

R4445

Sub. Code

25MEC2C1

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026

Second Semester

Economics

ADVANCED MICRO ECONOMICS

(CBCS – 2025 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

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

1. Marginal Productivity Theory states: (CO1, K1)
 - (a) Factors are paid marginal product
 - (b) Factors are paid average product
 - (c) Factors are paid total product
 - (d) Income is distributed equally

2. Elasticity of Technical Substitution measures: (CO1, K1)
 - (a) Substitution between goods
 - (b) Change in output due to change in input
 - (c) Substitution between consumers
 - (d) Substitution between inputs

3. General Equilibrium means: (CO2, K1)
 - (a) One market equilibrium
 - (b) No equilibrium
 - (c) All markets equilibrium
 - (d) Equilibrium under monopoly

4. Walrasian Excess Demand is: (CO2, K1)
- (a) Supply – demand
 - (b) Demand – supply
 - (c) Price – cost
 - (d) Total production in the economy
5. Risk Aversion means: (CO3, K1)
- (a) Preferring risky outcomes
 - (b) Ignoring risk
 - (c) Avoiding risk
 - (d) Highest return
6. Sensitivity Analysis studies: (CO3, K1)
- (a) Monopoly
 - (b) Effect of parameter changes
 - (c) Insurance
 - (d) Cost and revenue
7. Efficient Market Hypothesis states: (CO4, K1)
- (a) Prices reflect all information
 - (b) Prices ignore information
 - (c) Prices are random
 - (d) Abnormal profits
8. Stochastic Model involves: (CO4, K1)
- (a) Fixed variables
 - (b) Random variables
 - (c) Monopoly
 - (d) Only fixed and known variables

9. Pareto Optimality means: (CO5, K1)
- (a) Maximum social welfare
 - (b) Everyone equal
 - (c) Monopoly
 - (d) No is one better off without making someone worse off
10. Pigouvian Welfare Economics focuses on: (CO5, K1)
- (a) Monopoly
 - (b) Externalities
 - (c) Insurance
 - (d) Price determination

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Explain Neo-classical approach to factor pricing. (CO1, K3)
- Or
- (b) Describe Kalecki's theory of distribution. (CO1, K3)
12. (a) Portray Walrasian Equilibrium. (CO2, K4)
- Or
- (b) Illustrate Rybezynski theorem. (CO2, K4)
13. (a) Examine individual behavior under uncertainty. (CO3, K4)
- Or
- (b) Describe economics of insurance. (CO3, K4)
14. (a) Elucidate search and transaction cost models. (CO4, K5)
- Or
- (b) Interpret asymmetric information. (CO4, K5)

15. (a) Illustrate Social Welfare Function. (CO5, K4)

Or

(b) Explain the Theory of Second Best. (CO5, K4)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Critically examine the Marginal Productivity Theory. (CO1, K5)

Or

(b) Evaluate the Product Exhaustion Theorem. (CO1, K5)

17. (a) Examine the Stolper-Samuelson theory. (CO2, K5)

Or

(b) Illustrate equilibrium in two-sector model. (CO2, K5)

18. (a) Explain risk preference and aversion, with examples. (CO3, K6)

Or

(b) Analyze game theory. (CO3, K6)

19. (a) Explain the Stochastic model. (CO4, K6)

Or

(b) Illustrate adverse selection in markets. (CO4, K5)

20. (a) Critically evaluate Pigouvian Welfare Economics. (CO5, K5)

Or

(b) Illustrate Arrow's Impossibility Theorem. (CO5, K5)

R4446

Sub. Code

25MEC2C2

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026

Second Semester

Economics

ADVANCED MACRO ECONOMICS

(CBCS – 2025 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

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

1. The Keynesian theory of business cycles emphasizes: (CO1, K1)
 - (a) Technological shocks
 - (b) Demand fluctuations
 - (c) Supply constraints
 - (d) Trade cycles
2. Samuelson's model combines: (CO1, K1)
 - (a) Multiplier and accelerator
 - (b) Fiscal and monetary policy
 - (c) Inflation and unemployment
 - (d) Tax and subsidy
3. Endogenous growth theory emphasizes: (CO2, K1)
 - (a) External factors
 - (b) Trade policies
 - (c) Population growth
 - (d) Technological progress from within the economy

