

R2656

Sub. Code

455201

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2025

Second Semester

Economics

MICRO ECONOMICS – II

(CBCS – 2022 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective type questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Ricardo's theory of distribution argues that as population increases, what happen to the share of wages in total output (CO1, K1)
(a) Increases (b) Decreases
(c) Remain constant (d) Fluctuated
2. According to Neo-Classical economists, what is the primary determinant of an individual's economic behaviour (CO1, K2)
(a) Social class
(b) Government Intervention
(c) Marginal utility
(d) Historical materialism
3. In partial equilibrium analysis, the assumption is often made that other relevant market are (CO2, K2)
(a) Non-existent
(b) Monopoly
(c) Perfect competition
(d) Regulated by the government

4. The Input – Output approach in economics was pioneered by (CO2, K5)
- (a) Adam smith (b) Keynes
- (c) Wassily Leontief (d) Samuelson
5. Nash equilibrium in non – cooperative game is a situation where by (CO3, K1)
- (a) Player cooperate for mutual benefit
- (b) The game has no equilibrium
- (c) Players always
- (d) Each player optimally responds to the other strategies
6. In the context of decision-making, what does the term ‘ambiguity aversion’ refer to? (CO3, K2)
- (a) Embracing uncertainty for potential gains
- (b) Preferring clear and well- defined probabilities over ambiguous ones
- (c) Ignoring all forms of risk
- (d) Consistently choosing the most ambiguous option
7. In the principal-agent relationship, how does moral hazard manifest itself (CO4, K4)
- (a) The principal bears all the risk
- (b) Agent may not take decision
- (c) Government regulations on premium pricing
- (d) Full coverage without adequate risk-sharing mechanisms

8. Which market failure is most closely associated with the lemons problem, as described by George Akerl of (CO4, K5)
- (a) Moral hazard (b) Principle agent problem
(c) Adverse selection (d) Market power
9. Compensatory criterion was suggested by (CO5, K4)
- (a) Kaldor and Hicks (b) Hicks and Allen
(c) Cyert and March (d) Pigou
10. Impossibility of constructing social indifference curve was pointed by (CO5, K5)
- (a) Kuznet (b) Leon Walras
(c) Arrow (d) Arrow

Part B (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Discuss the Product Exhaustion Theorem (CO1, K1)
- Or
- (b) Highlights the Marx theory of distribution. (CO1, K2)
12. (a) Differentiate the partial and general equilibrium analysis. (CO2, K2)
- Or
- (b) Write a short note on Two sector model (CO2, K5)
13. (a) Explain the Risk Preference and Aversion. (CO3, K1)
- Or
- (b) Differentiate the Gambling and Insurance. (CO3, K2)
14. (a) Write a short note on Uncertainty. (CO3, K4)
- Or
- (b) Explain the Stochastic model. (CO4, K5)

15. (a) Analyse the Social Welfare Function. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Explain the Arrow's Impossibility theory. (CO5, K5)

Part C (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions not more 1000 words each.

16. (a) Critically analyse the Marginal Productivity theory.
(CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Explain the Ricardo theory of distribution.
(CO1, K2)

17. (a) Analyse the Walrasian Excess Demand. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Elucidate the Stopler-Samuelson theory. (CO2, K5)

18. (a) Discuss the Individual behaviour towards risk and uncertainty.
(CO3, K1)

Or

- (b) Critically examine the optimal consumption under Uncertainty.
(CO3, K2)

19. (a) Enlighten the Inventory demand model. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Explain the efficient market hypothesis. (CO4, K5)

20. (a) Critically analyse the Pareto optimal conditions.
(CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Elucidate the Compensation Principle. (CO5, K5)

R2657

Sub. Code

455202

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2025

Second Semester

Economics

MACRO ECONOMICS – II

(CBCS – 2022 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer all the following objective type questions by choosing the correct option.

