Describe Non-Banking Financial Companies.
23. State Debentures.
24. What are the indicators of financial development ?
25. What is Stock Exchange ? Describe the features of Stock Exchange in India ?
26. Differentiate between Primary and Secondary market.
27. Describe the major classifications of Indian Informal Financial system.
28. Explain EXIM bank. What are the objectives of EXIM banks ?
29. Explain the functions of RBI.
30. Differentiate between Money market and Capital Market.

(8 × 5 = 40 marks)

Part D (Essay Type Questions)

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

31. Explain the structure of Indian financial system.
32. Describe the causes and consequences of Global financial crisis of 2007-08.
33. Give the major instruments of money market.
34. Explain the major classifications of Financial Market.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FOURTH SEMESTER P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

(CCSS)

Economics

ECO 4E 06—INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

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

Multiple Choice Questions :

1. "Trickle-down" strategy implies :
 - a) Higher GNP taking care of poverty.
 - b) Reduction in the income of the upper class by deliberate redistribution.
 - c) Providing education and healthcare to all.
 - d) None of these.
2. What is the consequence of capital-intensive industries ?
 - a) Increase in capital depreciation.
 - b) Decrease in capital formation.
 - c) Unemployment.
 - d) Increased employment.
3. The Iron and steel Industry at Rourkela was set up with the aid of :
 - a) Soviet Russia.
 - b) Japan.
 - c) France.
 - d) West Germany.
4. Which sector in India has largest numbers of sick units ?
 - a) Power.
 - b) Leather.
 - c) Textile.
 - d) Engineering.

Turn over

5. The largest cottage industry is :
- a) Handloom.
 - b) Bee-keeping.
 - c) Soap making.
 - d) Seri-culture.
6. CART was Set up in 1982 to :
- a) Promote cotton research.
 - b) Improve the transport system.
 - c) Provide training to artisans.
 - d) Improve technology of rural industries.
7. The expansion of public sector was based on the industrial policy Resolution of
- a) 1956.
 - b) 1947.
 - c) 1980.
 - d) 1991.
8. FERA was passed in the year :
- a) 1943.
 - b) 1953.
 - c) 1963.
 - d) 1973.
9. Industrial licensing was abolished for all industries in 1991 except for :
- a) Small scale industries.
 - b) Industries related to Security and strategic concerns.
 - c) Multi-national corporations.
 - d) Export- oriented industries.
10. The organization created under Sick Industrial Companies Act to deal with Industrial sickness is
- a) IRBI.
 - b) IRCI.
 - c) BIFR.
 - d) IDBI.

(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 FDI ?
12. Explain Disinvestment.
13. What are trade unions ?

14. Write any *two* features of capital market.
15. What do you mean by large scale industries ?
16. Explain owned capital and borrowed capital.
17. Write any *two* merits of private sector.
18. What do you mean by 'Bilateral Aid' ?

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any eight questions.

Each question carries 5 marks.

19. Discuss the determinants of productive and economic efficiency.
20. Briefly explain the industrial financing in India.
21. Explain the main features of industrial labourers.
22. Write about the extent of market concentration in India.
23. How far the private and public investment in India benefitted Indian industries.
24. Write a note on the merits and demerits of globalization.
25. What are the different approaches to industrial location analysis ?
26. Explain the objectives and functions of industrial finance corporation of India.
27. What is monopoly power? Explain the method of measuring the monopoly power ?
28. Write about the role of government in industrial growth of India.
29. Examine the ways of measuring total factor productivity and trend of total factor productivity in India.
30. Explain the risk and uncertainties in project appraisal.
31. Discuss the problems of sugar industry.

(8 × 5 = 40 marks)

Part D (Essay Type Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

32. Compare and contrast Downie's and Penrose theory of growth of the firm.
33. Examine briefly the geographical and economic theories of industrial location.
34. Critically examine the 1991 Industrial Policy of India.
35. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of Multi National Corporations (MNC's).

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

CHMK LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

FOURTH SEMESTER P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

(CCSS)

Economics

ECO 4E 04—APPLIED ECONOMETRICS

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

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

1. Linearity in Econometrics means _____.
 - (a) Linearity in parameters.
 - (b) Linearity in variables.
 - (c) Linearity with respect to variables and parameters.
 - (d) None of these.
2. The probability distribution underlying the probit model is :
 - (a) Normal distribution.
 - (b) Logistic distribution.
 - (c) χ^2 distribution.
 - (d) F distribution.
3. 'When latent variables take negative value in principle we represent them as zeros since we do not observe this.' In this case the most appropriate modeling procedure would be :
 - (a) Probit.
 - (b) Logit.
 - (c) Tobit.
 - (d) Poisson regression model.
4. A time series data whose mean, variance and autocovariance are time invariant is :
 - (a) Stationary series.
 - (b) Non-stationary series.
 - (c) Purely random series.
 - (d) Random walk.

Turn over

5. Testing for cointegration is given by :
- (a) Dickey-Fuller test. (b) Engle-Granger test.
(c) Error correction mechanism. (d) F-test.
6. The asymptotic distribution of the Philips-Peron test is the same as that of :
- (a) Augmented Dickey-Fuller test. (b) Unit root test.
(c) Engle-Granger test. (d) Error correction mechanism.
7. Box-Jenkins methodology involves :
- (a) Detection of stationarity. (b) Detection of seasonality.
(c) Detection of autocorrelation. (d) All of the above.
8. When Y depends on current and previous time period error term, it is a :
- (a) Single equation model. (b) AR(1) model.
(c) MA(1) model. (d) ARMA(1,1) model.
9. In panel data :
- (a) The same cross-sectional units are surveyed over time.
(b) Different cross-sectional units are surveyed over time.
(c) Different cross-sectional units are surveyed at a point in time.
(d) Cross-sectional units are surveyed in detail.
10. Hausman test statistic follows :
- (a) Normal distribution. (b) t -distribution.
(c) χ^2 distribution. (d) F distribution.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

Answer any five questions.

Each question carries 2 marks.

11. Write a short note on linear probability model.
12. What are the features of Logit model ?
13. Define unit root stochastic process.
14. Distinguish between trend stationary and difference stationary processes.
15. Explain ARMA model.

16. Define Cointegration.
17. Explain the nature of error component.
18. What are the features of a simultaneous equation model ?

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Part C (Short Essay Questions)

Answer any eight questions.

Each question carries 5 marks.

19. Briefly discuss about the limitations of panel data regression.
20. Explain linear probability model.
21. Discuss the limitations of qualitative response models.
22. Discuss the features of time series data.
23. Explain the augmented Dickey-Fuller test.
24. Distinguish between single equation and simultaneous equation regression models.
25. Explain Philip Perron test of stationarity.
26. Discuss the random effects approach.
27. What is autocorrelation function ?
28. What are the limitations of fixed effects model ?
29. How we can transform non-stationary process into stationary process ?
30. What is moving average model ? Explain its significance.

(8 × 5 = 40 marks)

Part D (Essay Type Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

31. Write an essay on qualitative response models.
32. Explain the Box-Jenkins methodology.
33. Explain the unit root test.
34. Write a note on ARIMA model and explain its significance.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)