4. Capital-output ratio indicates: (CO2, K1)
- (a) Tax burden
 - (b) Inflation rate
 - (c) Efficiency of capital use
 - (d) Employment level
5. A good tax system should be: (CO3, K1)
- (a) Equitable and efficient
 - (b) Regressive
 - (c) Arbitrary
 - (d) Complex
6. Ability to Pay Theory suggests taxation based on: (CO3, K1)
- (a) Benefits received
 - (b) Income level
 - (c) Consumption
 - (d) Wealth
7. Phillips Curve shows the trade-off between: (CO4, K1)
- (a) Growth and inequality
 - (b) Savings and investment
 - (c) Tax and spending
 - (d) Inflation and unemployment
8. Monetarist view on inflation attributes it to: (CO4, K1)
- (a) Demand shocks
 - (b) Excess money supply
 - (c) Wage rigidity
 - (d) Fiscal policy
9. Absolute poverty refers to: (CO5, K1)
- (a) Relative income differences
 - (b) Wealth inequality
 - (c) Lack of basic necessities
 - (d) Tax burden

10. Sen's Index includes: (CO5, K1)
- (a) Only income (b) Income and capability
- (c) Consumption (d) Savings

Part B (5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Describe Samuelson's model of business cycle. (CO1, K3)

Or

- (b) Explain the interaction between multiplier and accelerator. (CO1, K3)

12. (a) Illustrate the role of technological progress in economic growth. (CO2, K5)

Or

- (b) Assess the impact of increased saving rate on growth. (CO2, K5)

13. (a) Examine the growth of public expenditure and its impact. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Show the benefits received theory of taxation. (CO3, K4)

14. (a) Classify inflation. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Gauge the economic effects of inflation. (CO4, K5)

15. (a) Examine the capability approach to poverty. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Describe the Gini concentration ratio. (CO5, K5)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Critically evaluate Hicks' theory of business cycles. (CO1, K6)

Or

- (b) Analyze the role of fiscal policy in controlling inflation. (CO1, K6)

17. (a) Present classical and endogenous growth models. (CO2, K6)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the role of technological change in long-run growth. (CO2, K6)

18. (a) Assess the effects of public expenditure on production and distribution. (CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) Illustrate the role of fiscal policy in price stability. (CO3, K5)

19. (a) Present the Keynesian and Monetarist views on inflation. (CO4, K6)

Or

- (b) Judge the policy dilemma between inflation and unemployment. (CO4, K6)

20. (a) Illustrate the measures of poverty and their effectiveness. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Analyze the role of government policy in addressing inequality. (CO5, K5)

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Sub. Code

25MEC2C3

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026

Second Semester

Economics

INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(CBCS – 2025 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. At the beginning of the 1950s, the Indian economy was primarily characterized by (CO1, K1)
 - (a) Industrial dominance
 - (b) Service sector expansion
 - (c) Agrarian and stagnant economy
 - (d) Export-led growth

2. One major aspects of economic transformation in India after 1991 is _____. (CO1, K1)
 - (a) Reduction in foreign trade
 - (b) Increased role of the private sector
 - (c) Decline in technology use
 - (d) Complete withdrawal of the government

3. Diversification in agriculture refers to_____.
(CO2, K2)
- (a) Dependence only on food crops
 - (b) Shift towards allied and non-farm activities
 - (c) Reduction in agricultural exports
 - (d) Decline in irrigation facilities
4. Which type of irrigation has expanded rapidly in India after the Green Revolution? (CO2, K2)
- (a) Canal irrigation
 - (b) Tank irrigation
 - (c) Ground water irrigation
 - (d) Flood irrigation
5. The Information Technology sector in India benefited the most from _____. (CO3, K1)
- (a) Import substitution policy
 - (b) WTO agricultural agreement
 - (c) Reduction in agricultural subsidies
 - (d) Global demand for outsourcing
6. Disinvestment policy in India primarily aims at _____. (CO3, K1)
- (a) Reducing fiscal deficit and improving efficiency
 - (b) Closing all public sector units
 - (c) Increasing government control
 - (d) Eliminating private sector participation