1. When aggregate economic activity is increasing, the economy is said to be in (CO1, K1)
(a) An expansion (b) A contraction
(c) A peak (d) A turning point
2. Which of the following exemplifies the crowding-out effect? An increase in government spending: (CO1, K2)
(a) is financed by increasing the money supply, reducing interest rates and causing net exports to fall
(b) is financed by borrowing, raising interest rates and causing private investment to fall
(c) causes taxes to rise automatically, reducing consumption spending
(d) causes the price level to rise, reducing net exports
3. As economic development proceeds, income inequality tends to follow a(n) ———— curve (CO2, K1)
(a) Convex (b) Inverted U shaped
(c) L shaped (d) S shaped

4. In a steady state with population growth and technological progress: (CO2, K2)
- (a) the capital share of income increases
 - (b) the labour share of income increases
 - (c) in some cases the capital share of income increases and sometimes the labour share increases
 - (d) the capital and labour share of income are constant
5. The Indian income tax is: (CO3, K2)
- (a) Direct and proportional
 - (b) Indirect and proportional
 - (c) Indirect and progressive
 - (d) Direct and progressive
6. If interest payments are subtracted from gross fiscal deficit, the result will be (CO3, K1)
- (a) Revenue deficit
 - (b) Gross primary deficit
 - (c) Capital deficit
 - (d) Budgetary deficit
7. When the price levels of goods and services are falling continuously, this phenomenon is called _____ (CO4, K1)
- (a) Deflation
 - (b) Stagflation
 - (c) Inflation
 - (d) None of the above
8. In the Keynesian view, the price level is _____ (CO4, K2)
- (a) Endogenous
 - (b) Exogenous
 - (c) Relevant
 - (d) Irrelevant
9. Poverty estimation in India is carried out by _____ (CO5, K1)
- (a) NITI Aayog's task force
 - (b) CSO
 - (c) NSSO
 - (d) RBI

10. Which of the following methods do economists use to identify the poor? (CO5, K2)
- (a) Ownership of assets and occupation
 - (b) Annual income
 - (c) Savings
 - (d) None of the above

Part B (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer all questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Classify and explain the fiscal policy measures to control the inflation. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Write a short note on discretionary fiscal policy for stabilization? (CO1, K3)

12. (a) Compare income effect and capacity effect. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Point out the impact of increase in saving rate. (CO2, K4)

13. (a) Explain the tax and cost condition of the industry. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Differentiate budget deficit and fiscal deficit. (CO3, K4)

14. (a) Briefly note on the relationship between inflation and unemployment. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) What do you mean by inflation? List out the types of inflation. (CO4, K3)

15. (a) Correlate the Absolute and Relative Poverty. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Make a note on the Sen's approach to poverty measure. (CO5, K3)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer all the questions not more 1000 words each.

16. (a) Keynesian theory of business cycle – Discuss.
(CO1, K5)

Or

- (b) Explain in detail the fiscal and monetary policy measures to control inflation. (CO1, K4)
17. (a) Give an outline on Endogenous Growth Model.
(CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Expound the long run growth and technological change. (CO2, K4)
18. (a) Point out the measures to reduce fiscal deficit.
(CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Summarize the Benefit Received Theory. (CO3, K5)
19. (a) Elaborate the Keynesian Theory of Inflation.
(CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) The Monetarist view on Inflation — Explain.
(CO4, K4)
20. (a) Frame the Lorenz Curve and Gini Coefficient Index.
(CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the Patrimonial, Casino, Crony Capitalisation.
(CO5, K5)

R2658

Sub. Code

455203

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2025

Second Semester

Economics

INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(CBCS – 2022 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer all the following objective type questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Indian Economy is a model of? (CO1, K2)
(a) Mixed Economy (b) Capitalist Economy
(c) Socialist Economy (d) Communist Economy
2. India's Import – Substitution model was historically (CO1, K2)
(a) Successful (b) Failure
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) Unmeasured
3. Norman Borlaug is related to? (CO2, K2)
(a) Green Revolution
(b) Blue Revolution
(c) White Revolution
(d) Green Destruction
4. Agreement on Agriculture is to do with (CO2, K2)
(a) IBRD (b) IDA
(c) ICSID (d) WTO

5. Rourkela's steel plant was established with the assistance of? (CO3, K1)
(a) America (b) Soviet Union
(c) Germany (d) Britain
6. Which of the following sector is contributing more to the GDP of India? (CO3, K1)
(a) Service (b) Agriculture
(c) Manufacturing (d) Fishery
7. India's Position in Human Development Index out of 191 countries is? (CO4, K1)
(a) 179 (b) 129
(c) 132 (d) 188
8. Which of the following States/UT in India have more anemic children aged 6-59 months? (CO4, K1)
(a) Delhi (b) Gujarat
(c) Haryana (d) Kerala
9. Public Distribution System is an example of, (CO5, K1)
(a) Fiscal Policy
(b) Monetary Policy
(c) Fiscal and Monetary Policy
(d) Trade Policy
10. In the Balance of Payments Account of India, Trade Balance consists of (CO5, K2)
(a) Exports
(b) Imports
(c) Exports & Imports
(d) Exports, Imports & Invisibles.

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer all questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Write about the state of the economy during 1950's.
(CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Bring out the conditions of the economy during 50's to 80's.
(CO1, K4)

12. (a) Expound Green Revolution. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Brief on the irrigation policies of India. (CO3, K4)

13. (a) Describe the growth of IT sector in post LPG India.
(CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Write a note on Public-Private Partnership.
(CO2, K4)

14. (a) Brief on Poverty reduction measures taken in India.
(CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Explain the South-North divide in Human Development Indicators of India. (CO4, K5)

15. (a) Monetary Policy Committee and Monetary Policy.
(CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Role of Fiscal Policy in controlling food inflation.
(CO4, K5)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer all the questions not more 1000 words each.

16. (a) Evaluate the New Economic Policy of India.
(CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Bring out the major aspects of transformation the modern India is part of.
(CO1, K4)

17. (a) Critically evaluate the agricultural policy of India.
(CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Critically evaluate the role of WTO in India's International trade.
(CO2, K4)

18. (a) Why disinvestment policies are followed in India. Analyze.
(CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Elaborate on WTO and Trade Liberalisation.
(CO3, K4)

19. (a) Critically evaluate the demographic transition of India.
(CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Analyze the importance of poverty reduction measures in India.
(CO4, K5)

20. (a) Analyze India's Competition Policy
(CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Critically evaluate exchange rate management of India.
(CO5, K5)

R2659

Sub. Code

455204

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2025

Second Semester

Economics

INDIAN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND MARKETS

(CBCS – 2022 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective type questions by choosing the correct option.

1. What is the primary determinant of money demand in an economy? (CO1, K2)

(a) Interest rates (b) Inflation rate
(c) GDP growth (d) Exchange rates

2. How does the RBI influence money supply through open market operations by? (CO1, K2)

(a) printing currency notes
(b) changing reserve requirements
(c) buying or selling govt. securities
(d) interest rates

3. What is the primary function of the Indian Financial System? (CO2, K5)
- (a) Agricultural development
 - (b) Economic stability
 - (c) Social welfare
 - (d) All of the above
4. SEBI play role in the Indian Financial System by? (CO2, K6)
- (a) Regulating capital markets
 - (b) Regulating monetary policy
 - (c) Regulating insurance companies
 - (d) Regulating cooperative banks
5. Which of the following is a money market instrument? (CO3, K2)
- (a) Corporate Bonds (b) Treasury Bills
 - (c) Common Stocks (d) Preference Shares
6. The process of selling government bonds to the public called? (CO3, K2)
- (a) Primary Market Offering
 - (b) Initial Public Offer
 - (c) Secondary Market Transaction
 - (d) Government Bond Auction

7. Primary factor influencing ER determination in a floating exchange rate system? (CO4, K4)
- (a) Government intervention
 - (b) Supply and demand forces
 - (c) Fixed interest rates
 - (d) Political stability
8. ECB in the context of international finance stand for? (CO4, K5)
- (a) European Central Bank
 - (b) Exchange Currency Bonds
 - (c) External Commercial Borrowings
 - (d) Electronic Cash Balance
9. Label the one is not a type of FOREX market? (CO5, K2)
- (a) Spot FM (b) Forward FM
 - (c) Future FM (d) Backward FM
10. What is the primary purpose of derivatives in financial markets? (CO5, K2)
- (a) Generate high returns
 - (b) Hedge risks
 - (c) Increase market volatility
 - (d) Facilitate insider trading