7. Which indicator is commonly used to measure poverty in India? (CO4, K2)
- (a) Life Expectancy Index
 - (b) Head Count Ratio
 - (c) Gross Enrolment Ratio
 - (d) Literacy Rate
8. One long-term strategy to reduce poverty and unemployment in India is _____. (CO4, K2)
- (a) Capital-intensive growth
 - (b) Import substitution
 - (c) Inclusive growth with skill development
 - (d) Reduction in social sector spending
9. Fiscal policy management mainly involves _____. (CO5, K1)
- (a) Regulation of money supply
 - (b) Control of inflation only
 - (c) Exchange rate determination
 - (d) Government expenditure, taxation and public debt
10. Exchange rate management in India follows _____. (CO5, K1)
- (a) Managed floating exchange rate system
 - (b) Fixed exchange rate system
 - (c) Fully floating exchange rate system
 - (d) Gold standard

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Describe the objectives of the policy of planned development in India. (CO1, K3)

Or

- (b) Elucidate the major features of Privatization. (CO1, K3)

12. (a) Write a note on diversification of agriculture in India. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Infer the importance of non-farm activities in the rural development. (CO2, K4)

13. (a) Describe the concept of disinvestment in India. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Elucidate the main challenges in Indian infrastructure development. (CO3, K4)

14. (a) Portray the stages of demographic transition. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Outline the major education policies implemented in India since independence. (CO4, K4)

15. (a) Describe the objectives of NITI Aayog. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Interpret the good investment climate. (CO5, K4)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Examine the pattern of economic growth in India from 1950 to 1980. (CO1, K5)

Or

- (b) Discuss the major aspects of economic Transformation in India after 1991. (CO1, K5)

17. (a) Analyse the causes for stagnation and instability in agricultural growth in India. (CO2, K6)

Or

- (b) Examine the trends and issues relating investment in Indian agriculture. (CO2, K6)

18. (a) Discuss the growth and development of Indian industry since liberalization. (CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) Present the challenges of India's IT sector in the post-COVID-19 era. (CO3, K5)

19. (a) Examine the causes of wide regional variations in human development indicators in India. (CO4, K6)

Or

- (b) Assess the impact of AI on long-term employment trends in India. (CO4, K6)

20. (a) Ascertain the role of monetary policy in ensuring macroeconomic stability. (CO5, K6)

Or

- (b) Suggest strategies for achieving sustainable development at a high growth rate. (CO5, K6)
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R4448

Sub. Code

25MEC2C4

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026

Second Semester

Economics

INDIAN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND MARKETS

(CBCS – 2025 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 of the following measures of money supply in India is considered the most liquid? (CO1, K2)
(a) M_1 (b) M_2
(c) M_3 (d) M_4
2. The concept that a rupee today is worth more than a rupee in the future is known as (CO1, K1)
(a) Law of demand
(b) Time value of money
(c) Future value principle
(d) Discounting factor
3. Type of market in which securities of less than one year maturity are traded is classified as. (CO2, K2)
(a) Money market
(b) Capital market
(c) Primary market
(d) Secondary market

4. Finance functions comprises: (CO2, K2)
- (a) Safe custody of funds only
 - (b) Expenditure of funds only
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) Procurement and effective use of funds
5. Type of instrument whoever holds it, gets interest and principal amount is classified as: (CO3, K2)
- (a) Term instrument
 - (b) Interim instrument
 - (c) Primary instrument
 - (d) Bearer instrument
6. In primary markets property of shares which made it easy to sell newly issued security is considered as: (CO3, K1)
- (a) Increased liquidity
 - (b) Decreased liquidity
 - (c) Money flow
 - (d) Large funds
7. Foreign exchange rates in India are determined by: (CO4, K1)
- (a) Finance Ministry
 - (b) RBI
 - (c) FEDAI
 - (d) Market forces of demand and supply
8. The gap between the buying rate and selling rate of currency is called: (CO4, K2)
- (a) Bid-ask spread
 - (b) Dealer's margin
 - (c) Dealer's spread
 - (d) Exchange margin