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Describe the relationship between interest rates and various economic conditions. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Illustrate the applications of the Time Value of Money concept in financial decision-making with practical examples. (CO1, K2)
12. (a) Justify how Indian Financial System contributes to economic stability and development. (CO2, K5)

Or

- (b) Assemble the significance of NABARD in the context of the Indian Financial System. (CO2, K6)
13. (a) Discuss how stocks and bonds contribute to capital formation and investment opportunities? (CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) Identify the benefits and challenges associated with companies opting for an IPO. (CO3, K2)
14. (a) Outline the significance of exchange rate management in promoting economic growth. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Explain the functions of FOREX serves in facilitating international trade and investment. (CO4, K5)

15. (a) Describe impact of interest rates on the pricing and performance of derivatives. (CO5, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss the role of derivatives in the context of portfolio diversification. (CO5, K2)

Part C (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions not more 1000 words each.

16. (a) Discuss how the RBI's monetary policy contributes to maintaining price stability, fostering economic growth, and ensuring financial stability in the country. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the credit creation process in commercial banks and its impact on the overall money supply. (CO1, K2)

17. (a) Compare and contrast the functions of SEBI and IRDAI in the Indian financial landscape. (CO2, K5)

Or

- (b) Justify the objectives and contributions of NABARD to rural development. (CO2, K6)

18. (a) Identify the instruments available in the Indian Money Market. Explain how these instruments contribute to the overall financial ecosystem. (CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss the changes in the regulatory framework over the years and their impact on the Indian Money market's efficiency and stability? (CO3, K2)

19. (a) Point out the factors influencing the determination of exchange rates in a floating exchange rate system and their contribution to the market dynamics?
(CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Assess the nature of FOREX market and FOREX Inflow kind Outflow. (CO4, K5)
20. (a) Explain the types of financial derivatives and risks involved with them. (CO5, K2)

Or

- (b) Differentiate between future and option contracts. Provide examples to illustrate their distinct characteristics and uses. (CO5, K2)
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R2660

Sub. Code

455502

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2025

Second Semester

Economics

Elective – ECONOMETRICS

(CBCS – 2022 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective type questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Econometrics primarily draws upon which fields of study?
(CO1, K4)
 - (a) Economics and Political Science
 - (b) Mathematics and Statistics
 - (c) Physics and Chemistry
 - (d) Sociology and Psychology
2. Which of the following is NOT a common use of econometrics?
(CO1, K5)
 - (a) Forecasting future economic trends
 - (b) Testing economic theories
 - (c) Designing economic policies
 - (d) Analyzing geological data

3. What is the primary objective of using BLUE in regression analysis? (CO2, K2)
- (a) To minimize multicollinearity
 - (b) To maximize model predictability
 - (c) To obtain unbiased coefficient estimates
 - (d) To eliminate heteroscedasticity
4. Which of the following is NOT a property of a good regression model? (CO2, K3)
- (a) High predictability
 - (b) Low multi-collinearity
 - (c) Biased coefficients
 - (d) BLUE errors
5. CES production function is (CO3, K3)
- (a) Homogeneous
 - (b) Linearly homogeneous
 - (c) Linearly non homogeneous
 - (c) None of the above
6. When elasticity of substitution is equal to one, special case of CES function is (CO3, K5)
- (a) Cobb-Douglas
 - (b) CES
 - (c) Translog
 - (d) Linear

7. What does the term “parity” refer to in Purchasing Power Parity theory? (CO4, K5)
- (a) Equality of exchange rates
 - (b) Balance of trade
 - (c) Equilibrium in the money market
 - (d) Price stability
8. In the context of the Phillips Curve, stagflation refers to: (CO4, K6)
- (a) High unemployment and high inflation
 - (b) Low unemployment and low inflation
 - (c) High unemployment and low inflation
 - (d) Low unemployment and high inflation
9. Data on one or variables collected at a given point of time. (CO5, K4)
- (a) Time series data
 - (b) Cross-section data
 - (c) Panel data
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
10. Summary statistics provide information about: (CO5, K5)
- (a) The variability of the data
 - (b) The central tendency of the data
 - (c) The shape of the data distribution
 - (d) All of the above

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Appraise econometrics and explain its significance in economics. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Justify the relationship between economic theory and econometrics. (CO1, K5)

12. (a) Discuss the Violation of OLS assumptions with examples. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain methods to detect and mitigate autocorrelation. (CO2, K3)

13. (a) Illustrate consumer demand analysis and its significance in microeconomics. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Summarise the Translog production function and its common uses. (CO3, K5)

14. (a) Debate the demand for money and its components. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Weigh the demand for money in relation to the interest rate? (CO4, K6)

15. (a) Explain co-integration analysis with its application in econometrics. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Consider the importance of summary statistics in econometrics. (CO5, K5)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) Point out the scope of econometrics and its application in various fields. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Assess role of econometrics in hypothesis testing and policy evaluation. (CO1, K5)

17. (a) Compare and contrast the concepts of predictability and biases in OLS. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain multi-collinearity, its implications and identification. (CO2, K3)

18. (a) Examine specification and estimation of Cobb-Douglas production function. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Appraise multifactor productivity measurement, its components and calculation. (CO3, K5)

19. (a) Evaluate structure and relation between short-term and long-term interest rates. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Express views on inflation and unemployment with the help of Phillips Curve. (CO4, K6)

20. (a) Analyse process and key considerations in uploading raw data into software. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Evaluate concept of unit root tests and their relevance in analyzing time series data. (CO5, K5)
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R2661

Sub. Code

455401

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2025

Fourth Semester

Economics

MONETARY ECONOMICS

(CBCS – 2022 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective type questions by choosing the correct option.

1. According to classical economist what is the relationship between the quantity of money and the price level
(CO1, K1)
 - (a) Inverse relationship
 - (b) Direct relationship
 - (c) No relationship
 - (d) Random relationship
2. What is the primary focus of Tobin's Portfolio? (CO1, K2)
 - (a) Short-term market fluctuations
 - (b) Long-term economic growth
 - (c) Fiscal policy effectiveness
 - (d) Risk and return in investment portfolios

3. Narrow money includes (CO2, K2)
- (a) M1 (b) M2
 - (c) M3 (d) M4
4. In the context of credit creation, what is the significance of the money multiplier? (CO2, K4)
- (a) It measures the efficiency of credit utilization by commercial banks
 - (b) It determines the interest rates set by the central bank
 - (c) It represents the maximum expansion of the money supply through the banking system
 - (d) It represents the ratio of government debt to the money supply
5. Classical economists consider interest to be reward for (CO3, K2)
- (a) Holding money
 - (b) Taking risk
 - (c) Speculation activity
 - (d) Supplying savings
6. How does the segmented market theory explain the shape of the yield curve? (CO3, K4)
- (a) It proposes that the yield curve can take any shape based on market conditions
 - (b) It suggests a flat yield curve at all time
 - (c) It predicts an upward-sloping yield curve in most cases
 - (d) It argues for a downward-sloping yield curve in all scenarios

7. How does an increase in the repo rate generally affect the economy? (CO4, K2)
- (a) Stimulate borrowing
 - (b) Encourage investment
 - (c) No impact
 - (d) Slow down borrowing
8. Assets that includes in SLR calculating of SLR for banks (CO4, K3)
- (a) Gold and cash
 - (b) Loan
 - (c) Fixed deposit
 - (d) Share
9. What is the Phillips Curve relationship? (CO5, K2)
- (a) Positive relationship between inflation and unemployment
 - (b) Direct relationship between inflation and economic growth
 - (c) Inverse relationship between inflation and unemployment
 - (d) Inverse relationship between inflation and interest rate
10. The introduction of the National Pension System (NPS) was aimed (CO5, K3)
- (a) Strengthening the public distribution system
 - (b) Providing a sustainable pension system
 - (c) Promotes the welfare of senior citizens
 - (d) Reforming the education sector

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Explain the Baumol Inventory theory of money.
(CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the Tobin's Portfolio analysis. (CO1, K2)

12. (a) Briefly write a note on High-powered money.
(CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Describe the components of money supply. (CO2, K4)

13. (a) Differentiate the Modigliani stock and Flow analysis.
(CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the structure of rate of interest. (CO3, K4)

14. (a) Differentiate the CRR and SLR. (CO4, K2)

Or

- (b) Distinguish between primary and secondary markets.
(CO4, K3)