9. Financial Derivatives include (CO5, K1)
(a) Forwards (b) Options
(c) Futures (d) All of these
10. By hedging a portfolio, a bank manager (CO5, K2)
(a) Increases reinvestment risk
(b) Increases recharge rate risk
(c) Reduces interest rate risk
(d) Increases the probability of gains

Part B (5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Describe money supply. (CO1, K3)
Or
(b) Elucidate the time value for money and interest rates. (CO1, K3)
12. (a) Show the functions of financial system. (CO2, K4)
Or
(b) Present the structure of players of Indian financial system. (CO2, K4)
13. (a) Show the functions of primary market. (CO3, K4)
Or
(b) Illustrate the stock indices. (CO3, K4)
14. (a) Describe the types of exchange rate. (CO4, K5)
Or
(b) Provide examples of ECBs. (CO4, K5)
15. (a) Elucidate the need for derivatives. (CO5, K5)
Or
(b) Interpret Foreign Exchange Derivates and Swaps. (CO5, K5)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Examine the measures of money supply as given by RBI. (CO1, K5)

Or

- (b) Illustrate the credit creation process of Commercial Banks. (CO1, K5)

17. (a) Present an overview of Indian Financial System. (CO2, K5)

Or

- (b) Examine the role of SEBI in regulating finance in India. (CO2, K5)

18. (a) Illustrate the instruments and institutions of Indian Money Market. (CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) Show the process of Initial Public Offer. (CO3, K5)

19. (a) Illustrate how exchange rate is determined. (CO4, K6)

Or

- (b) Gauge the nature of FOREX inflow and outflow. (CO4, K6)

20. (a) Explain the types of derivatives. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Show how stock index derivatives would be used to hedge risks in stock market investment with example. (CO5, K5)

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Sub. Code

25MEC2E1

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026

Second Semester

Economics

Elective — ECONOMETRICS

(CBCS – 2025 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 is mainly concerned with : (CO1, K1)
 - (a) Ethical analysis of economics
 - (b) Normative economic principles
 - (c) Historical evolution of economies
 - (d) Empirical testing of economic theory

2. The scope of econometrics includes : (CO1, K2)
 - (a) Policy evaluation using data
 - (b) Value judgement
 - (c) Moral philosophy
 - (d) Institutional economics

3. One of the key assumptions of OLS is : (CO2, K2)
- (a) Presence of autocorrelation
 - (b) Constant variance of error term
 - (c) Perfect multicollinearity
 - (d) Non-linearity of model
4. Heteroscedasticity refers to: (CO2, K1)
- (a) Equal variance of errors
 - (b) Correlated regressors
 - (c) Unequal variance of errors
 - (d) Incorrect model specification
5. Engel curve explains the relationship between: (CO3, K1)
- (a) Price and demand
 - (b) Cost and output
 - (c) Inputs and output
 - (d) Income and consumption
6. Cobb – Douglas production function assumes: (CO3, K2)
- (a) Constant elasticity of substitution
 - (b) Variable elasticity of substitution
 - (c) Fixed proportion technique
 - (d) Increasing returns only

7. The Phillips Curve shows the relationship between : (CO4, K1)
- (a) Inflation and output
 - (b) Inflation and unemployment
 - (c) Growth and employment
 - (d) Interest rate and inflation
8. Purchasing Power Parity relates to : (CO4, K2)
- (a) Interest rates
 - (b) Inflation targeting
 - (c) Exchange rate determination
 - (d) Fiscal deficit
9. Unit root test is applied to examine: (CO5, K2)
- (a) Normality
 - (b) Stationary
 - (c) Multicollinearity
 - (d) Heteroscedasticity
10. Panel data analysis combines: (CO5, K1)
- (a) Cross-section data only
 - (b) Time series data only
 - (c) Cross-section and time series data
 - (d) Qualitative observations

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Ascertain the nature, meaning and scope of econometrics. (CO1, K3)

Or

- (b) Sketch the relationship between economic theory and econometrics. (CO1, K3)

12. (a) Interpret the assumptions of the OLS method. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Elucidate the causes and effects of multicollinearity. (CO2, K4)

13. (a) Given the following data on income (X) and consumption expenditure (Y) of a household: (CO3, K5)

Income (X) : 200 300 400 500

Consumption (Y) : 180 240 300 350

- (i) Estimate the Engel curve using the OLS method
(ii) Interpret the estimated coefficients

Or

- (b) The estimated Cobb – Douglas production function is : $Q = 2L^{0.6}.K^{0.4}$. (CO3, K5)

- (i) Calculate the output elasticity of labour and capital
(ii) If labour increases by 10% keeping capital constant, calculate the percentage change in output.