15. (a) State the significance of time lags in monetary policy.
(CO5, K3)

Or

- (b) Highlights the measures to control inflation through monetary policy.
(CO5, K2)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) Analyse the classical theory of Fisher's quantity of money. (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Examine the Don Patinkin's Integration theory of money. (CO1, K2)

17. (a) Describe the process of credit creation by commercial bank. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the Narasimham's committee report in monetary reforms. (CO2, K4)

18. (a) Critically analyse the Portfolio Behaviour theory. (CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) Examine the Segmented market theory. (CO3, K4)

19. (a) Discuss the characteristics of developed money market in India. (CO4, K2)

Or

- (b) Describe the role and functions of SEBI. (CO4, K3)

20. (a) Discuss the role of monetary policy in developing economy. (CO5, K2)

Or

- (b) Examine the Samuelson and Solow model of monetary policy. (CO5, K3)
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R2662

Sub. Code

455402

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2025

Fourth Semester

Economics

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(CBCS – 2022 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer all the following objective type questions by choosing the correct option.

1. The benefits of Green Revolution in India were limited only to ——— (CO1, K1)
(a) Wheat and rice (b) Barley and jowar
(c) Barley and cereals (d) None of the above
2. Father of Green Revolution in the world (CO1, K1)
(a) Norman Borlaug (b) M. S. Swaminathan
(c) Raj Krishna (d) R. K. V. Rao
3. Which one of the following is not a factor of production? (CO2, K2)
(a) Land (b) Labour
(c) Capital (d) Bank Loan
4. Different crops grown in alternate rows is an example of: (CO2, K1)
(a) Intercropping
(b) Contour cropping
(c) Combined cropping
(d) Mixed cropping

5. What is the primary goal of mechanization in industries?
(CO3, K2)
- (a) To reduce production costs
 - (b) To increase job opportunities
 - (c) To improve product quality
 - (d) To promote manual labour
6. The head office of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) located in (CO3, K2)
- (a) Lucknow (b) Mumbai
 - (c) New Delhi (d) Hyderabad
7. Agricultural finance helps farmers to (CO4, K2)
- (a) Depend solely on subsidies
 - (b) Invest in non-agricultural sectors
 - (c) Improve farm productivity
 - (d) Avoid technological advancements
8. What societal impact can widespread indebtedness have?
(CO4, K2)
- (a) Increased economic growth
 - (b) Enhanced social cohesion
 - (c) Reduced income inequality
 - (d) Financial instability
9. What does CACP stands for? (CO5, K2)
- (a) Commission for Agricultural Control and Prices
 - (b) Council for Agricultural Cost and Production
 - (c) Committee for Agricultural Compensation and Planning
 - (d) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices

10. Knowledge of marketable surplus helps the? (CO5, K2)
- (a) Farming population
 - (b) Non-farm population
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) Neither (a) nor (b).

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer all questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Differentiate sustainable agriculture and organic agriculture. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Prepare a short note on farm subsidy? (CO1, K3)

12. (a) Briefly explain cropping pattern. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Write a note on the concepts of corporate farming. (CO2, K2)

13. (a) Make a note on how the land is utilized in agricultural sector. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Enumerate the importance of seeds in current agricultural situation. (CO3, K2)

14. (a) Point out the need for agricultural finance (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Give a brief account on the institutional sources of credit. (CO4, K3)

15. (a) List out the characteristics of primary agricultural market? (CO5, K3)

Or

- (b) Distinguish between marketed and marketable surplus. (CO5, K4)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer all the questions not more 1000 words each.

16. (a) Explain the role of agriculture in economic development. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Give a detailed account on green revolution and its impact in Indian economy. (CO1, K4)

17. (a) Discuss the cropping intensity and its determinants. (CO2, K5)

Or

- (b) Analyse the recent trends in agriculture. (CO2, K4)

18. (a) Enumerate the production function analysis in agriculture. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Farm mechanization and its impact on agricultural labours – Explain. (CO3, K4)

19. (a) Summarize the rural indebtedness in India. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Expound the role of capital formation in agriculture sector. (CO4, K4)

20. (a) Conclude the objectives and instruments of agriculture price policy. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) WTO and Agricultural exports- Discuss. (CO5, K5)