14. (a) Interpret the concept of Purchasing Power Parity. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Sketch the relevance of the Phillips Curve. (CO4, K4)

15. (a) Show diagnostic checks in econometric models. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Illustrate the estimation of VAR model. (CO5, K5)

Part C (5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Present the methodology of econometrics and elucidate its uses in economic analysis. (CO1, K5)

Or

- (b) Ascertain critically the role of econometrics in policy formulation. (CO1, K5)

17. (a) Discuss the violations of OLS assumptions and evaluate their consequences. (CO2, K5)

Or

- (b) Argue in favour of the importance of BLUE property in regression analysis. (CO2, K5)

18. (a) Illustrate the estimation of production functions with special reference to Cobb – Douglas. (CO3, K6)

Or

- (b) Capture the significance of consumer demand analysis in microeconomics. (CO3, K6)

19. (a) Show the applications of econometrics in macroeconomic analysis. (CO4, K6)

Or

- (b) Illustrate the exchange rate determination using PPP theory. (CO4, K6)
20. (a) Present time series analysis with special reference to unit root and cointegration tests. (CO5, K6)

Or

- (b) The following pooled regression result is obtained: (CO5, K6)

$$Y_{it} = 5 + 0.8X_i$$

Standard error of the slope coefficient = 0.2

- (i) Test the statistical significance of the slope coefficient at 5% level
- (ii) Interpret the result
- (iii) Comment on the relevance of panel data estimation.
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R4450

Sub. Code

25MEC2S1

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026

Second Semester

Economics

MS OFFICE

(CBCS – 2025 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. _____ feature in MS Word is used to combine letters with addresses. (CO1, K1)
(a) Track Changes (b) Mail Merge
(c) AutoCorrect (d) Thesaurus
2. _____ option is used to check spelling and grammar in Word. (CO1, K2)
(a) Review (b) Insert
(c) Page Layout (d) View
3. _____ PowerPoint feature is used to add movement to text or objects. (CO2, K2)
(a) Design (b) Transition
(c) Animation (d) Slide Sorter
4. _____ option is used to insert header and footer in PowerPoint. (CO2, K1)
(a) Design (b) Insert
(c) View (d) Review

5. _____ Excel feature is used to arrange data in ascending or descending order. (CO3, K1)
- (a) Filtering (b) Validation
(c) Sorting (d) Formatting
6. _____ command is used to restrict incorrect data entry in Excel. (CO3, K2)
- (a) Insert (b) Data Validation
(c) Sort (d) Filter
7. _____ function is used to calculate the total of selected cells. (CO4, K2)
- (a) COUNT (b) AVERAGE
(c) SUM (d) IF
8. _____ logical function returns TRUE or FALSE based on a condition. (CO4, K1)
- (a) MAX (b) MIN
(c) IF (d) SUM
9. _____ chart element explains the symbols used in a chart. (CO5, K1)
- (a) Data Table (b) Axis
(c) Legend (d) Gridlines
10. _____ option is used to change the type of an existing chart. (CO5, K2)
- (a) Insert Chart
(b) Format Chart
(c) Change Chart Type
(d) Data Source

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Describe the editing and formatting text features in MS Word. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Write the step by step procedure to use Mail Merge. (CO1, K1)

12. (a) Explain the steps involved in creating and designing slides in PowerPoint. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Describe animation effects and slide show options. (CO2, K4)

13. (a) Explain in detail about the uses of Excel. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) How to filter data in Excel? Explain. (CO3, K1)

14. (a) What are the uses of formulas in Excel? Explain. (CO4, K2)