R2663

Sub. Code

455403

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2025

Fourth Semester

Economics

ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

(CBCS – 2022 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Which phenomenon is a result of an enhanced greenhouse effect? (CO1, K2)
 - (a) Acid rain
 - (b) Ozone depletion
 - (c) Global warming
 - (d) Soil erosion
2. What concept is associated with the idea of 'Limits to Growth'? (CO1, K2)
 - (a) Unlimited economic expansion
 - (b) Sustainable development
 - (c) Finite resources and environmental constraints
 - (d) Global cooperation

3. What does the term “Externality” refer to in environmental economics? (CO2, K3)
- (a) Internal costs
 - (b) External costs
 - (c) Government regulations
 - (d) Unintended side effects of economic activities on third parties
4. What is the purpose of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in the context of environmental policies? (CO2, K3)
- (a) Maximizing corporate profits
 - (b) Minimizing government intervention
 - (c) Evaluating the potential environmental effects of proposed projects
 - (d) Ignoring social costs
5. Which approach involves setting a maximum allowable level of pollution and allowing firms to choose the most cost-effective way to meet the standard? (CO3, K5)
- (a) Pigouvian Taxes
 - (b) Pollution Permits
 - (c) Coase’s Bargaining Solution
 - (d) Informal Regulation
6. In environmental economics, what is the New Model of Pollution Control focused on? (CO3, K5)
- (a) Maximizing corporate profits
 - (b) Minimizing government intervention
 - (c) Encouraging pollution
 - (d) Collaborative efforts and innovative solutions for pollution control

7. Which valuation method is based on the idea that individuals make choices that reveal their preferences and willingness to pay for environmental goods and services?
(CO4, K5)
- (a) Hedonic Property Values
 - (b) Household Production Models
 - (c) Contingent Valuation Method
 - (d) Observed Market Behavior
8. What do Cost-Based Methods in environmental valuation typically consider when estimating the value of natural resources?
(CO4, K5)
- (a) Travel costs
 - (b) Observed market behavior
 - (c) Economic costs incurred by society
 - (d) Household health production functions
9. What are the two basic approaches to environmental policy?
(CO5, K2)
- (a) Market-based and Non-market-based
 - (b) Social and Economic
 - (c) Regulation and Distribution
 - (d) Legislation and Innovation
10. Which approach does India's Environmental Policy primarily emphasize for pollution control and environmental protection?
(CO5, K2)
- (a) Regulation
 - (b) Economic Incentives
 - (c) Technological Innovation
 - (d) International Cooperation

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Compare and contrast environmental issues in different economic systems, such as capitalism, socialism, and communism. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss the major drivers of global warming. (CO1, K2)

12. (a) Examine the role of cost-based methods in environmental economics. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Illustrate the difference between social cost and private cost in the context of environmental pollution. (CO2, K3)

13. (a) Interpret Coase's Bargaining Solution and its key principles in resolving externalities. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Examine the Pigouvian taxes and Subsidies. (CO3, K3)

14. (a) Evaluate the role of hedonic property values in the real estate market. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Explain cost-based methods in environmental valuation. (CO4, K3)

15. (a) Discuss the basic approaches to environmental policy. (CO5, K2)

Or

- (b) Describe the role of international collaboration in shaping effective environmental policies. (CO5, K2)

Part C (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions, not more than 1000 words each

16. (a) Discuss the concept of “Limits to Growth” in the context of environmental sustainability. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Illustrate the challenges posed by climate change to economic development. (CO1, K2)

17. (a) Demonstrate the principles of Pareto Optimality in the context of environmental policies. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Examine the problem of second best concerning environmental policies. (CO2, K3)

18. (a) Evaluate the economic and environmental implications of pollution permits. (CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) Assess the role of informal regulation in promoting environmental sustainability. (CO3, K5)

19. (a) Evaluate the challenges associated with using valuation methods based on observed market behaviour in the environmental goods and services. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Demonstrate strategies to minimize bias and improve the reliability of valuation estimates using these methods. (CO4, K3)
20. (a) Discuss the challenges and opportunities associated with global cooperation in addressing trans-boundary environmental issues. (CO5, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss the legal framework for environmental protection and pollution control in India. (CO5, K2)
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