Or

- (b) Describe logical functions IF, AND, OR with examples. (CO4, K4)

15. (a) Discuss the steps to create charts in Excel. (CO5, K3)

Or

- (b) Describe formatting chart objects in detail. (CO5, K5)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Explain in detail about the features of MS Word including tables, page alignment and spell check. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss AutoCorrect and Track Change with illustrations. (CO1, K2)

17. (a) Explain in detail the process of editing and presenting slides in PowerPoint. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Illustrate the insertion of tables, charts and pictures in PowerPoint. (CO2, K4)

18. (a) Illustrate data validation techniques in detail. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss about tool bars in Excel with neat sketch. (CO3, K3)

19. (a) Explain in detail about Excel functions. (CO4, K2)

Or

- (b) Illustrate logical functions TRUE, FALSE with suitable examples. (CO4, K4)

20. (a) What are the different types of charts available in Excel? Explain. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Describe the procedure to show/hide data tables in detail. (CO5, K6)

R4945

Sub. Code

455401

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026

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. The Quantity Theory of Money in its classical form primarily focuses on the relationship between (CO1, K1)
 - (a) Interest rates and investment
 - (b) Money supply and price level
 - (c) Government spending and national income
 - (d) Wages and employment levels

2. Milton Friedman's version of the Quantity Theory of Money emphasizes (CO1, K1)
 - (a) The long-run neutrality of money
 - (b) The role of government intervention in monetary policy
 - (c) The importance of fiscal policy in controlling inflation
 - (d) The link between interest rates and income levels

3. The Ricfler and Burgess Hypothesis on money supply emphasizes the role of: (CO2, K2)
- (a) Central Bank's monetary policy
 - (b) Non-bank financial intermediaries
 - (c) Credit creation by commercial banks
 - (d) Government fiscal policy
4. The Narasimham Committee in India recommended changes in (CO2, K2)
- (a) Labor laws
 - (b) Fiscal policy reforms
 - (c) Financial sector reforms
 - (d) Agricultural subsidies
5. According to the Classical Theory of Interest, the rate of interest is determined by: (CO3, K2)
- (a) The interaction of supply and demand for money
 - (b) Government regulation and taxation
 - (c) The level of liquidity in financial markets
 - (d) The level of investment and savings in the economy
6. The Segmented Market Theory suggests that interest rates in different maturity segments are determined by: (CO3, K2)
- (a) The demand for liquidity across different time periods
 - (b) The demand and supply in each specific maturity market
 - (c) Central bank policy actions on short-term rates
 - (d) The overall economic growth rate

7. The Money Market is primarily concerned with: (CO4, K2)
- (a) Short-term borrowing and lending
 - (b) Long-term investments
 - (c) Government bonds
 - (d) Currency exchange
8. In the Capital Market, the Primary Market is responsible for: (CO4, K2)
- (a) Buying and selling of already issued securities
 - (b) Issuing new securities to the public
 - (c) Regulating interest rates
 - (d) Government borrowing
9. The primary role of Monetary Policy in a developing economy is to: (CO5, K2)
- (a) Control inflation
 - (b) Regulate trade balances
 - (c) Promote fiscal deficit
 - (d) Reduce income inequality
10. The Great Debate on Monetary Policy and Fiscal Policy integration centers around (CO5, K2)
- (a) The importance of trade policies
 - (b) Its effectiveness in managing inflation
 - (c) Government spending and taxation
 - (d) The role of international trade in monetary regulation

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Describe the basic tenets of Milton Friedman's Quantity Theory of Money. (CO1, K3)

Or

- (b) Show how Tobin's Portfolio Analysis and how it extends traditional monetary theory. (CO1, K4)

12. (a) Elucidate the different components of the money supply. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) How does the Credit Creation Process by Commercial Banks contribute to the money supply in the economy? (CO2, K4)

13. (a) Explain the Classical Theory of Interest. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Describe the Modigliani's Stock vs Flow Analysis. (CO3, K4)

14. (a) Differentiate between developed and undeveloped money markets. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Elucidate the significance of Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) in investment decisions. (CO4, K4)

15. (a) Describe the role of monetary policy in a developing economy. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Elucidate the efforts of Indian government to unearth black money? (CO5, K3)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Critically evaluate Don Patinkin's Dynamic Integration Theory in monetary economics. (CO1, K5)

Or

- (b) Illustrate Baumol's Inventory Approach to the demand for money. (CO1, K4)
17. (a) Explain the role of High Powered Money in determining the money supply in an economy. (CO2, K5)

Or

- (b) Examine the recommendations of the Narasimham Committee and their impact on the financial sector reforms in India. (CO2, K5)
18. (a) Explain the Segmented Market Theory of interest rates. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Describe the Expectation Theory of the yield curve. How does it help in predicting future interest rates? (CO3, K6)
19. (a) Describe the structure and functioning of the Indian Money Market. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Explain the role of Capital Market in an economy. (CO4, K4)

20. (a) Discuss how the lags in monetary policy affect the effectiveness in controlling inflation and promoting economic growth. (CO5, K6)

Or

- (b) Compare and contrast Monetary Policy and Fiscal Policy in managing the economy. (CO5, K5)
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R4946

Sub. Code

455402

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026

Fourth Semester

Economics

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(CBCS – 2022 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

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

1. Who among the following used the term 'Green Revolution' for increasing agricultural production in India? (CO1, K1)
 - (a) Norman Borlaug
 - (b) M.S. Swaminathan
 - (c) Raj Krishna
 - (d) R.K.V. Rao

2. The minimum support price is intended to (CO1, K1)
 - (a) Ensure farmers receive a guaranteed price for their crops
 - (b) Limit crop production
 - (c) Subsidize only export crops
 - (d) Impose higher prices on consumers

3. Growing of two or more crops simultaneously on same piece of land with a definite row arrangement is known as _____ (CO2, K2)
- (a) Mixed Cropping
 - (b) Inter cropping
 - (c) Mixed Farming
 - (d) Multi Cropping
4. What is also known as 'capitalist farming'? (CO2, K2)
- (a) Corporate farming
 - (b) Co-operative farming
 - (c) Collective farming
 - (d) Family farming
5. The curve which shows the relationship between labour input and total output on a farm is called (CO3, K2)
- (a) Total Product curve
 - (b) Indifference curve
 - (c) Iso-utility curve
 - (d) Expansion path
6. The two inputs taken into account in the Cobb-Douglas production function are (CO3, K2)
- (a) Cost and capital
 - (b) Labour and capital
 - (c) Materials and capital
 - (d) None of the above

7. 'NABARD' came into existence on : (CO4, K1)
- (a) 8th July, 1982
 - (b) 19th July, 1982
 - (c) 12th July, 1982
 - (d) None of the Above
8. Repayment over a long time ranging from 5 years to more than 20 years or even more for _____ type of loan. (CO4, K2)
- (a) Long term
 - (b) Medium term
 - (c) Short term
 - (d) Term loan
9. Which of the following is the correct expansion of CACP? (CO5, K2)
- (a) Chamber of Agro Chemicals and Pesticides
 - (b) Centre for Agricultural Costs and Prices
 - (c) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices
 - (d) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Policies
10. Where is the headquarters of the WTO located? (CO5, K1)
- (a) Austria
 - (b) Geneva
 - (c) New York
 - (d) Washington DC

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Distinguish between Traditional Agriculture and Modern Agriculture. (CO1, K3)

Or

- (b) Write a note on agrarian crisis. (CO1, K3)

12. (a) Show the determinants of cropping intensity. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Elucidate the advantages of Mono Cropping. (CO2, K4)

13. (a) How is land utilization pattern depicted in India? (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Describe the production function analysis in Agriculture. (CO3, K4)

14. (a) Elucidate capital formation in agriculture. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Describe the relationship between public investment and private investment. (CO4, K4)

15. (a) Write a note on marketable surplus. (CO5, K3)

Or

- (b) Elucidate the state of farm profitability in India. (CO5, K3)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Examine the impact of Green Revolution in India.
(CO1, K5)

Or

- (b) Agriculture and industry are interdependent —
Establish. (CO1, K5)

17. (a) Study the economic logic of cropping pattern.
(CO2, K5)

Or

- (b) Ascertain the economics of GM crops. (CO2, K5)

18. (a) Gauge the impact of mechanization of agriculture.
(CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) Examine the trends in production and productivity
of crops in India. (CO3, K5)

19. (a) Write an essay on sources of agricultural finance in
India. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Examine the causes and impact of indebtedness of
Indian farmers. (CO4, K5)

20. (a) Illustrate the agencies and channels of agricultural marketing in India. (CO5, K4)

Or

(b) Present the agricultural cost concepts and their uses. (CO5, K4)

R4947

Sub. Code

455403

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026

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. The tragedy of the commons refers to: (CO1, K1)
 - (a) Overuse of shared resources
 - (b) Depletion of non-renewable resources
 - (c) Population growth
 - (d) Increased biodiversity

2. The concept of “natural capital” includes: (CO1, K1)
 - (a) Financial investments
 - (b) Ecosystems and biodiversity
 - (c) Human labor
 - (d) Technological innovations

3. The cost associated with environmental damage due to industrial activity is called: (CO2, K1)
- (a) Opportunity cost
 - (b) Marginal cost
 - (c) External cost
 - (d) Fixed cost
4. Which international protocol focuses on reducing greenhouse gas emissions? (CO2, K1)
- (a) Kyoto Protocol
 - (b) Montreal Protocol
 - (c) Paris Accord
 - (d) Rio Declaration
5. A Pigouvian subsidy is provided to: (CO3, K1)
- (a) Encourage activities with negative externalities
 - (b) Reduce government spending
 - (c) Support activities generating positive externalities
 - (d) Tax firms polluting the environment
6. Which principle underlies the implementation of Pigouvian taxes? (CO3, K1)
- (a) Polluter pays principle
 - (b) Producer subsidy principle
 - (c) Market competition principle
 - (d) Free market principle

7. The Travel Cost Method (TCM) estimates the value of environmental goods based on: (CO4, K1)
- (a) Hypothetical scenarios
 - (b) Market prices of resources
 - (c) Costs incurred by visitors traveling to a site
 - (d) Government subsidies
8. The value individuals place on preserving an environmental asset for its own sake is called: (CO4, K1)
- (a) Use value
 - (b) Option value
 - (c) Existence value
 - (d) Bequest value
9. Which international treaty regulates the transboundary movement of hazardous waste? (CO5, K1)
- (a) Stockholm Convention
 - (b) Basel Convention
 - (c) Rotterdam Convention
 - (d) Nagoya Protocol
10. Which policy focuses on sustainable development and conservation of biodiversity in India? (CO5, K1)
- (a) National Forest Policy, 1988
 - (b) National Biodiversity Action Plan, 2008
 - (c) National Water Policy, 2002
 - (d) National Action Plan on Climate Change, 2008

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Explain the relationship between environment and other disciplines. (CO1, K3)

Or

- (b) Examine the objectives and approaches of Sustainable Development Goals. (CO1, K3)

12. (a) Discuss the Principal concerns of environmental degradation in India. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Discuss the pollution costs. (CO2, K3)

13. (a) Discuss positive and negative externalities. (CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) Describe market failure and its causes. (CO3, K3)

14. (a) Explain environmental value and its related concepts. (CO4, K2)

Or

- (b) Criticize the Travel Cost Method. (CO4, K4)

15. (a) Illustrate the role of institutions to protect the environment. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Compile the Environmental Acts in India. (CO5, K4)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Apply Material Balance Model with illustration.
(CO1, K5)

Or

- (b) Describe the effects of global warming. (CO1, K3)

17. (a) Discuss the causes and effects of noise pollution.
(CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Critically explain the Pareto's optimal welfare.
(CO2, K5)

18. (a) Interpret the factors contribute to the environmental crisis in India.
(CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) Discuss the economics of externality. (CO3, K3)

19. (a) Analyse the Contingent Valuation Method.
(CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Elucidate the steps involved in cost benefit analysis.
(CO4, K4)

20. (a) Appraise the national and international policy frameworks on environmental protection. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Bring out the functions of Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change in India. (CO5, K4)
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